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THE  
MIDLAND FLORIST,  
AND  
SUBURBAN HORTICULTURIST.

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CONDUCTED BY  
JOHN FREDERICK WOOD, F.H.S.

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VOL. V.

JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1851.

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“ To study culture, and with artful toil,  
To meliorate and tame the stubborn soil ;  
To give dissimilar, yet fruitful lands,  
The grain, or herb, or plant that each demands ;  
To cherish virtue in an humble state,  
And share the joys your bounty may create ;  
To mark the matchless workings of the power  
That shuts within its seed the future flower ;  
Bids these in form of elegance excel,  
In colour these, and those delight the smell ;  
Sends nature forth, the daughter of the skies,  
To dance on earth, and charm all human eyes ;  
To teach the canvass innocent deceit,  
Or lay the landscape on the snowy sheet.—  
These, these are arts pursued without a crime,  
That leave no stain upon the wing of time.”

COWPER.

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THE  
MIDLAND FLORIST.

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Part I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

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THE COTTAGE ALLOTMENT.

No. I.

I HAVE often felt very much inclined to send you one or two articles on fruit trees, embodying information calculated to be of service to your Sheffield readers who may be allotment holders, and which will also be useful to small gardeners generally, who, being near large towns, have a good opportunity of disposing of their surplus stock of either fruit or vegetables.

Wherever the allotment may be, if fruit trees are planted in it, they ought to be dwarfs or pyramids. It is one of the most mistaken ideas in the world to plant standard fruit trees in small gardens. In the first place, the cottager has to give one-half more in price for his trees, and the branches, as they grow, cause considerable shade and drip; and perhaps after

anxiously waiting ten or fifteen years for a productive crop of fruit, he finds that the branches of the trees have reached each other, that the soil also is filled with roots, and with the impoverishing action of these on the ground, added to the shade, drip, &c. he can get no crop beneath his trees, and, from frosts, blights, and other causes, only a full crop of fruit once in three years. Now this, I am sure, will never pay. However, as this is planting time, I will tell them what I would do.

I would plant either espalier or pyramidal fruit trees, and these should be placed in rows, east and west; because, as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west, there would be less shade, both sides of the trees receiving the rays equally. I would plant them five yards asunder, so that in time, when the branches grew, and nearly touched each other, being also close to the ground, they would form an excellent shelter from north winds, in this respect, answering the purpose of a stout hedge, with the advantage of being very productive; and I am so thoroughly convinced of the power that the cottager has over his trees, that I do not hesitate to say, that with root-pruning and *summer-pinching* the shoots, he may keep them to almost any size and form he desires. I should, if the piece of land were twenty-four yards wide, have the main path next the hedge, round the garden, and two feet in width, for the cottager needs to lose as little room as possible. I would then recommend a border round the garden, next the path, on which to plant the fruit trees. If the pyramids are put in five yards asunder, currant or gooseberry trees may be placed between, and as these bear fruit directly, they will be doing something whilst the others attain size and get into a bearing state, and as the branches of the pyramidal trees approach each other, the gooseberries and currants may be cut away gradually. On this border, on which we suppose pyramidal pear, apple, and plum trees are planted, strawberries may be put in, or such

vegetables as kidney potatoes, radishes, lettuce, cabbage—in fact, anything that will not make too large a top; though I should prefer strawberry plants on one side of the garden at least. Some persons might say that fruit of this kind is not suitable for cottage gardens; but I say it is, for when properly cultivated, there are few fruits so profitable as strawberries. And there is another thing to be considered: it is highly desirable in many points of view, that the children of the artizan and cottager should be made to love a garden. When this is the case, the parents have not a tenth part of the trouble that others, who possess no garden, have, through their children contracting vicious habits, which the love of fruits, flowers, &c. is calculated to counteract; and I know of no fruit so wholesome for children as strawberries, and in reward for the weeding they do, and numerous little helps they are enabled to give their parents, the produce of a bed will be well bestowed. There is another point which just strikes me; in one corner of the garden there should be a square pit or tank, into which every particle of refuse, in the shape of weeds, cabbage leaves, &c. should be thrown. Of its uses I purpose, if spared, to talk hereafter. As cleanliness and neatness is absolutely necessary, it will be advisable to hide this hole with something useful. I would plant nuts, or have an espalier rail, to which raspberry canes might be tied; or if strong larch posts were put down, with a rail over the top, and another, say six inches from the ground, tar twine might be attached to the top and bottom, or tile laths nailed perpendicularly, a foot or eighteen inches apart, and to these, kidney beans be trained. This has been hinted before, in the *Midland Florist*, and I have tried it and found it to answer capitally. If the cottager would rather have the fruit tree borders cropped with onions, which, for a few years, might advantageously be done, then, instead of box-edging, he might place strawberry roots. But I would never have anything useless for edging. Parsley is always

wanted and always saleable; and there are various herbs that would make a nice margin for the path—pennyroyal, for instance, and when it spreads too wide, a line may be stretched from end to end, and the parts cut neat with a spade; then there is thyme of several sorts, and various other plants that are adapted for this purpose; and though they may not look so neat as a well trimmed box edging, yet *the one pays* and *the other does not*, and dried herbs are quite as useful as green ones, and are serviceable in very many ways. I should much like to have the size of the Sheffield allotments. Perhaps some of your correspondents in that neighbourhood will furnish the requisite information. Some of the parties undoubtedly know what is best to plant, in order to make their gardens productive, but there are many who do not, and it is for these that I would write, and previous to your February number going to press, I will draw up a select and descriptive list of the most profitable fruits.

H. S. M.



### SUMMER ROSES.

I BEGIN to think, Mr. Editor, that fashion is, in truth, everything; for literally so much has been said about perpetual and Bourbon roses, that I fear our old and beautiful favourites are, in the race for novelty, likely to be forgotten. Now I bloomed, last season, a few dozen that I have for several years been selecting, and have been with them a tolerably successful exhibiter, for as show roses, few can compete with the Gallicas and Hybrid Provence. I assure you many people who came to my garden were struck with their beauty, and as I am most anxious that such splendid flowers should have their fair share of admiration, I will proceed to tell you how I cultivate them, &c. My plants are chiefly half standards, not exceeding three

feet to where the bud is inserted. I keep them tolerably thin of wood, though I do not prune promiscuously; but when I cut a shoot, I ask myself, why? For instance, if, after cutting the shoot, the terminal bud was on the side nearest the centre of the tree, I should know that I had done wrong, as I am always anxious to have the middle of the head open; and therefore I would *cut again*, so that the leading shoot, next spring, should have an outward tendency. Every autumn, I fork the soil round the stems, to the extent of a yard in diameter; and in wet weather, give a good dose of urine and soot mixed. This I repeat nearer spring. Should the weather prove dry, I water during summer, and mulch the ground; that is to say, after watering, I put some very decayed manure on the surface. This, to a certain degree, prevents evaporation, and obviates the necessity of constant watering, which is prejudicial. As blooms fade, I remove them, and at all times endeavour to keep my trees clear of insects, from the green caterpillar, that takes shelter by doubling the leaf, and which I destroy with finger and thumb, to the aphid or green fly, which is not so readily disposed of; but by occasional syringing with tobacco-water, I am master of them also. Now, what would your readers have said had they seen my beautiful plant of "Ohl?" a singular name for a most beautiful rose. Its form, colour, and fragrance, is unsurpassed. Crimson, deep rich crimson, is indeed its colour. Then there is that old and really fine rose, Boule de Nantieul, that puts one in mind of a purple mushroom, showing its gills—a singular fancy truly; the petals are so plaited, so full and double, that the thought often strikes me. It is really a splendid crimson purple rose. Kean is somewhat like the preceding old rose. But, how beautiful! everyone exclaimed; and so it was. Shaded crimson, of exquisite form, though the foliage is inclined to be yellow. As for the stripes, Cécile Parfait rivals the carnation,—a very double rose, and a really beautiful flower. Grandissima (leaving out its superlative) I had grand,

of large size, a very beautiful shade of scarlet, free in blooming, and first-rate. There is yet another striped French rose, which I must not forget. That is, *Perle des Panaches*. It is not so strong growing as *Œillet Parfait*, but is very interesting and beautiful, having a white ground, marked with two shades of crimson. *Tricolor de Flandres* is also distinct and good; the ground colour is delicate pink, striped also with crimson. The three above-named have completely superseded other variegated roses, such as *Village Maid*, &c. In hybrid Bourbons, which are robust and fine roses, with glossy foliage, perhaps the most beautiful was *Charles Duval*, a noble variety, deep pink, of excellent form, and petals very stout. *Coupe d'Hebe*, again, was a general favourite; of the most perfect shape, and very beautiful. These two, with *Henri Barbet*, a light crimson, were the best I had. Few people can form a just estimate of the splendour of the fine roses I have here enumerated; and if not grown, the sooner they increase the gratification of the coming memorable year, by adding them to their other favourites, the better.

#### AN OLD ROSE FANCIER.



### COPPICEANA.

#### No. X.

OUR next description will be of a beautiful tribe of plants, styled

#### DAPHNE.

*Daphne Cneorum*, with its trailing habit and abundant fragrant pink blossoms, is, perhaps, one of the most handsome. It is admirably adapted for the flower border, and is besides a neat evergreen. Plants from 6d. to 9d. each.

*D. Cneorum Variegatum* is similar in habit and flowers to the preceding, except that the foliage is very prettily variegated with yellow. Price 1s.

*D. Lutetina* is of more robust habit, forming a small bush; the leaves are dark green and shining, the flowers are lilac,



rather dingy and sweet-scented. We were rather disappointed in this plant.

- D. Ponticum* is a good evergreen. The flowers are produced in great profusion, but are not very attractive, from their greenish hue; however, this is in a great measure counterbalanced by their fragrance, for after rain, and in the evening, their odour is very powerful. Plants, 6d. to 9d. each.
- D. Gnidium* is of erect and rather slender growth. The flowers are white and the leaves narrow. A neat evergreen.
- D. Laureola*.—This is the Spurge or Wood Laurel. Flowers green. A capital plant for shady situations. The foliage, however, is poisonous. It is used as a stock on which to graft the more rare varieties. 3d.
- D. Mezereum*.—This is known as the Mezereon. It is not evergreen, but bears very sweet-scented flowers. There are two varieties, one with white, the other with pink blossoms. They are both raised readily from seed, and form a good stock for propagating others on.

#### DABŒCIA. (*Irish Heath*.)

- D. Nana* is a dwarf mosslike plant, with pink flowers. A very neat and pretty evergreen shrub, well adapted for small beds. Price 1s.
- D. Alba*.—This has very pretty bell-shaped white flowers. It was discovered in Ireland, some years ago, growing wild, amongst the common pink variety. We well recollect Mr. J. Faulkner, of Manchester, some sixteen or eighteen years ago, making a journey to its mountain locality, and returning with a number of plants he had dug up in bloom. It is very prolific in flowers, which continue for a long period. 1s.
- D. Alba Stricta* is a very beautiful variety of the preceding, with an upright and distinct habit. The flowers also are more globular than the previous sort; in fact, it may be said to be a very good thing. From 1s. to 2s.
- D. Atropurpurea*.—This variety has dark purple flowers, and is rather diffuse in habit, rising perhaps from eighteen inches to two feet.

The above are all evergreens, and flourish excellently in loam of an open texture, enriched with decayed vegetable matter.

#### DEUTZIA.

These are plants closely allied to the syringa, and are deciduous (dropping their leaves in autumn). We have several varieties, and they are all handsome.

- D. Scaber* is covered, in the spring months, with bunches of white pendent flowers. We have formed a hedge (for shelter)

of a number of plants, and in the beginning of June, it is one sheet of beautiful white bloom. It also does well in a pot, introduced into the forcing pit or frame, flowering most abundantly. Plants, 6d. each.

- D. Nova* is more robust and coarser in habit than the preceding variety. The flowers are large, and would form a good substitute for orange blossoms, which are often in request for wedding bouquets. It is a fine plant, and should be in every shrubbery. Worth from 6d. to 1s.

#### ELÆAGNUS.

*E. Reflexa*.—This we received from the Horticultural Society of London. It forms a nice addition to our hardy evergreens. The leaves are of a rather light green, with a glaucous silvery appearance beneath. The habit of the plant is pretty, and it will be welcomed by those who are fond of contrast in their shrubberies.

- E. Flava*. } These are two deciduous shrubs, of robust growth.  
*E. Fulva*. }  
 The foliage is somewhat like the willow, the shoots, as well as the leaves, having a hoary appearance; they are singular, and worth cultivating. Plants, 6d. to 9d.

#### EUONYMUS. (*The Spindle Tree*)

Amongst these there are both evergreen and deciduous varieties. The former are very handsome.

- E. Japonica Foliis Argenteis* (The Silver-edged Japan Spindle Tree) is a very interesting evergreen, in northern localities requiring a wall, or very sheltered situation; but in the more southern counties, the Isle of Wight, and Ireland, it is, no doubt, perfectly hardy. We have a very singular variety of this, raised by Mr. Willison, of Whitby. The foliage is smaller, but very much curled; it is curious and pretty.
- E. Japonica Aurea*.—This is a plant of similar character with the preceding, variegated with deep orange. It is, however, more tender, but should be grown on a conservative wall.
- E. Japonica var Crusgalli*. (The Cockscomb Japan Spindle Tree.)—This also was originated by Mr. Willison, and has flattened stems, with small leaves protruding from the summit. A new and very singular small evergreen. This and the preceding varieties strike readily without heat, in sand, covered by a bell glass.
- E. Linifolia, or Repens*.—This is a prostrate species, and well adapted for rock-work. Its foliage is narrow as the rosemary, but of an intense dark green, and it is perfectly hardy. It would probably graft on tall stems of the common dog wood, and would then form a very beautiful pendulous evergreen tree. We recommend this hint to our brother nurserymen.

ERICA. (*Heath.*)

Most people have, at some time or other, seen the common ling, or heather, a plant very abundant in mountainous districts. There are now many ornamental varieties, and all are worth growing. How far it would be possible to hybridize some of these with the more tender sorts, such as Cavendishii tricolor, &c. having larger and more beautiful blossoms, we leave to those who have more time than ourselves to elucidate, but we are sure that the experiment, if successful, would amply repay those who tried it. One of the prettiest new varieties is,

*Erica Alportii*.—Of erect growth, producing a great profusion of crimson flowers, in spikes. They put us much in mind of the epacris, which is so ornamental in our conservatories. Those who are fond of neat bouquets, or who want sprigs for the flower vase, should by all means get this very pretty sort.

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 MR. GOLDHAM'S TULIPS.

[Completed from vol. 4, p. 361.]

*Miss Fanny*.—Second-row bybloemen, a seedling of Fanny Kemble and Pandora. This flower completely shows its parentage, partaking the good qualities of both. A black feather and rich dark claret-coloured flame, lovely white and shape, and faultless. It is one of his specials.

*Juliet*.—Fourth-row rose, in the way of Rose Camuse, but decidedly better; the cup good.

*Constantine*.—Third-row bizarre. This has all the rich colour and marking of a Pompe Funebre, with its clear lemon yellow. The shape is very superior, and in my opinion, a decided beat of that flower. He informed me that it was very constant.

*Invincible*.—First-row bybloemen, with the blackest feather I have yet seen. Fine cup, and had it a little less colouring, it would to my taste, be a most transcendent thing.

*Rose Superb*.—Third row. A very delicately-marked flower, the white beautiful. The cup is not quite up to the standard, in comparison with his other flowers.

*Marc Antony*.—Fourth-row bybloemen. A noble flower, always the tallest in his bed. Finely shaped and very thick petalled, violet flame, with beautiful ivory white, rather late bloomer.

*Goldham's Queen*.—Feathered and flamed with rich carmine, and fine white ground; the cup very large, but not of that perfection as to symmetry now required by all true connoisseurs. Although this last observation is a slight defect in its otherwise good properties, it is, nevertheless, a very grand and commanding fourth-row rose.

*Rosa*.—First-row rose, with a scarlet unbroken feather, well and distinctly pencilled. A beautiful little flower, of a globular form, and *quite clean*. Mr. G. told me it was broken from a very dirty breeder.

*Marshal Blucher*.—Second-row bybloemen. A very constant flower, feather and flame something in the Pandora style, but having a very broad violet flame; comes into bloom rather early, and remains well to the last; the stem not so strong as could be wished, but notwithstanding this, it is a very desirable fine thing.

*Emperor*.—Second-row bizarre. The ground rich yellow, highly polished, like the wild ranunculus or buttercup; a bright red unbroken feather, with scarlet stripe halfway down the centre of each petal; superb cup. The main bulb of this flower was cut across by some malicious person, during the bloom of 1841, the year it was broken; a drawing was taken at the time, and it was figured in a periodical of that year. Fortunately there was an offset, otherwise this flower would have been extinct.

*Unique*.—Third-row bybloemen. A dark feather, with light purple flame, interlined with a curious brown mousey colour; the white and cup excellent. This and Glenny's Duke of Northumberland, reported in June last, are attractive and distinct flowers of their class.

*Unique*.—Fourth-row rose. Ground pure white, cup good, stout leathery petals, fine red feather, and here we have again a mouse-coloured flame, but lighter than the foregoing. This is also a distinct and curious variety in the rose class.

J. DAVIDSON.

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## HINTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE HYACINTH IN GLASSES.

BY ALPHA.

WHEN our rivers are ice-bound, and the earth, perchance, enveloped in a mantle of snow, how anxiously do the devotees of Flora await the time when she will re-assert her dominion, and diffuse her annual beauties

to exhilarate and delight. The snowdrop may be seen peering forth from its humble bed amid the rude blast of winter, enlivening us with its beautiful yet unassuming appearance; and scarcely has it made its *entree* ere we are also greeted with the interesting *Eranthis hyemalis*, or Winter Aconite, with lively green foliage surrounding its cup-shaped blossom. The mezeron, as well as the primrose and polyanthus, are generally observed among the early visitants from her wide domain, and as harbingers of a coming spring possess attractions of no ordinary nature. There is yet another, though much neglected beauty, early in its appearance, beautiful in form and colour, and scarcely surpassed in its fragrance by any other of Flora's gifts. I allude to the hyacinth,—a flower whose cultivation, either in glasses of water or the ground, is extremely simple, and requires so little care that no one need despair of success. For several seasons I have bloomed them particularly fine, and feel desirous that others should have an opportunity of sharing in the delight they afford.

In order to avoid any complicated instructions, which often mislead, I have briefly arranged the directions for their management under a few heads, which I think cannot be misunderstood.

#### FIRST, AS TO THE BULBS.

Those of a conical or ovate shape are to be preferred, and the single varieties invariably produce the finest trusses of flowers.

#### SECONDLY, AS TO THE MODE OF TREATMENT.

The water should *not* touch the base of the bulb, but be brought as near as possible without touching.

They should *never* be exposed to heat until the flower stem is rising clear from the bulb, and the flower partially expanded.

The water should be changed when it becomes discoloured, and not oftener.

A small quantity of salt is a good stimulant, but

should be cautiously used; I have tried a saltspoonful to a quart of water, on changing it for the last time, and have observed beneficial effects.

Select old varieties in preference to new ones with high-sounding names, until you know something of their real character; they often maintain a high price, in consequence of increasing slowly, and after all, colour may be the principal novelty.

It frequently happens that the foliage decays prematurely, and the flower begins to expand when only half grown. This arises from two causes—one in allowing the base of the bulbs to be partially immersed in water; the other by subjecting them to heat, and inducing a forced growth, while the flower is coming through the bulb.

I subjoin a list of moderate priced varieties, suitable for vases; those marked with an asterisk rarely fail to produce fine heads:—

| DOUBLE BLUE.      | DOUBLE RED.                | DOUBLE WHITE.        |
|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Mignonne Dryfhout | Waterloo                   | Anna Maria           |
| Lord Wellington   | Groot Vorst                | Virgo                |
| Passetout         | Madame Zoutman             | Herman Lange         |
| Alamode           | Temple van Apollo          | Tour d'Auvergne.     |
| SINGLE BLUE.      | SINGLE RED.                | SINGLE WHITE.        |
| *Emicus           | *L'Ami de Cœur             | *Grand Vanqueur      |
| *Orondates        | *Princess Elizabeth        | *Themistocles        |
| *Nimrod           | Temple van Apollo          | *Grand Blanche       |
| Vulcan            | Diebitch Sabal-<br>skansky | Imperial<br>Voltaire |

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF DECEASED FLORISTS.

BY THE EDITOR.

JOHN HUFTON, the subject of our present memoir, resided at Shipley, Derbyshire, in a cottage within the precincts of the park belonging to E. Mundy, Esq., and at the time when we first became acquainted with him, was a very tall, grey-headed, elderly man.

"Old John's" favourite flowers were the carnation and picotee, as well as the polyanthus. Of both of these he raised some very fine specimens. He was a regular exhibiter at the shows held at that time in Nottingham, and used to be very successful; and as there was not then that especial boon for the safe conveyance of florists' flowers, the railway, as there is now, John, in every case, came to Nottingham, as he used facetiously to say, by "The Independent" (his legs),—perhaps, after all, as safe a conveyance as can be adopted. His garden was particularly well adapted for the cultivation of flowers—fronting the south, and sheltered on the north and east by extensive woods, where there was an unlimited supply of that florists' treasure, decayed leaves, &c. From the willow trees on the banks of the streams, in the park, he drew "dust"—*willow dust*—as much as he needed; and from his constant presence (being also a stocking-weaver by trade) and great enthusiasm in the pursuit, his plants and flowers had that regular attention which is absolutely necessary to ensure success. He grew a great quantity of carnations and picotees, for which he had an extensive demand, selling at a reasonable rate; and his plants were always noted for their clean and healthy appearance. Many of John's sorts are now superseded; but in its day, Will Stukley, a very heavy-edged red picotee, was thought something of, though now it is too coarse to be looked at. Then there was his Squire Mundy (crimson bizarre), a very pretty and attractive sort, rich and bright in colour, with the white above the average. It was, however, a shy grower. Hufton's Miss Ray was a light-edged red picotee, clear, but too small. Hufton's Patriarch (scarlet bizarre), was perhaps the best flower that he raised, as it still holds a place in its class. We have seen this flower, when well grown, nearly first-rate, but it requires disbudding to increase its size; its chief faults are, being rather below the average, both in petals and bulk. He grew polyanthus beautifuly. He had one variety from which he saved great

quantities of seed ; it had every good property save one, which was, a defective lace. This was called Hufton's George IV. It was round, both in its exterior and in the eye ; colour good, the foot stalks stiff, holding the flowers up well and compactly. This was only partially let out, the old gentleman keeping a good stock for the purpose of seed, in which it was most prolific. The other flowers which he raised from seed were, Earl Grey, since named Clegg's Lord John Russell ; why, we are at a loss to conceive ; as to our certain knowledge, John Hufton never in his life sold the stock of a flower so as to warrant another person naming it. He was above want, and would not part with any flower wholly. This is a showy flower, of good size, and lacing well. Its defect is a slight "foxiness" between the dark ground colour and the eye ; nevertheless, it is a good show flower. Sir John Cam Hobhouse was a seedling from Lord Rancliffe, which it much resembles in foliage and style of growth, and we fear the true variety is now nearly lost. It was intensely dark, with a rather broad belt in proportion to the other part of the flower, and a bright golden yellow, the lacing being decidedly different to its parent. The very best of his seedlings, however, was Lord Lincoln, a shy grower, and even now very scarce. When we saw it in his garden, blooming the second season, it appeared to us, and is now vividly impressed on our memory, as one of the very best dark polyanthus we ever saw, round, well laced, and trussing well. His Lord Rancliffe, of which he bought the stock (as we have lately ascertained), is a neat and pretty variety. This, we believe, is also known as Clegg's Golden Hero. It increases most rapidly, and from the intensity of its colouring, as well as the brilliancy of the lacing, should be grown in every collection. There was yet another flower to which John Hufton's name was attached. This was a dark self auricula, known as Squire Mundy. It was also known as The Heanor Self, and was raised in that village.



Mr. Hufton's flowers, after his decease, which occurred a few years ago, came into the possession of his grandsons, but from causes which need not here be mentioned, were soon dispersed.

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## WHAT A LIGHT-EDGED PICOTEE SHOULD BE.

BY FLORISTA.

IN the last volume of the *Midland Florist*, is an article by your correspondent, Mr. B. Vialls, of Northampton, containing an inquiry, "What is a light-edged picotee?"

No one of your numerous readers having, as yet, replied to it, I probably shall not be trespassing on your valuable space if I state my idea of what a light-edged picotee should be. The colour should be uniform, and of such density only as to indicate a distinct line of marking around the edge of each petal, but free from scratches and splashings, such being invariably considered as great defects. I cannot, however, invent a better term to illustrate my definition than that selected by Mr. Vialls—"thread-like." Each petal ought to have a thread-like band of colouring around its extreme verge; but not, as in Brinklow's Purple Perfection, have the edging wholly composed of small dots.

Amongst the varieties which I consider strictly light-edged, and whose markings are in accordance with the definition I have given above, may be enumerated the following, viz.:—Crask's Prince Albert, Norman's Beauty, May's Juliet and Ann Page, Barnard's Mrs. Barnard, Edmond's Jenny Lind, Youell's Gem, &c.

It would be a matter of great gratulation to any florist who might succeed in raising a new heavy-edged variety, the lacing of which did not exceed the eighth of an inch, and being laid on in a continuous broad band, without vandyking, or any other serrature

or break; such a style of marking would, I apprehend, show a sufficiency of ground colour in the petal to produce a pleasing contrast, and would scarcely be objected to by the most fastidious.

I observe Mr. Vialls states his objection to Sharp's Duke of Wellington to be, for the want of density of colour in its edging. Will he permit me to inquire whether he has ever seen it in its best habit? It is one of those varieties which occasionally come in such splendid style as to occasion no little alarm to the raisers of modern seedlings, as to the fate of their favourites, should they happen to be placed in competition with it.

The principal feature against that striking variety, Headley's King James, is, that, with a superb colour and exquisitely rounded petal, the eye looks in vain for the relief of a sufficiency of white or ground colour, to give effect to the whole. I have, at times, seen it proportionately divided; but in its general character, it is much too heavy, as well as losing a point in size. To the raiser of seedlings, however, it is a useful variety, and will probably remain so for some years.

If I were called upon to pronounce my judgment on a heavy-edged red picotee, it would be in favour of Marris's Prince of Wales, notwithstanding a *northern luminary* has published his dislike of this flower.

The following varieties, in the heavy-edged class, I consider as amongst the best now out:—Headley's King James and Venus; Marris's Prince of Wales and Prince Albert; May's Sebastian, Portia, Viola, and Olivia; Green's Victoria; Willmer's Princess Royal; Ely's Emperor and Field Marshal; Wood's Princess Alice, &c.

A question of rather difficult solution arises, as to heavy-edged flowers. It is this: when a flower comes out of character, and its marking is neither dense enough for a heavy-edged variety, or too heavy for a light one, into what class ought it to be admitted? I have, during the past season, seen the singular ano-

maly of a flower staged in both classes, for competition; but if the standard for a light-edged variety had been promulgated, as stated above, I do not imagine that circumstance would again occur, as such a flower would be too heavy for the light-edged class, and consequently be rejected; an idea has, however, occurred to my mind—induced by a perusal of Mr. C. Turner's list of carnations and picotees, in which he designated those varieties that are neither heavy nor light, as "intermediate"—of making a class for such. I would therefore suggest, for the consideration of the cultivators of this beautiful tribe of flowers, the propriety of forming a third or intermediate class, which should embrace those varieties which have a tendency to an irregular style of marking, and occasionally approach to both classes, but, strictly speaking, belong to neither.

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## Part II.

### EXTRACTS, HINTS, AND RECOLLECTIONS.

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#### CULTURE OF THE PANSY,

FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

BY MR. C. TURNER, ROYAL NURSERY, SLOUGH.

THERE will be little to do in the first of these two months, if the plants for early blooming are well established in beds, and those for pot-culture protected in cold frames.

The beds, if not already done, should be gone over without delay. Peg down all loose long branches, and cover them with light fine soil, leaving the point of the shoot and foliage above the surface. It will be equally advantageous to place a little similar soil round those plants of upright growth. This will

steady them in bad weather, and help to secure them against frosty winds, which often prove destructive. To complete their security, place a small glass or flower pot over each plant, during such weather, and on frosty nights, removing them as soon and as often as the weather will permit.

Those in frames must be looked over often. Carefully cut off dead leaves, and stir the surface of the soil; give as much air as possible on all favourable occasions, and keep them moderately dry. Those intended for blooming in pots, under glass, should be repotted finally about the middle of February. A seven-inch pot will be the most proper and useful size; but as some grow much more vigorously than others, a size larger or a size smaller may be used, according to the habit of the plant; but the principal part should be in a seven-inch size. As pot-culture is becoming every season more general, and is by far the best and most certain mode of obtaining early bloom, we shall give full directions under this head.

The soil should be turfy loam, well decomposed, mixed with rotten stable manure and leaf mould. to half a barrowful of each of the latter add two and a half barrows of loam, and same coarse sand or grit from the washings of a stream, in quantity according to the nature of the loam. The compost should be well mixed during the summer, and occasionally turned over, looking for wireworm, &c.

We must suppose that in the first week in October, a selection was made, from the beds of young plants, of such as are intended for blooming in pots, which should be short and healthy; that they were potted in small pots, in soil above described; and that they were placed where they had protection from heavy rains. We must also suppose that the remainder of the soil had been preserved for the final repotting, and been well frosted in the interval, and kept in a tolerably dry state. Now this will obviate the necessity of shaking the mould from the roots, when repotting, which plan is preferable to making use of

soil differing from that on which the plants originally grew. A part of the soil should be sifted; that which will not pass through the sieve, mix with as much rotten manure, and place a little of the latter on the drainage, which should be good. The pot should then be filled sufficiently to receive the plant.

When repotting, remove the top part and exterior of the ball of earth from the plants, which generally becomes sour; and shake them down firmly, by striking the pot on the bench; but they are not to be pressed so hard by the hand as when potting carnations. Finish by topping them up with the fine sifted mould; this will secure perfect drainage, and give the pots a much neater appearance. Water sparingly for a fortnight or three weeks, and then only when the weather is mild. Give all the air possible, as before, and keep the plants close to the glass. Turn the plants round occasionally; in fact, do everything that will help to keep them dwarf, and of a dark green colour. Fumigate, if greenfly appears on the plants, which will not be the case should the weather be such that the lights can often be drawn quite back. The surface of the soil will require scratching over as often as it has become hard from watering. Top-dress the pots with rotten manure, mixed with a little loam, about the last week in March.

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### ON CROSS-BREEDING FRUIT TREES.

IN the blossoms of fruit trees, and of most other plants, the seed is the offspring of the *stamens* and *pistils*, which may be considered the male and female parents, growing in the same flower. Cross-breeding is then nothing more than removing out of the blossom of a fruit tree the stamens, or male parents, and bringing those of another and different variety of fruit, and dusting the pistil, or female parent, with them—a process sufficiently simple, but which has

the most marked effect on the seeds produced. It is only within about fifty years that cross-breeding has been practised, but Lord Bacon, whose great mind seems to have had glimpses into every dark corner of human knowledge, finely foreshadowed it. "The compounding or mixture of plants is not found out, which, if it were, is more at command than living creatures; wherefore it were one of the most notable discoveries touching plants, to find it out, for so you may have great varieties of fruits and flowers yet unknown." The use of the stamens is to fertilize the young seed contained at the base of the pistil, and if we fertilize the pistil of one variety of fruit by the pollen of another, we shall obtain a new variety, partaking intermediately of the qualities of both parents. Thus, amongst fruits owing their origin to cross-breeding, Coe's Golden Drop plum was raised from the Greengage, impregnated with the Magnum Bonum or Egg plum; and the Elton cherry from the Biggareau, impregnated by the White Heart. Mr. Knight was of opinion that the habits of the new variety would always be found to partake more strongly of the constitution and habits of the female parent. Subsequent experience does not fully confirm this, and it would appear that the parent whose character is most *permanent* impresses its form most forcibly on the offspring.

The process of obtaining cross-bred seeds of fruit trees is very easily performed. It is only necessary, when the tree blooms which we intend to be the mother of the improved race, to select a bloom or blossoms growing upon it, not yet fully expanded. With a pair of scissors we cut out and remove all the anthers. The next day, or as soon as the blossom is quite expanded, we collect, with a camel hair brush, the pollen from a fully grown flower of the variety we intend for the male parent, applying the pollen and leaving it upon the stigma or point of the pistil. If your trees are much exposed to those busy little meddlers the bees, it is well to cover the blossoms

with a loose bag of thin gauze, or they will perhaps get beforehand with you in your experiments in cross-breeding. Watch the blossoms as they open, and bear in mind that the two essential points in the operation are, first, to extract the anthers carefully, before they have matured sufficiently to fertilize the pistil; and second, to apply the pollen when it is in perfection (dry and powdery), and whilst the stigma is moist. A very little practice will enable the amateur to judge of these points.

*Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America.*

## CARNATION SHOW,

At the Town Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne, Friday, August 9, 1880.

### *Scarlet Bizarres.*

- 1 Admiral Curzon, W. Chadwick,
- 2 Lord Raneliffe, W. Macdonald.
- 3 Omnium Primus, W. Chadwick.
- 4 Leader, W. Macdonald.
- 5 Music, J. Dalton.
- 6 True Briton, R. Whitaker.
- 7 Duke of Sutherland, J. Dalton.

### *Pink Bizarres.*

- 1 Lord Milton, A. Tomlinson.
- 2 Sir R. Peel, W. Chadwick.
- 3 William Caxton, ditto.
- 4 King Alfred, ditto.
- 5 Rainbow, W. Macdonald.
- 6 Gladiator, W. Peacock.
- 7 William IV., J. Scofield.

### *Scarlet Flakes.*

- 1 Lord Byron, W. Macdonald.
- 2 William IV., W. Chadwick.
- 3 Patriot, ditto.

- 4 Roughton, W. Macdonald.
- 5 Fireball, ditto.
- 6 Earl of Leicester, W. Chadwick.
- 7 Mrs. Abney, ditto.

### *Purple Flakes.*

- 1 Earl Spencer, R. Whitaker.
- 2 Napoleon, W. Macdonald.
- 3 Miss Thornton, S. Brierley.
- 4 Princess Charlotte, W. Chadwick.
- 5 Squire Meynell, ditto.
- 6 Mango, ditto.
- 7 Lady Peel, W. Macdonald.

### *Rose Flakes.*

- 1 Ariel, W. Chadwick.
- 2 Lady Ely, J. Dalton.
- 3 Lovely Ann, ditto.
- 4 Duchess of Sutherland, ditto.
- 5 Brisies, W. Chadwick.
- 6 Mountaineer, ditto.
- 7 Lady Gardiner, ditto.

## PICOTEES.

### *Heavy-edged Purple.*

- 1 Princess Alice, W. Chadwick.
- 2 Portia, W. Chadwick.
- 3 Nulli Secundus, R. Whitaker.
- 4 Field Marshal, W. Peacock.
- 5 Emily, W. Chadwick.
- 6 Favourite, J. Wild.

### *Light-edged Purple.*

- 1 Delicata, W. Chadwick.
- 2 Enchantress, T. Williamson.
- 3 Amy, W. Macdonald.
- 4 Pilot, W. Peacock.
- 5 Punch, ditto.
- 6 Prince Albert, J. W. Mellor.

### *Heavy-edged Red.*

- 1 Picnic, W. Peacock.
- 2 Duchess of Cambridge, S. Brierley.
- 3 King James, W. Macdonald.
- 4 Beauty of Rochdale, W. Peacock.
- 5 Nonpareil, W. Chadwick.
- 6 Marc Antony, W. Macdonald.

### *Light-edged Red.*

- 1 Mrs. Horner, W. Chadwick.
- 2 Minerva, ditto.
- 3 Miss Ann, G. Mellor.
- 4 Wood's Victoria, W. Macdonald.
- 5 Massaniello, W. Chadwick.
- 6 King Agrippa, G. Mellor.

## HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

The Radford Horticultural Society held an exhibition at the Rose and Crown, Birch-row, on the 2d October, 1850, which gave general satisfaction to the numerous visitors.

## FLOWERS.

Dahlias, Six in a Pan.—1. S. Hammonds; 2. R. Dowtey.  
Nosegay.—1. S. Hammond; 2. L. Hall.

## FRUITS.

Plums.—1. Dove Bank, J. Gibbons.  
Early Apples.—1. Grinip Pippin, J. Gibbons; 2. Pye's Seedling, T. Pye; 3. Improved Keswick, T. Shaw; 4. Keswick, L. Hall; 5. American Summering, L. Hall.  
Late Apples.—1. Lord Lennox, W. Saywell; 2. Cordwell, L. Hall; 3. Hunt House, L. Hall; 4. Normanton Wonder, H. Wilson; 5. Beautiful Stripe, L. Hall.  
Currants.—1. Red Grape, L. Hall; 2. Ditto, L. Hall.

## VEGETABLES.

Early Potatoes.—1. Aldbury Kidney, T. Pye; 2. Chalmore, S. Blasdell; 3. White Blossom, T. Cooper.  
Late Potatoes.—1. Farmer's Profit, T. Pye; 2. Ford Back, T. Pye.  
Sample of Twenty Potatoes.—Farmer's Profit, T. Pye.  
Peas.—1. Knight's Marrow, S. Blasdell; 2. Champion, W. Saywell.  
Kidney Beans.—1. Scarlet Runner, S. Blasdell; 2. Ditto, R. Dowtey.  
Onions.—Spring-sown (Deptford), S. Cooper; August-sown (Tripler), T. Pye.  
Eschallots.—T. Pye.  
Lettuce.—Drum Head, W. Thurman.  
Rhubarb.—Victoria, S. Cooper.  
Carrots.—1. Altringham, S. Cooper; 2. Ditto, T. Pye; 3. White, T. Pye.  
Curled Parsley.—1. T. Pye; 2. S. Cooper.  
Celery.—Red: 1. S. Cooper; 2. Ditto. White: 1. S. Blasdell; 2. Ditto.  
Red Cabbage.—1. S. Blasdell; 2. T. Pye.  
Parsnips.—T. Pye.  
Radishes.—L. Hall.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE UNION CARNATION  
AND PICOTEE SOCIETY.

IN the number of the *Midland Florist* for December, I see announced the contemplation, or rather formation of a society, to be called "The Lancashire and Yorkshire Union Carnation and Picotee Society," at which I am very glad. The show, it appears, is to be held at Todmorden. For my own part, I must say, that I consider such a society very necessary. I have wondered many a time, how it was that something could not be established at Rochdale, as there are in the neighbourhood some of the very best



growers; but, to speak candidly, I fear that petty jealousies prevent such a praiseworthy object being carried into effect; and it appears that either this, or something very nearly akin, has been the cause why even the smallest attempt at a show cannot succeed in Rochdale and some other towns adjoining. It is really grievous to think that such things should mar so truly pleasing and exalting an object; and I hail the aforesaid announcement with delight, being fully persuaded that if properly carried out, it will yield fruits of the most gratifying kind. In addition to the petty feelings I have mentioned, there is another sad grievance in this part of the country: that is limitation of districts. This I consider an injury to floriculture, and to it I am opposed. Let me have open shows. No limitation! only as regards nurserymen and amateurs, the same as is generally adopted; that is, each to show in separate classes, not to limit the districts. Now the evil of this limitation I can speak to, from my own experience. For instance, there are shows at Oldham and Ashton-under-Line, to which a friend of mine cannot go, on account of "out of limit," or "not in the district." The name of this friend is Colonel Lee, of Bagslate. I am bold to say he is a most superior cultivator of florists' flowers, and it is hard indeed that he cannot have the pleasure of competing; besides, such things are a most serious drawback to floriculture generally. I dare say you have some little acquaintance with the above party; he is only a cottager, but his skill in cultivating carnations, picotees, pinks, auriculas, polyanthuses, &c. is most superior, and he deserves a better opportunity. For my own part, I like to contend, and learn from able men. This case of being "districted out" is not a solitary one; I could mention a goodly number, but it must do for the present. Want of space prevents me saying any more, but most probably I shall write again, on other subjects connected with floriculture. I write this that you may hint some remedy, though I trust the

above society will prove a most useful one, but I want to hear something further about it, some particulars.

K.

Our own opinion is, that "barring out" is very prejudicial. This jealous feeling has ruined the Nottingham show, as far as floriculture is concerned. The limits extend to fifty miles; but what of that, when the rules say, "*No man shall take more than two prizes in a class?*" The consequence is, that each exhibiter brings two of the best flowers he has, and the shows have been meagre, and not half so attractive in florists' flowers. When each man might take as many prizes as he could, each cut all the flowers he thought had any chance; thus a great number were brought together, and the effect of so large a mass was strikingly beautiful, even to the most superficial eye. As for our friend, Col. Lee, to our mind, he is the last man in the world who ought to be limited; his very appearance is indicative of good temper and kindliness; and though he is, as we well know, a first-rate cultivator, still this ought to ensure him a reception in every show, that florists might get some credit by beating him. For, after all, there is little honour in winning all the prizes, if the competitors are unequally matched.

Ed.

Our correspondent will find the particulars of the Lancashire and Yorkshire show, to which he alludes, in the following resolutions, passed at a meeting of florists, held at the house of Mrs. Firth, White Hart Inn, Todmorden.

1. That a society should be established, to be called "The Lancashire and Yorkshire Union Carnation and Picotee Society," open to Lancashire and Yorkshire only.

2. That John Suthers, jun. joiner, York-street, Todmorden, do act as secretary for the above society.

3. That a show of carnations and picotees be held at the White Hart Inn, on Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1851. Entrance fee, 5s. 6d.

4. That the following persons form the committee, viz.:— Messrs. J. Suthers, grocer; J. Haigh, engineer; R. Brook, bookseller; R. Lord, warper; T. Lord, manager; A. Crossley, gardener, treasurer.

5. That the classes run eight in length; and that no flower containing fewer than fifteen petals will be allowed to obtain any prize.

6. That no two flowers of the same name be allowed to win in any class; and only one unknown flower in each class.

7. That the general or making-up meeting be on the second Saturday in July, at five p.m.; and all persons intending to exhibit, must pay their entrance-money to the secretary, on or before that day. All letters requiring an answer, must enclose a post stamp.

8. That all flowers be staged at one o'clock p.m., or not allowed to be exhibited.

JOHN SUTHERS.

*Todmorden, Dec. 10, 1850.*

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## PRUNING THE VINE.

DECIDEDLY the best mode of pruning for a cold house, or vinery without fire-heat, is what is called the long or renewal mode. Supposing the house to be planted with good young plants, something like the following mode of training and pruning may be adopted. The first season, one shoot only is allowed to proceed from each plant; and this, at the end of the first season, is cut down to the second or third eye or bud. The year following, two leading shoots are encouraged, the strongest of which is headed down, or stopped, when it has extended a few joints beyond the middle of the house or rafter, and the weaker about half that length. In November, these shoots are reduced, the strong one having four or five joints cut from its extremity, and the weaker one to the third eye from its lower end or place of origin. In the third season, one leading shoot is laid in from each of these, the stronger one throwing out side shoots, on which the fruit is produced, which side shoots are allowed to mature one bunch of grapes each, and are topped at one or two joints above the fruit. No side shoots

are allowed to proceed from the weaker shoot, but it is laid in to produce fruit the ensuing season, so that by the third season after planting, the lower part of the house or rafters is furnished with a crop of fruit, proceeding from wood of the preceding year. At next autumn pruning, the longest of these main shoots is shortened about eighteen inches from the top of the rafter, and the next in strength to about the middle of the rafter, and all the spurs that have borne fruit are removed. Each vine is now furnished with two shoots of bearing wood, a part of old barren wood, which has already produced fruit, and a spur near the bottom, for producing a young shoot for the following year. In the fourth summer, a full crop is produced, both in the upper and lower part of the house; the longer, or oldest shoot producing fruit on the upper part of its length, and the shorter on its whole length. From this last a leading shoot is laid in, and another to succeed it is produced from the spur near the bottom. At the next autumn pruning, the oldest, or longest shoot, which has now reached the top of the house, is entirely cut out, and removed, and replaced by that which is next in succession to it; and this, in its turn, is also cut out, and replaced by that immediately behind it; a succession of a yearly shoot being obtained from the lower part of the old stem. This is decidedly the most successful mode for a vinery without heat producing abundant and fair crops of fruit. Hoare, who is one of the most experienced and ingenious writers on the grape, strongly recommends it, and suggests that "the old wood of a vine, or that which has previously produced fruit, is not only of no further use, but is a positive injury to the fertility of the plant. The truth of this remark depends on the fact, that every branch of a vine which produces little or no foliage appropriates for its own support a portion of the juices of the plant that is generated by those branches that do produce foliage."

*Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America.*

**GRIFFIN'S SEEDLING PEA.**—We are always most happy to record the exertions of individuals who strive to improve the present races of either fruit, flowers, or vegetables. With a sample of very beautiful peas, from Mr. Griffin, of the Uxbridge Nursery, we have received the following remarks:—"I crossed a very tall Egyptian pea with Waite's Queen of Dwarfs, from which, in 1849, I had nine large pods, with nine and ten peas in each. This year, from the nine pods, I have nearly half a bushel of fine seed. They grow about five feet high, are most wonderfully prolific, and of excellent flavour. I send you a few, which I trust you will sow, and after giving it a fair trial, report accordingly."

## REVIEWS.



**HINTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE ANEMONE, DOUBLE AND SINGLE.** By Carey Tyso.

MR. TYSO is a most extensive and successful cultivator of the ranunculus, and he has imparted very valuable information to amateurs, by publishing for their benefit, *The Ranunculus, how to grow it*. He has just conferred another favour, by putting forth a small pamphlet on the culture of the anemone, containing in a simple and explicit form, excellent rules to guide those who wish to cultivate this very beautiful flower. For instance, some persons would write a great deal about soil, its preparation, &c. The author gives his opinion as follows, in just six lines:—"The soil should be friable loam, in which gritty particles abound. Decayed turves form an excellent basis for compost. The manure to be added should be vegetable, in preference to animal, and be incorporated with the soil, rather than deposited in a layer below the tubers." He also treats of the time of planting—subsequent treatment—blooming season—taking up—modes of propagation, and concludes a

very interesting treatise with the names of fifty fine double anemones, each having letters attached, indicative of its colour.

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THE ROYAL WATER LILY OF SOUTH AMERICA, AND THE WATER LILIES OF OUR OWN LAND, THEIR HISTORY AND CULTIVATION. *Hogg, Edinburgh ; Groombridge, London.*

THE appearance of this little book is very apropos, for the beautiful water lily of which it treats is comparatively unknown to thousands of our countrymen ; but here will be found all that is at present known of it. Not the least interesting feature of the work is a description of the hardy water lilies of this country. They are pre-eminently beautiful, and glad shall we be if the dissemination of this work will increase the number of their cultivators. It strikes us very forcibly that there are reservoirs of tepid water in the vicinity of many of the large mills and factories in Lancashire, where the Victoria might be grown. If the reservoir could not be covered over with rough plate glass, would it not be possible to have *floating frames*, in which to bloom this superb plant? We have read Mr. Lawson's book with much pleasure, and trust that it will have an extensive circulation, which it most certainly deserves.

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### Part III.

#### QUERIES.



Can you give me any information about gooseberries? I do not want large show varieties. I want pure flavour, good bearers, and such as will do well as standards. Would you, in your January number, name a dozen or twenty? If you could describe them, it might be valuable to others as well as myself. I have already most of the good varieties grown in this district, but as I do not know the names of them, your description

might aid me in that respect. I should like particularly to know if there are any of the new ones first-rate, I mean of those come out the last three or four years.

*Richmond, near Peterhead.*

GROSEILLE.

Seeing an article on root-pruning, in the *Midland Florist*, for 1848, we tried it, and think that last summer we had a better crop of fruit. Will similar treatment have a like effect on walnut trees? Some of our apple trees canker very much: will pruning the *tap roots* effect a cure? Can any of your correspondents inform me why some *grafted* apple trees make such slow progress, while others grow luxuriantly, and bear well? Is it owing to a wrong combination of sorts? Or how can we account for apple trees (French Crab, to wit) of like vigour, health, and age (having been planted five years), grafted with different sorts (now eight or nine years since), on the same soil, subject to one and the same treatment, invariably all of two or three sorts of which grow well, while other kinds seem merely to exist, and several are dead? I purpose grafting the sickly ones next spring, in the absence of any other remedy being suggested.

*St. Albans.*

J. P.

As some novelties may have appeared this season, I shall feel obliged by you, or any amateur, naming, in your next number, chrysanthemums to surpass or equal the following:—Queen Victoria, Annie Salter, Fleur de Marie, Nancy de Sarmet, Temple of Solomon, Queen of Yellows, Madame Poggi.

A SUBSCRIBER.

A list of the best twelve geraniums (not fancy varieties) will greatly oblige.

W. T. HODGES.

I have grown the blue and white tree violets for some time, and I cannot see that they make a tree at all, any more than the others; therefore I want to know why they are called tree violets.

AN INQUIRER AND SUBSCRIBER.

[Some people are at the trouble of removing the side shoots and training the stem to a thin stock. We understand, in its native country, it runs up amongst bushes, &c., attaining quite a ligneous character. As far as our own observation goes, if left to themselves, they are no more worthy the name of tree violet than the old variety.]

I am sorry to find some of your correspondents so selfish as to complain of your allowing so much space in your valuable work to the tulip growers of Great Britain. Had the same space been occupied by the insertion of their favourites, I feel confident they would not have complained; or had they seen Mr. Goldham's splendid collection in bloom, as I saw it, last May, I am sure they would consider that king of flowers worthy of every praise that could be bestowed upon it. Indeed, so

much is your work valued by the tulip growers of this country, that I fear any diminution in tulip information would endanger its circulation. I do not think that any party ought to complain, for I do not know a work where more general garden knowledge is inserted. While on the subject of tulips, can you give me any information of the Jersey Wonder—whether it has filled the high station that was expected of it?

*Walworth, Surrey.*

Y. Q.

[The Jersey Wonder, we understand, has bloomed with several florists in or near Manchester, but hardly so fine as was expected. It appears that there are several strains of it. Mr. Lightbody, of Falkirk, thinks it very much like a fine Addison. We hope our friends who have grown it, will send us some information on the subject.]

## CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS,

FOR JANUARY.



### FLOWER GRADEN.

Roses should now be looked to, for whatever attention they receive will be amply repaid in increased health and beauty. "An old rose fancier," in the present number, states that he forks the soil round the stems, and then gives a good dose of liquid manure. This is a very good plan. The heads of standards should be regulated, thinning them out in the centre, cutting away cross shoots, &c.; taking care, however, that the hybrid Chinas are left considerably longer than the others, for if cut close, they make long willow-like shoots, and give but few flowers. Amongst those we have seen which it would be highly necessary to procure, is *Geant des Batailles*, one of the very best perpetuals grown. Standard of *Marengo* can come beautifully when the season suits it; the petals are unsurpassed in form. As for dwarf roses, it will be of service to take them up, prune the roots, and replant, after having enriched the soil with good fresh maiden loam and manure. China roses, as well as Bourbons, which make such nice beds in the summer season, should be protected from the severe frosts of the next three months. Small conical wicker baskets, inverted, are an efficient protection, and, where moss is plentiful, this may also be placed round, as an extraordinary means of protection. There are many things that might be thus protected, if people would but give themselves the trouble, such as *fuchsias*, *heliotropes*, *salvias*, &c., which would amply



repay any extra labour bestowed, by their strength and splendid bloom the coming summer.

As for putting in *border plants*, dividing, &c., it is as well to avoid planting as much as possible during frosty weather, for its loosening influence is so great that, unless regularly examined, fastened, and protected, they get more harm than good. Some people will now part *hollyhocks*, *phloxes*, *delphiniums*, &c., though it will be better left nearer spring. All other descriptions of work may be forwarded. Prune, nail, or tie all *wall or trellis climbers*, such as *Pyrus japonicus*, *monthly roses*, *honeysuckles*, *jasmynes*, &c. *Brompton stocks* should, if possible, be somewhat sheltered. Branches of fir, in exposed situations, may be inserted round the bed or plants; a small quantity of moss, or decayed leaves, placed round the roots, with a few large stones to prevent their removal, will often prove advantageous. These plants are so gorgeous and beautiful, that every precaution should be adopted to ensure their safety. *Self-sown annuals* will most likely abound in the borders; in digging or forking them over these should not be destroyed, but, if in the way, they should be moved with a trowel, taking with them a good portion of soil, and planted in clumps or patches, where required. These will be much finer than those sown at spring.

### FRUIT GARDEN.

Pruning should go vigorously on. We have said so much about the way and manner of doing this, that it would be superfluous to say more. Those gardeners who have plenty of help, and amateurs who have spare time, will sometimes unfasten the whole of the branches of *wall-trees*, removing the shreds, and drawing the nails; renailing them towards the latter end of February, using fresh shreds, as old worn ones are too apt to harbour the eggs of insects, dirt, &c., prejudicial to the health of the trees. Prune *gooseberry trees*, but do not do it in the slovenly way, with shears. We were called on, some short time ago, to value an orchard, where there was a quantity of *gooseberry trees* which had been subjected to an *annual shearing*; and a more miserable-looking lot of trees we never before saw, covered with lichen, and cornbine wound round the branches, which were perfectly impervious to the hand, sun, or anything else, in fact, exemplifying the sad loss entailed by the system; but, as even such a plan, bad as it was, must have an excuse, the owner stated that he kept them thus thick in order that the frost might not destroy the blooms or fruit in the middle of the tree!

### KITCHEN, OR VEGETABLE GARDEN.

A sowing of *peas* may be made. In order to prevent the depredations of mice, we have seen people place small shoots

of gorse or furze in the drills. We have tried rubbing the *peas* with powdered rosin with success; but there is nothing like a few figure-of-four traps. These, formed of a brick and three small pieces of wood, will generally effect a complete riddance of these pests. Where the amateur has the convenience of a frame, *short-top radish* may be sown on a gentle hotbed, and *mustard* and *cress*, for succession. Care should be taken of *autumn-sown cauliflowers* and *lettuce plants*, affording them as much protection as possible in severe weather. *Rhubarb roots* may still be forwarded by being covered with earthen pots, or large boxes, surrounded with stable manure.

### PIT, OR SMALL GREENHOUSE.

So much fire is only absolutely necessary as will keep out frosts and dispel damp, giving air in mild weather, and keeping the plants scrupulously clean. It is possible that an occasional fumigation may be required. In unfavorable weather for out-door employment, dirty pots may be washed, tallies made, flower-sticks painted, &c.

Towards the latter end of the month, *dahlia roots* may be placed in very gentle heat, so that, if requisite, the young shoots may be struck in quantity. The same means will permit the amateur to strike cuttings of *fuchsias*, *salvias*, *lobelias*, in fact, very many things calculated to fill and beautify his borders during the coming summer.

### FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

*Tulip beds* should be protected during very severe weather. *Auriculas*, being in a state of comparative rest, should have but little moisture; when absolutely necessary, the ball of soil ought to be soaked through. Abundance of air must be given in suitable weather, and every sort of treatment avoided which would be likely to force them into premature bloom.

As for *carnations* and *picotees*, they are sufficiently hardy, if they have been potted off early and are well established. We doubt not that the plan of showing *carnations* and *picotees* in pots, as will be done during the summer, at the Chiswick show, will have a most beautiful effect; but we expect it will be a most serious undertaking for the judges, and we know plenty of men who can as easily dress the flowers on the plants as off, and those who are good *dressers*, as well as *growers*, will most assuredly have the best chance. We shall await with much interest the result of the experiment.

Give the *ranunculus bed* a turn over; and do not forget compost heaps in frosty weather; get all the soil well frozen through, if possible. Let *pansies* and *pinks* be sheltered, if in exposed situations, by having fir branches, about eighteen inches long, stuck round the bed. Wire netting, such as is used for keeping rabbits out of gardens, is an excellent thing for this purpose, and is both neat and effectual.

## Part I.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

## THE GREAT TRIAL EXHIBITIONS, 1850.

HAVING exercised patience for several months past, in expectation of a few instructive and entertaining remarks from some of the more talented patrons of our pet subjects in floriculture, I hope I may venture to stir them up a little, particularly as we all rather incline towards *zero*, at this season of the year.

I would, however, beg most respectfully to bear my humble testimony, first of all, to the great satisfaction derived from the perusal of the two most excellent articles, from your own pen, which appeared in *our valuable little organ*, composed of the results of your own personal observations of the trial exhibitions, 1850; and to thank you most cordially for your fidelity in the cause in which you were invited to co-operate. You will not, I trust, be offended at my using the word “our” organ, when you are reminded that not one of the other periodicals have in like manner taken up the subject of the improvement in carnations and picotees; and, moreover, what has appeared in them, has been little more than the reported names copied over again. True, they give us figures of some of the flowers, but that is not sufficient. What I expected to see was, something in your own style of description, carrying us through all the various workings of the exhibitions past; *and on towards* (if not actually *to*) the trial exhibitions of 1851, with the additional improvements in the flowers themselves, and the modes of showing them.

Shall I stop here, or may I venture to offer a few remarks on the subject? Methinks I hear you say,

proceed. Well then, I would first suggest, that an organized society be immediately commenced, as hinted at by our esteemed friend and patron, Mr. Edwards, to be called "The National Floricultural Society," or such other name as may be approved; and rules and officers provided for the equitable management of its affairs; and that schedules and accounts be supplied to the members, at the proper time; *but, above all*, to provide for a *full report* of each exhibition, immediately after it is held, to be sent to each subscriber, either by a separate circular, or published in the first newspaper in the locality, as might be most convenient; that such report be drawn, or at least approved, by the judges, or one of them, and should touch upon the *qualities*, or *defects*, of each variety exhibited as might call for the same, as well as *support* or *deprecate* the practice or *mode of showing* the flowers, according to their judgment. We should then, in course of time, have some data to work upon, to bring about one uniform system of exhibiting; the want of which I have felt during my short experience, but the more so now, in my endeavours to enlist others in our ranks. Here I would beg to call attention to the void which has been left as to the propriety or impropriety of using *cards*,—not a word can I find, either *for* or *against*, since the exhibitions, although it was hoped that the trial exhibitions would have settled the point.

As to the mode of showing, very great improvement may, I think, be made. For instance, there should be no *collections* of six, or even two flowers, at such exhibitions; the old maxim, "let every tub stand on its own bottom," should be adopted, as a *sine qua non*; and *the same variety* should be placed *only once*. This would enable a grower in the most remote corner of the kingdom to form a tolerably correct idea of the comparative merits of the numerous varieties in cultivation; whereas, who can tell anything at all about it from the past exhibitions? There should be an additional class, in which to test

*seedlings* ; where an *equal number* of blooms of *each variety* should compete, but the above rule be reversed, viz. each should be placed as often as its merits surpassed its rivals. I say "*additional class*," because they should also be allowed to compete with the old varieties, where the number of blooms should be unlimited, and therefore only one would be sufficient, if good ; but limited in the other class, to show how much better it is than other new ones.

Some one may object to the first mode, and say it would not be fair to a good variety ! but is it not equally unfair for one variety only, and, it may be, the same grower, as at the last exhibition, to sweep the deck at once ? Where is the competition of the grower, in such a case ? It was the variety, not skill, that gained the victory ; but the other mode would show both at once. Local societies may very reasonably, in the present state of floriculture, leave it open for the exhibitors to put up such flowers as they have, for the want of more or better varieties ; but where a society is formed with such pretensions as "The National" ought to have, there should be the most perfect code of laws, both as to *quality* and *showing*, in order to prove to those who only have the chance of reading the reports, as well as those who actually see the flowers, *which* are best, and *why* they are so.

Many of our humbler competitors cannot afford to get new varieties as often as they appear (and I include myself in this class of cultivators), but such as they do possess they may cultivate well, and the above mode of exhibiting would enable all to compete, however small their collection ; and there should be scope enough given, by allowing every variety shown to be placed according to its merits. There would be no lack of opportunities for the distribution of the funds, however large they may grow, as there would be fourteen (or if the scarlet-edged picotees were shown apart from the rose-edged, sixteen) different classes, in some of which there would be

upwards of twenty, and perhaps thirty distinct varieties shown.

Next in order is the (at present) undefined classes of *light* and *heavy*-edged picotees. I have often wondered at, and deeply regretted, the want of decision, or firmness, in judges, on this point; particularly when I have seen the *same variety* taking prizes in *both* classes, and that too with blooms *as much alike as two peas could be*!! Really, in the middle of the nineteenth century this ought not so to be. Why not say at once, that such only as have a *threadlike margin* of colour will be considered "light-edged," and there would be an end to the difficulty. To this it must and will come, ere long, I hope. *Colour* should be left untouched, being a matter purely of taste, and differing in many individuals, without their being able to give any distinct reasons why they prefer one shade to the other; but it is unpardonable to say that, because the colour is *light*, although *broad*, it should take precedence of a narrow or threadlike marking which is of a deeper colour.

With reference to some of the figured blooms, I beg to offer a few remarks, and will commence with Puxley's Jenny Lind, crimson bizarre, as figured in *Beck's Florist*. This I consider the best I have ever seen or heard of, without exception, and shall be right glad when it is in my collection. Not so with his lordship, Justice Shallow, a scarlet flake, in the same plate; as I consider the marking ill defined, or rather badly distributed; the colour is excellent and petals good, but to me it is not a first-rate flower. In a plate in No. 50 (supplement) of the *Gardener's Magazine of Botany* (October, 1850), there is a bloom of Barringer's Duke of Devonshire (S.F.), in which the marking is far superior, but the colour not good, and the bloom is small; still it does not require a keen eye to see the flower is abused, by being presented to the public in its "undressed" state—(I was going to say in its "morning gown"). I should

prefer it, however, to the Justice. In the same plate is a bloom of Puxley's Jenny Lind, good, but not equal to that in the *Florist*. There is also a bloom of Puxley's Emperor (S.B.), the three upper guard petals of which, as shown in the plate, are decidedly the largest and best marked I have ever beheld;—they are exquisite. There is, however, a great drawback in the want of corresponding tiers of petals to form the crown; in fact, the bloom there shown is all confusion, except the guard petals. In No. 40 of the same work (August, 1850), are three splendid picotees, one of which has been bought up by subscription, at a guinea a pair, I am informed, and it is certainly worth the money, being the "A, 1" of the heavy red edges. I mean Norman's Mrs. Norman: splendid petal, marking almost entirely confined to the edge, and a well filled centre. *There* it beats my esteemed friend, Mr. Marris's Prince of Wales, which I have not yet had with a good finish of petals in the centre, although I must add, *that* is a beautiful variety, and one of my especial favourites. Nearly corresponding in character to Mrs. Norman, but of the purple class, is also figured Hollyoake's Duke of Rutland, which appears to me to be "A, 1" in the heavy purple edges; and most assuredly it has my vote for the palm against its congener, the highly eulogized flower of the season, Dodwell's Alfred. Be it remembered, however, I am now speaking of the representation of each in the same plate, not having seen one of the actual flowers,—therefore I must beg to be so understood. I have not the shadow of a doubt that the blooms of Alfred exhibited, deserved the encomiums passed upon them; but my choice of the two, as figured, is *The Duke*.

If I am not trespassing too much upon your space and the patience of your readers, I would just say a few words upon the two diagrams in the above numbers of the *Gardener's Magazine*,—one of a perfect picotee and the other of a carnation, which I venture to say, *never will be attained*, if the world should

continue until it is twice its present age ; and for this *very simple* reason, *the petals in the same tier are of TWO WIDTHS*, as will be evident to the most uninitiated, on looking at the plates ; and this is a freak, or law, which nature never will adopt, I'll warrant. It is not at all necessary that she should, for we have a more perfect model in actual flowers at the present day ; and if your readers ask where ? I reply, in the drawing of Hollyoake's Duke of Rutland, before alluded to, in the same work, and exactly opposite, as if put there expressly for my present purpose, for the sake of comparison. Then again, look at the complete *rosette* the diagram makes ! a fit subject for adorning a horse's bridle. There are no less than *seven tiers of petals* in each of these diagrams, comprised of forty-two petals !! a goodly number, certainly, to come out of a calyx the size of a lady's thimble. If these had appeared before the trial exhibitions, surely there would have been just cause for our northern friends disclaiming the southern model of a perfect picotee. "Save us from our friends."

In the two purple-edged flowers above-mentioned, the question of colour might well be entered upon, but I decline doing so, for the reason already given, viz, that it must be left open. In the bloom of Alfred there appears to have been some petals extracted, and the vacancies not filled up in dressing ; nevertheless, it is a variety of which the raiser may well be proud, and I should indeed be delighted to find a similar one amongst my few seedlings, next July.

BENJAMIN VIALLS.

*Dern-gate, Northampton, Dec. 28, 1850.*

Since the above was written, the January number of the *Florist* has come to hand, with Mrs. Norman and Alfred figured. The latter is very different in colour and marking, but nearly the same in form, as the one before referred to, in the *Gardener's Maga-*



*zine*; but the former has not a single feature resembling the one I have noticed, the colour being a bright scarlet, flower smaller, and the marking as evenly feathered as if done by a painter. I shall be glad to hear from an eyewitness which is the most correct portrait, for I can hardly conceive that the *same variety* is figured in both plates. I had some thought of asking you to give us a plate in your work (of course increasing the price accordingly), but if this is to be the result of figuring flowers, you had better remain *neuter* in that respect.

B. V.



### ON RHUBARB GROWING.

In the *Midland Florist* for December, 1850, "A Reader" asks for information about rhubarb growing, from Mr. Hall, or some of the competitors at the Nottingham rhubarb show. As no person has answered his inquiries in the January number, perhaps the following information may be of use to him, or some other of your readers.

I was at Macclesfield, about the middle of July, and went through several cottager's gardens, to look at their flowers and vegetable productions, but especially the fine Victoria rhubarb. In one working mechanic's garden, I was shown a root of Victoria rhubarb, with a stalk thirty-eight inches in length, seven inches and three-quarters in girth, and the leaf five feet across. The stalk was judged to weigh between seven and eight pounds. The same person informed me that he grew a stalk of Victoria, in 1849, upwards of ten pounds and a half in weight. He also detailed to me the plan he pursued, in order to produce it so fine. He selects from his stock of roots one with a good crown, and allows it to grow all the year without pulling away any of the stalks; then, at the proper season, he removes the soil from

it, disturbing the roots as little as possible, and, with a sharp knife, cuts away all the side shoots, leaving none but the crown; he then adds plenty of good manure (and I can assure "A Reader" there *was* plenty). In the spring, when the plant is in a growing state, and the weather warm and dry, water and liquid manure must be given. When the stalks begin to get top-heavy, with the leaves being large, they require supports, to keep them from breaking off, and stakes driving into the ground, with wrapping or matting put round, to protect them from the wind, &c.

If the above is worthy of a place, and will be of service to "A Reader," or any of the readers of the *Midland Florist*, they are welcome to it.

R. M.

*Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire.*



## THE COTTAGE ALLOTMENT.

### No. II.

IN your last number, I said that I would endeavour to give a list of fruit trees calculated to grow as pyramids, in small gardens. In the first place, I would *not* grow the Hawthornden, or White Apple. Though a good baker and bearer, and often very beautiful, still it is extremely apt to canker; and, from the great delicacy of its skin, is more susceptible of bruises than most other sorts, and is therefore apt to be injured both in carrying to market and in storing. For this reason, *I would not* recommend this sort. Then there is the Keswick Codlin, very much praised and planted in some parts. This, though a great bearer, is now superseded. The Royal Nonsuch is too idle a cropper, and so liable to canker that it would be better left out. Then there is an apple called by some persons the Royal George, a very large fruit, but an indifferent bearer. The Alexander

is a beautiful and large sort, but the same character applies to it as to the preceding variety. *Now these I would not plant.* But I would plant Pike's Pearmain, an upright and thrifty grower, very productive, and bearing conical handsome fruit, of a medium size. *I would also grow* the Improved Eve Apple, from its very productive qualities and its general excellence. Though often not so high coloured as its parent, it is larger in size, and of much better constitution. If my land were light, I would plant the Dumelow, or Normanton Wonder. Where the soil is suitable, the tree bears well, and the fruit attains a large size; it is a bright clear yellow, but *desperate sour*, and requires a good deal of sugar; nevertheless, it keeps well. I would not plant the Northern Greening in a small garden, though its habit is erect, for this reason, the fruit is not *eyeable*, which is a point the cottager ought always to bear in mind; it usually runs below the middle size, and is in colour green, sometimes inclined to be yellowish, but its appearance is never very prepossessing. Neither do I like the Maltster, for, though large and sweet, it is a moderate cropper, in wet seasons will decay on the tree, and is drooping and rambling in its character. But there is another drooping sort or two, that I would find a place for. The first is the Greenups Pippin, which attains a large size, is cream-coloured when ripe, with red next the sun, a very beautiful apple, and a good cropper. Another is the Peach Apple, a great bearer, of a deep red colour, with a bloom on it like a plum, a very fine and productive sort. There is the Sturmere Pippin, perhaps rather more bepraised than it ought to be, a late-keeping, and at that period a good eating and baking apple. It bears early. *I would plant*, were my garden ever so small, if it could hold half-a-dozen pyramidal apples, Queen Caroline, *alias* Spencer's Favourite, a beautiful sort, of good habit, bears well, fruit of first-rate form, and deep yellow in colour, will keep well till Christmas. I would also find room for

Burton Pippin, a very early bearer, fruit fine and well flavoured, often producing apples when only two years old, a great improvement on the Manx Codlin. These are some of my favourites, but as the season is getting on, I must now give a short list of what I would plant, were I an allotment holder. I would make a selection for my garden from the following fruits, all of which are excellent for profit:—

## APPLES.

|                    |                    |                 |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Greenups Pippin    | Improved Eve Apple | Peach Apple     |
| Burton Pippin      | Pike's Pearmain    | Manington Pear- |
| Wollaton Pippin    | New Bess Pool      | main            |
| Dumelow's Seedling | Queen Caroline     |                 |

## PEARS.

|                 |                         |                  |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Williams's Bou- | Louise Bonne of Jersey  | Althorpe Cressan |
| chretien        | Fry's Seedling, a hardy | Dunmore          |
| Hessel          | and excellent variety   |                  |

## PLUMS.

|                   |                         |               |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Orleans           | Smith's Prince of Wales | Kirk's Plum   |
| Denyer's Victoria | Dove Bank               | La Delicieuse |

## CHERRIES.

|          |                |           |
|----------|----------------|-----------|
| May Duke | Reine Hortense | Biggareau |
|          | Tradescants    |           |

## APRICOTS, FOR WALL.

|          |       |           |
|----------|-------|-----------|
| Moorpark | Royal | Large Red |
|----------|-------|-----------|

## CURRANTS.

|                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Haughton Castle  | Ogden's Black Grape |
| Long-bunched Red | White Dutch         |

## GOOSEBERRIES.

|                |            |               |
|----------------|------------|---------------|
| Companion      | Crown Bob  | Prince Albert |
| Lancashire Lad | Warrington | (Watson's)    |

These are first-rate cropping red gooseberries. Red are always most saleable in a market. If a few are wanted for preserving, the Rumbullion is best.

## RASPBERRIES.

|                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Fastolf or Filby | Yellow Antwerp      |
| Red Antwerp      | Yellow Magnum Bonum |

## STRAWBERRIES.

|                 |               |            |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| Keen's Seedling | British Queen | Elton Pine |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|

## NUTS AND FILBERTS.

|             |                |               |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| Cosford Nut | Dwarf Prolific | White Filbert |
|             | Red Filbert    |               |

Peaches and nectarines I have said nothing about, because they are not very profitable trees for an allotment holder; but by all means, if a house is built, or there happen to be any suitable wall, plant an apricot tree. I know a cottager who has a tree each side the door, and this last season they produced sixty dozen apricots, which he sold at a shilling per dozen; thus making three pounds, the interest of sixty pounds, at five per cent. per annum. From this it will be evident that if his house cost sixty pounds, the trees have paid the interest of its cost; and I have no doubt, that a rood of land, well manured and planted with a selection from the trees I have named, would pay the rent of a decent house, besides affording much gratification, comfort, and health to its possessor.

H. S. M.

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## COPPICEANA.

### No. XI.

IN continuation of our descriptive list of hardy shrubs, in our last number, we mentioned a very beautiful variety, *Erica Alportii*. We now proceed with others of the family, which, from their low growth, pretty habit, and continuous flowering, are favourites with most cultivators.

*Erica Tetralix Rubra* has red blossoms, which are produced in clusters, and are very pretty. We have also a variety, the foliage of which is variegated with yellow, and is known as *E. tetralix aurea*.

*E. Tetralix Alba* has white flowers. We have also another, with pale red flowers. Most of the clans of Scotland have a plant as a badge; one, we believe, claims the holly, another the box, &c., whilst the different varieties of heath, being plentiful on the mountains, are also used for the same purpose. The *Erica tetralix* is the symbol of the clan Macdonald. The price of plants, which may be procured in most nurseries, is from 6d. to 1s. each.

- E. Australis* (The Southern Heath) will, in favourable situations, form a tolerably large bush; and, therefore, where a collection of this beautiful family is cultivated, it should be placed in the centre of a bed, or at the back of the more humble kinds. The flowers are reddish purple, and the bush will be a sheet of bloom during greater part of the summer. This is a very fine plant, often reaching four feet high.
- E. Stricta*, as its name implies, forms an upright bush, and is not so profuse in flowers as many others. It is a native of Italy, but perfectly hardy in this country. The flowers are dull red. Worth 6d. per plant.
- E. Cinerea*. (The Grey Heath.)—Of this we cultivate three varieties. *E. cinerea alba*, with white flowers; *E. cinerea coccinea*, a beautiful little plant, with scarlet flowers; and *E. cinerea atropurpurea*, with dark red blossoms. They are all of neat habit, and very pretty. They seldom exceed twelve inches in height.

#### FAGUS.

The beeches are all very ornamental trees, and we have the following varieties of the common sort:—

- Fagus Cristata*. (The Crested Beech.)—The foliage of this tree is very remarkable, being produced in tufts or crests, and where singular trees are admired, it will be very desirable. Plants, 2s. 6d.
- F. Heterophylla* (The Various or Fern-leaved Beech) is a remarkably pretty tree, of erect habit; the leaves are very narrow, remaining on the branches during greater part of the winter.
- F. Incisa* (The Cut-leaved Beech) has something of the same character. It is known in some nurseries as the Oak-leaved, and grows in the same style as the other, except that the foliage is much larger. They are both very desirable trees.
- F. Pendula* (The Weeping Beech) is a most graceful tree, being as pendent as the Weeping Ash. It is grafted on high stocks of the common variety, and is very interesting.
- F. Macrophylla*. (The Broad leaved Beech.)—Of this we have two very distinct varieties; one raised in the nurseries of Messrs. Fisher and Holmes, Sheffield, and another in the Cliff Vale Nurseries, Leek. They are both decided acquisitions to our hardy trees.
- F. Foliis Aureis*.—The leaves beautifully margined with yellow. Not quite so strong in growth as the preceding, but extremely pretty, and worth growing.
- F. Foliis Argenteis* has the leaves striped with creamy white. Stronger in its growth than the preceding, to which it makes a good contrast.

Of the dark-foliaged beeches we have several.

*Fagus Purpurea* (Purple Beech) is a general favourite with all planters, not only from the singularly rich character of its foliage, which makes it a most desirable feature on a lawn or on the margins of plantations, but also from its graceful habit.

*F. Purpurea Pendula* (Norway Purple Beech) has long flexible branches, the foliage hardly so dense as the preceding, but equally dark in colour.

*F. Purpurea Var Foxii*, raised by Mr. Fox, of the Cliff Vale Nurseries, and perfectly distinct from the preceding ones.

These are all propagated by grafting, and are worth from 1s. to 2s. 6d. each.

#### GARRYA.

*G. Elliptica*.—A very beautiful hardy evergreen. Our main plant, from which we propagate by layers, is at this moment (January 6) a beautiful object, covering a space six feet square, and having an immense quantity of catkins or male blossoms all over it. These are about as thick as a common-sized lead pencil, and are from four to six inches long; the leaves are very dark green, and of a close habit. It ought to be grown in every garden where evergreens are desirable. Worth 1s. to 1s. 6d. per plant.

*G. Macrophylla*.—This has much larger leaves than the preceding, but the colour is not so intense. It appears to require a sheltered situation in the midland counties, our plant, which is much exposed, having the points of its shoots injured during last winter. It has not been long introduced, and is therefore as yet rare.

#### NUTT'S METHOD OF GROWING CELERY.

I SEND you the method of treating my celery, from the time I sow the seed to the time it is ready for table. I sow in pans, the latter end of February, covering the seed as lightly as possible with rich soil. About a week after the plants have made their appearance, I give them a little air in the day time, not allowing them to be drawn. When they have been in their second leaf fourteen days, I prepare my frames for transplanting, by filling them with new stable litter, which I cover with three inches of rich soil, and when it is near the same heat as the

frames, I begin planting. After the plants have thus been transplanted about a week, I give them air in the daytime, and a little water occasionally, till they have commenced growing nicely, when I prepare for planting out. I dig a trench eighteen inches deep, and thirty-six inches wide. I should prefer new stable litter, pig dung, shambles manure, or bone or horn dust. I prefer new manures for transplanting. The plants will require a good supply of clear water till they begin growing, and they will grow out without so much liquid manure. I lay fifteen inches of manure in the trench, and cover it with three inches of rich soil. I plant out about the middle of May, setting the plants twelve inches apart, and when they have grown to a good size, I tie a string loosely round them, to preserve them from being broken by the wind. I never water nearer than twelve inches to the plant. If the weather be dry, I water twice a week; and if wet, four times a week. I begin earthing when the plants are twenty inches high, laying to a little soil once a fortnight, and leaving it slanting towards the edge of the trench, that the water may not touch the stems, as it causes them to rot. My reason for digging the trench so wide is simply this, I sow small seeds, such as cauliflower, savoy, or lettuce, and get fine plants from them.

George Marsden, of the British Lion, Thomas-street Sheffield, has grown ten plants of Nutt's Champion, which averaged six pounds and a half in weight.

JOHN NUTT.

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## LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE UNION CARNATION AND PICOTEE SOCIETY.

UNDER the above title, an anonymous writer sadly complains of the system of "barring out," by certain societies, and limitation of districts, whilst the very



heading of the article, and the regulations, are strictly confined to two counties, instead of making it open to all those who are considered to be *honest in showing their own blooms, and prohibiting those who have been guilty of showing those of others*. The writer complains of the want of a society in Rochdale,\* and if I am not much mistaken, he is like the waggoner in the fable, whose vehicle was stuck fast in the mud, praying to Hercules to assist him, instead of putting his own shoulder to the wheel, and doing something to assist his team. There is little doubt at the present time, that a society can be formed in many localities, as the limitation of the hours of labour in factories will allow the operatives to cultivate both floral and horticultural specimens; and in this age, when the working classes are more cared for than formerly, and encouragement given to all projects for their improvement and happiness, aid would be given for so desirable an object, if parties who feel an interest in such pursuits, would set about it in a becoming spirit. But a majority of those who complain the most, think that other persons ought to form and establish a society, and they to reap the benefit of it.

The societies he mentions (the Oldham and Ashton) were established by a few humble florists, who, at a dinner, suggested the idea, and several volunteered to wait upon gentlemen who were known to be favourable to the encouragement of such societies, and with the laudable intention of promoting floriculture and horticulture within a certain distance from each borough. They were never intended for open shows, as there was generally one, and sometimes two, held in Manchester, which were open to all, no matter whence they came,; and the entrance being only two shillings and sixpence, for exhibiting, they could, if they liked, have competed with their neighbours. But there are many, who make the

\* Rochdale parish contains 74,000 inhabitants.

most noise, who are not the real patrons of floriculture, because they seldom, or never, subscribe, unless they fancy they can take a large amount of prize money by exhibiting. These individuals are no friends of floriculture. The cultivation of flowers, to them, is a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence. It cannot be expected that a few persons should make a sacrifice of their time, to form and promote societies, while others, who have both money and leisure, stand idly looking on.

The writer, K. should have added his own name to that of Colonel Lee, for, if I am not mistaken, he is making a cat's paw of him.

And now a word of advice to the committee of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Union Carnation and Picotee Society. Let it be open to all, and not the slightest restriction—only let them be known to be *honest exhibitors*; make the classes of carnations *ten in length*; picotees, *eight*; rose and yellow picotees, *four*. Let there be a class for seedlings, both carnations and picotees, and give prizes for them separately; and let it be a rule that if, on putting them in their proper classes, they cannot take a place higher than the *fifth*, the prize money obtained as a seedling be disallowed. Another great objection is limiting the petals to fifteen. Why not take a much higher standard? Say at least nineteen, and let the reproach of the north, that we show *semidouble flowers*, be wiped away. It is a fact well known, that a good carnation or picotee will scarcely ever have more than from twenty to twenty-six petals. If they have more, they are small and narrow. I have grown on a side stem, a picotee which numbered forty-six petals, and this is puffed off as first-rate, the greater part of the petals being only about one-eighth the size of the guard petals. This is the way to encourage the cultivation of the carnation and picotee, and there will not be any occasion for first-class certificates to seedlings; the fact of their having taken

a high position amongst older varieties, will at once stamp their character, and there will be less trash let out as first-rate.

If there should be a seedling in a pan, let it be brought out, and fight in its proper class. A card can easily be placed to it in the pan, stating how it ranked upon trial amongst the others.

JOHN SLATER,

ONE OF THE SECRETARIES  
OF THE OLDHAM AND ASHTON-UNDER-LINE FLORAL  
AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

*Cheetham Hill, Manchester, Jan. 4th, 1851.*

## Part II.

# NEW, RARE, OR GOOD FRUITS, FLOWERS, PLANTS, TREES, AND VEGETABLES.

## FRUITS.

**BERGAMOT D'ESPERIN PEAR.**—A very excellent melting variety. Season, February and March.

**SUZETTE DE BAVAY.**—A medium-sized fruit, and a great bearer. When ripe, the skin is clear yellow. Flavour excellent. Ripe in January and February.

**VRAI AMBERG.**—A pear of first-rate quality. Skin pale yellow, slightly russetty. Melting. Season, December and January.

**DE ST. SAUVEUR APPLE.**—This is a fruit of large size, yellow, with slight crimson streaks next the sun; first-rate quality, and bears well. Season, November.

**REINETTE DE VIGAU.**—This is also a first-rate sort, bearing well as a standard. Fruit large and of fine quality, keeping well till March. Specimens of the above fruit were exhibited at the January meeting of the Horticultural Society, by Messrs. Paul, Cheshunt.

**CURRENT.—WHITE PEARL OF DIELIGHEM.**—This excellent white variety was raised from seed. The bunches are four inches long, and bear generally from twenty to thirty berries, each berry being a quarter of an inch in diameter. It is the best white in cultivation, and was raised in the neighbourhood of Brussels.

**THE BARKER NECTARINE.**—This is a new nectarine, received from Mr. Barker of Suedia. It has fruited in the gardens of the Horticultural Society. It is large and very excellent, and is distinct from the Stanwick nectarine, obtained from the same gentleman.

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### NEW HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS.

THE aralias are rather tender trees, with very fine foliage, the wood, in the case of *Aralia spinosa* and *japonica*, being thickly set with spines. The under-mentioned have lately been introduced, and are remarkably beautiful, both in their habit and foliage.

*Aralia Crassinerva.*—The leaves three-lobed, rather rusty below.

*Aralia Discolor.*—The foliage of remarkably thick and leathery texture, smooth above, and dark rusty purple beneath.

*Aralia Jatrophae Folia.*—The foliage of this very fine plant is much lacinated, and wholly distinct from all others.

**PERNETTYA CANDIDA.**—A small evergreen shrub, with white flowers, like the arbutus in miniature. They are produced in great numbers. A very neat and pretty plant.

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### GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

**CUPHEA VERTICILLATA.**—A very pretty new species, well adapted either for pot culture or bedding purposes. The flowers are large, and a fine purple colour.

**FUCHSIA MINIATA.**—A fine species, with flowers of the most brilliant scarlet, and a large size. This, we should imagine, would hybridize well with the varieties already in cultivation.

**CHRYSANTHEMUMS.**—A correspondent inquires about new varieties. In the *Gardener's Magazine of Botany*, the following fine sorts are mentioned as having been seen in bloom, at Mr. Salter's, Hammersmith :—

#### LARGE VARIETIES.

*California.*—A fine full-petalled yellow, raised by Mr. Salter. It is equal to Annie Salter, but much deeper in colour.

*Pio Nono*, another seedling of Mr. Salter's, has incurved bronzy petals, with yellow tips.

*Louis Napoleon.*—Dark red flowers, changing to orange.

*Christiana.*—Deep peach colour, of immense size, flowers often four inches across.

*Jenny Lind.*—Opens yellow, changes to rose, and fades off white.

*Warden.*—Opens yellow, changes to buff.

*Medusa.*—Crimson, changing to pink, and fades to rosy white.

*Cloth of Gold* is a quilled incurved flower, of excellent colour.

*Madam Godona.*—Excellent white, beating *Fleur de Marie*.

*Vortigeur.*—Deep reddish purple.

*Brilliant.*—Bronzy yellow flower.



## VEGETABLES.

**THE CABBAGING BROCCOLI.**—This is a novelty, and is a most excellent vegetable.

**ATKIN'S MATCHLESS CABBAGE.**—This is not a large coarse sort, but a dwarf variety, early, and handsome. Eighteen inches asunder is room enough.

**COLE'S SUPERB RED CELERY** has been grown well in this neighbourhood, and is first-rate. We would advise those who are fond of good celery to try it.

**SAVOY.**—**CATTELL'S GREEN CURLED.**—A distinct variety. Though not so large as some others, yet it is first-rate.

The following peas are highly recommended:—

*Auvergne*.—A very prolific and early white pea. We always sow of this kind for first crop. 4 to 5 feet.

*Fairbeard's Champion of England*.—A splendid pea, and should be grown by every one. 3 to 4 feet.

*Burbidge's Eclipse*.—This we grew last year, and were highly pleased with it. It is one of the best dwarf peas grown (two feet high), combining the desirable qualities of great productiveness with excellent flavour and earliness.

*Bishop's New Long-podded* is another very excellent dwarf pea, extremely prolific, and well adapted for small gardens.

## EXTRACTS, HINTS, AND RECOLLECTIONS.



### TREE PÆONIES.

MR. FORTUNE has lately, in the *Gardener's Chronicle*, given a very interesting account of the tree pæonies (moutans) of China, and it appears there are many beautiful varieties of this splendid plant. The following are some that he saw in bloom. We need not say how acceptable they will be to every lover of hardy plants.

A dwarf kind, with "flowers of a dark velvety purple, like the Tuscany rose." The foliage is very much cut, and it is strikingly beautiful.

Another, called "Tse," or purple, has double flowers, of a large size. There is also a variety called "Lan," or blue. This must be a very beautiful thing, the colour of the flowers being like that of the *Glycine sinensis*.

The double whites are stated to be very handsome. One of the finest, Dr. Lindley has named *P. globosa*. There is a red, which Mr. Fortune states to be the finest flower he ever saw. The blooms are a clear red colour, very distinct, and measure about ten inches across. The one which is most rare, is "yellow" straw coloured, but not so beautiful as

some of the others. Altogether, Mr. Fortune counted thirty very distinct varieties.

The propagation of the tree pæony is not generally well managed in this country. Mr. F. gives a description of the Chinese mode of grafting it on tubers of the herbaceous pæonies, which plan we have seen described, with illustrative wood cuts, in the *Gardener's Magazine*. We have no doubt it will prove interesting to many of our readers, we shall, therefore, take the liberty of extracting it, for their especial benefit. "The bundle of tubers, which forms the root of a herbaceous pæony, is pulled to pieces, and each of the fingerlike rootlets forms a stock, upon which the moutan is destined to be grafted. Each scion used is not more than an inch and a half or two inches in length, and is a point of a shoot formed during the bygone summer. Its base is cut in the form of a wedge, and inserted in the crown of the fingerlike tuber just mentioned. This is tied up or clayed in the usual way, and the operation is completed. When a large number of plants have been thus prepared, they are taken to the nursery, where they are planted in rows, a foot and a half apart, and the same distance between the rows. In planting, the bud or point of the scion is the only part which is left above ground; the point between the stock and scion, where the union is destined to take place, is always buried beneath the surface."

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## THE BEST SEASON FOR PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

THE best season for pruning, to promote growth, theoretically is in autumn, soon after the fall of the leaf. Next to this, winter pruning, performed in mild weather, is best, and in orchards this is the season usually most convenient. In all parts of the country where the winters are not very severe, the roots are collecting a certain stock of nourishment during the

whole autumn and winter. When a tree is pruned in autumn or winter this whole supply goes to the remaining branches, while in the case of spring pruning it is partly lost.

We should especially avoid pruning at that period in spring when the buds are swelling and the sap is in full flow, as the loss of sap by budding is very injurious to most trees, and in some brings on a serious and incurable canker in the limbs.

There are advantages as well as disadvantages attending all seasons of pruning, but our own experience has led us to believe that practically *a fortnight before midsummer is by far the best season on the whole*. Wounds made at this season heal more freely and rapidly; it is the most favourable time to judge of the shape and balance of the head, and to see at a glance which require removal; and all the stock of organizable matter in the tree is directed to the branches that remain.

In the pruning large limbs, some composition should always be at hand to cover the wound. This will not only prevent its cracking by the cold in winter pruning, but will keep out the air, and maintain the exposed wood in a sound state until it is covered with a new layer of bark.

*Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America.*

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## ON THE CULTURE OF THE CHRYSANTHEMUM.

I TAKE the liberty of making a few remarks on the cultivation of that beautiful and late-flowering plant, the chrysanthemum; for I feel assured that very few persons indeed have ever witnessed the magnificence and grandeur that it is capable of attaining. In consequence of it blooming at so late a season, it is quite impossible to do justice to the plant, without glass, to protect the flowers from snow, rain, wind, &c. In spring, I get my young plants from cuttings, or by



dividing the old roots; these are planted in small pots, and plunged into the ground, in an open part of the garden. About midsummer, I repot them into large carnation pots, and again plunge them as before. The compost is cow-dung and rich loam, half and half, and occasionally they are watered with dung-water. During their growth, I use the knife freely, and only allow one bud to remain on the stem,—precisely as the fancier treats his prize carnation. In the first week in October, I remove the pots into a vinery, where all the air is given by the sashes and ventilators being open; and in my house there is a pit that is built for succession pines, filled with old tan, and upon this I place my chrysanthemums. In the removal from the garden to the house, I take care that the roots that have made through the bottom of the pots are not injured, and they again strike into the tan. They are now kept moist with dung-water, and under this treatment the blooms are some of them five and six inches in diameter. The pots are so arranged that the colours are agreeably intermixed.

*London's Magazine of Gardening.*

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## VASE, OR EN GOBLET MODE OF TRAINING FRUIT TREES.

IN the gardens of the Luxembourg at Paris, all the quarters containing fruit-trees are surrounded with borders planted with cherry, plum, and apricot trees, as standards, and some with excellent effect are trained in form of a *vase* or *en goblet* dwarf, or with a stem five feet or rather more in height. The head is formed hollow in shape, like a goblet, the shoots being annually tied to hoops of wood, adapted to the circumference required, to give the desired form. Two shoots are sufficient; the two-year old wood being tied to one, and the equidistant regulation of the one-year old shoots is effected upon the other. As the *vase* or

*goblet* widens, of course hoops of a greater circuit must be prepared either of new materials or by introducing an additional piece. In some instances the hoops were formed of round, apparently a quarter of an inch, iron rods; but wood is preferable to iron, for vegetation in contact with the latter is apt to be injuriously affected by the rapidity with which it heats and cools. Shoots are apt to spring up in the centre of the goblet, but they must be pinched in summer, and so all other irregularities of growth appear to have been. The form is very ornamental; it can be produced at little expense, and the trees were well furnished with fruit buds. Suppose a tree to have six shoots; let them be tied at equal distances to a hoop placed horizontally, and then shortened a few inches above it, or so as to leave them a foot or more in length. From each of these, two shoots may be trained to the outside of a somewhat wider hoop, in the following season; and thus, by annually introducing hoops of a width proportionately corresponding with the respective diameters of the vase intended to be imitated, the desired form will ultimately be produced. The head of the tree will be completely balanced, and the branches will be more nearly equidistant than they would be by any other mode of training as a standard. I should prefer wooden hoops to iron. If weak, or if two or more pieces must be employed for the hoop, its circular form may be preserved by two small rods, secured diametrically across it.

R. THOMPSON, in *Gardener's Magazine of Botany*.

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## ON THE CULTURE OF CHICORY AS A WINTER SALAD.

THE specimen of chicory root which I exhibited in the Horticultural Society's rooms, was fifteen inches long, and of proportionate thickness, and it was allowed by Dr. Lindley to be a very superior sort of chicory. The Doctor, when speaking of it, observed

that in general, chicory was not liked, on account of its being so very bitter. The same was stated by Mr. Johnson, at a lecture he gave at Kennington Horns; but not a single gardener knew it, in either of the rooms, and some went so far as to say that it was a bad specimen of a white carrot. Now I grew chicory for four years, at Dyrham Park, and it was very much liked by all the family, and no one prided himself more on a good salad than Captain Toller; and on company days, the empty salad bowl showed how much it was liked by the company. Now I have another proof that chicory is not disliked on account of its bitterness, and that is, my friend, Mr. Cockburn, of Kenwood, has grown it for some years, and his noble master very much approves of it; and I am sure the persons who partake of this salad at Kenwood must be very numerous. I hope the above proofs will induce others to give chicory a fair trial. I have never talked with any traveller who has not always praised the foreign salads, which everybody knows are principally composed of chicory; and is it reasonable that an English gentleman will give the foreigners praise, and condemn the same article in England? No, no; it is the gardener's fault. My time of sowing chicory is about the 1st of June, either by broadcast or drills. When the plants are up, thin them to one foot apart, and keep the ground free from weeds. Take the roots up in November, and lay them by, exactly like beet root. When the endive is over, plant your chicory, in sixteen-sized pots, five in each pot; cover the plants over with twenty-four-sized pots, exclude air, place them in a forcing house or frame, and each pot will afford three or four cuttings. Experience will soon teach how many pots will be required. A dark mushroom house, where a fire is kept, is excellent for growing chicory, without a border made on purpose. A cellar also is a good place for growing the main supply for spring, but it will not do to trust to a cellar for an early crop, it being too cold. I grew chicory in a

cellar, at Dyrham Park, and the produce was immense in March and April, from two to three hundred roots.

J. CUTHILL, in *Gardener's Magazine*.

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Get the following excellent hardy annuals. They will please every one.

*Bartonia Aurea*.—With splendid golden yellow flowers.

*Collinsia Bicolor*.—Variegated.

*Dianthus Chinensis*.—Crimson and white

*Erysimum Peroffskianum*.—Rich orange.

*Mésembryanthemum Tricolor*.—A very beautiful plant, delights in a dry situation.

*Nemophilla Insignis*.—Pretty dwarf blue flowering plant.

*Nemophilla Maculata*.—Comparatively new. Similar habit to the preceding. White, with purple blotches, though this varies much.

*Sphenogene Speciosa*.—Buff and black. Splendid annual.

*Phlox Drummondii*.—Very beautiful, varying much in colour from the deepest crimson to cream colour and white.

*Schizanthus Venustus*.—Very handsome variegated flowers.

*Lupinus Nanus*.—Blue. Extremely pretty.

*Lobelia Ramosa*.—Also blue. Dwarf, and very desirable.

**PRESENTATION TO MR. JOHN SLATER.**—On Thursday, the 16th of January, the members of the Oldham Floral and Horticultural Society, at their annual meeting, invited Mr. John Slater, florist, of Cheetam Hill, near Manchester, to a dinner, and presented him with a token of their regard, in the shape of an exceedingly beautiful silver cream jug, on which is the following inscription:—"Presented by a few of the members of the Oldham Floral and Horticultural Society, to Mr. John Slater, as a mark of respect, for the important services rendered to the cause of floriculture, and in admiration of his integrity as a florist." The chairman, in recapitulating the efforts made by Mr. Slater, in order to place horticulture on a firmer and surer basis, paid a well-merited compliment to that gentleman, not only for the efforts, but also the sacrifices he had made in behalf of institutions which are calculated to promote

the happiness of large numbers of our working population : and hoped the estimation in which he is held by his neighbours, will induce him to still greater exertions. Mr. Slater replied in a neat speech, which was warmly cheered by the assembled company. He said that he was very thankful for the compliment which they had paid him, and was exceedingly proud of the estimation in which he was held by his brother florists, and was exceedingly glad if his humble exertions could in any way forward the cause, which he had no doubt every individual present desired ; and he begged to assure the company that he never would relax his exertions, and the worthy men of Lancashire might rest assured that his humble abilities would be freely devoted to the cause from which flowed such unadulterated pleasure.

**GUERNSEY.**—On the 24th of December, there were gathered from a tree, against a south wall (planted about thirty years since), previous to matting it up for the winter, two hundred and fifty Seville oranges. They were very finely coloured, rather scantily furnished with juice, but make most excellent preserves. These were grown in the garden of H. Dobree, jun. Esq.

**HALL'S GARDEN NETS.**—We have received patterns of four sorts of garden nets, which appear to us admirably adapted for the purposes of protection, not only to fruit trees on walls, &c. but also to tulip beds. No. 1, which is the largest mesh, stretched over hoops, would keep off a great deal of frost, after the foliage was above ground, and would also effectually prevent the ravages of hailstorms, &c. With common precaution, these fabrics would last many years, and we shall most certainly cover our own bed with some of them.

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**OBITUARY.**—Mr. John Wilmot, of Isleworth, departed this life January 2nd, aged 74 years.

## REVIEWS.



BECK'S FLORIST, FRUITIST, AND GARDEN MISCELLANY.  
*London: Chapman & Hall.*

THIS is the first of a new series, which will include descriptions, as well as essays on fruits, in addition to the subjects previously treated of. The illustration is a coloured representation of the two crack picotees of the season, *Dodwell's Alfred* (heavy purple) and *Norman's Mrs. Norman* (heavy red). We have not yet had the pleasure of seeing the latter flower, but good judges say it is first-rate. The principal papers are, A Description of Calceolarias, which will be interesting to cultivators of that flower; A Descriptive List of Strawberries, from which we shall cull a little. Show Ranunculuses, The Scarlet Geranium at Sea, Remarks on British Ferns, Picotees, &c. make up a very interesting number.



THE GARDENER'S MAGAZINE OF BOTANY. Part 9.

THE illustrations of this part are, first, two beautiful seedling gladioli, *Rosea purpureus* and *Oldfordiensis*; the second is *Odontoglossum citrosmum*, a very splendid scented orchid: the third, *Myristica moschata*, the nutmeg; the fourth, three delicately beautiful autumnal crocuses; the last, a pretty group of dwarf chrysanthemums, *La Fiancé*, *Daphnis*, and *Circe*. These must become fashionable, for they are not only very pretty, but being easily grown, and flowering out of doors, when such things are rare, will render them very desirable. The woodcuts are numerous, and a very able article, by our neighbour, E. J. Lowe, Esq. on Thermometer Stands, is thus excellently illustrated. The contents are varied and interesting; amongst them, we particularly noticed an article, on Consolidated Soils *v.* Porous, that should be read twice, and which we must refer to elsewhere. It is a very good part.

## Part III.

## QUERIES.



Will you be kind enough to give, in the next number of the *Midland Florist*, the names of twenty-four first-rate dahlias (twelve selfs and twelve fancies), exclusive of the varieties to be sent out? I. N.

Will you be so kind as to favour us with an article on the growth of the larger varieties of rhubarb?—[See page 41, in the present number.]—As there are a great many of our members about to plant roses, if you would favour us with a list of about twelve of the best of each sort (Bourbon and perpetual), new and old varieties, with their colours, you would oblige.

Sheffield.

AN ALLOTMENT HOLDER.

[We will comply with our correspondent's request, advising him, however, to have low standards, say from two and a half to three feet high, in preference to taller ones. They are better in many respects.]

TWELVE BOURBON ROSES, DESIRABLE FOR THEIR GENERAL EXCELLENCE.

*Souvenir de Malmaison*.—A very large and double cream-coloured rose. Flowers late. First-rate.

*Souchet*.—A very rich purple crimson. Thick petals, and good.

*Menour*.—A splendidly-formed flower. Bright crimson.

*Aurore de Guido*.—A new and very splendid crimson rose. Rather expensive yet.

*Comte de Rambuteau*.—Deep rose, very splendid in the autumn. It does not make much wood, being so prolific in flowers.

*Du Petit Thouars*.—A remarkably double rose, flowering very late. Large, crimson scarlet.

*George Cuvier*.—A beautifully shaped rose. Deep pink.

*Jupiter*.—A singularly deep purple. Very attractive.

*Paul Joseph*.—Extra fine. Purplish crimson.

*Queen of Bourbons*.—Forms a compact head. Inclined to salmon colour. Flowers very freely.

*Acidalie*.—A splendid light rose. Nearly white.

*Oscar Leclerc*.—Brilliant crimson, with darker shade.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

*Dr. Marx*.—Carmine, approaching crimson. A fine rose.

*La Reine*.—Immensely large. Deep rose.

*Baronne Prevost*.—Also a very large and extra fine deep pink rose.

*Robin Hood*.—Very beautiful deep pink. A brilliant rose, of fine habit.

*Geant des Battailles*.—One of the very best, flowering late in the season. Nearly scarlet, with petals like velvet.

*Madame Laffay*.—An old variety, yet one of the best. Of fine form and very fragrant. Crimson.

*Jeanne d'Arc*.—A very splendid cream-coloured rose. Novel.

*Lady Alice Peel*.—Very fine shape. Deep pink.

*Duchess of Sutherland*.—Silvery blush. Extra form, and very beautiful.

*Standard of Marengo*.—Extra fine. Though not so double as some, still its petals are beautifully imbricated.

*William Jesse*.—Very fine light crimson.

*Comtesse du Chatel*.—Extra form. Deep pink.]

I shall be much obliged, if you can give me, in the next number of the *Midland Florist*, the names of a few low-growing plants (two feet the highest, or say three feet for the back row) that will grow in a pure peat bed. I hope you will soon give, in your *Coppiceana*, a list of some of the most beautiful herbaceous plants, which we much want. A. R.

[We purpose giving, in our next numbers, descriptive lists of hardy perennials, in the way of *Coppiceana*.]

I have a fine plant of *Ceanothus* growing luxuriantly on a south wall. It is perfectly hardy, and covered with most beautiful blue flowers, from about August till the frost sets in. On the 24th of November last, I cut blooms which were quite as beautiful as those earlier in the season. It is evergreen, and I should be glad to know whether it is a distinct variety from the *Ceanothus azureus*, described in the *Midland Florist*.

A WESTERN CORRESPONDENT.

[If a sprig of foliage is sent us by post, we shall be able to give the desired information.]

What kind of fruit trees do you recommend for a north aspect? I find no fruit come to such perfection as the Mayduke cherry. It is really most excellent here (Ireland) late in the season. I have tried other varieties, but they are worthless.

A WESTERN CORRESPONDENT.

[In this part of the world, the *Morella* cherry is the variety that succeeds best on a north wall, and is universally planted in such situations. Is our correspondent mistaken? If a shoot, three or four inches long, is sent by post, we will tell him whether *Morella* or *Mayduke*. Other trees which will produce fruit of good flavour on a north wall, are the *Orleans* and *Magnum Bonum* plums, and the *Marie Louise* pear.]



I have two fine Washington plum trees, one on an east and another on a west aspect. They seldom bear, though I have had them root-pruned. Would you advise me to plant them out as standards, as I find that the variety is recommended as such, in one of the late numbers of the *Gardener's Chronicle*?

[With us, the Washington blooms early and abundantly as a standard; but, from this very precocity, we get no fruit, the cold springs cutting off the bloom. We intend, if we have no better success with them, to cut off their heads, and re-graft. Perhaps if our correspondent's trees were protected when in flower, with some cheap netting, fruit might be obtained.]

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to H. S. M. I beg to state, that the allotments in the neighbourhood of Sheffield are about one rood each, and they are situated about a mile and a half from the town, and have a good southern aspect. There are four different societies on this principle, numbering about two hundred and thirty allotments; and amongst the members, there are some of our best growers, but a great number know little or nothing about gardening, so that your little work may be made very useful to them. AN ALLOTMENT HOLDER.

**TWELVE VERY GOOD GERANIUMS.**—*Wexford*.—Duke of Cornwall, Forget-me-not, Orion, Hebe's Lip, Camilla, Pearl, Virgin Queen, Elegans, Brilliant, Constance, Lord Gough, and Crusader. This will also apply to W. T. Hodges. K.

## CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS,

FOR FEBRUARY.

**AMATEURS** and artizans have probably got a tolerably good breadth of *cabbage plants*. It is a very good plan to move the soil between the rows. The Vernon hoe is good for the purpose, but perhaps a small three-grained fork is better. Some people will put *potatoes* between their *cabbage*, but we do not think it a good plan.

*Peas* may now be got in. There are many (so called) varieties, but some four sorts are sufficient, even in large gardens, whilst

in smaller, one early and one late sort will be plenty. Fair-beard's two varieties, Early Surprise and Champion of England, are excellent, and wonderfully productive, when well grown. Where there is the convenience of a frame, *cauliflower seed* may be sown. *Beans* may be planted towards the latter end of the month. Johnson's Wonder is a heavy cropper and an excellent sort. Where people have the means of placing large pots over *rhubarb*, in the open ground, and covering with manure, so that a genial heat may be engendered, they will find it a most excellent method of forcing. We have seen oak leaves used for this purpose, with great success, and it is, doubtless, a much cleaner and sweeter mode than the other.

Plant *Aldbury Kidney potatoes* on warm borders, scatter *Short-top radish* thereon, and cover with litter. This may be done towards the middle of the month.

All pruning should be finished directly, whether *wall trees*, *gooseberries*, *currants*, *apples*, *raspberries*, &c. Dung and dig all spaces not already done. Ridging up is by far the best plan.

In the flower garden, beds and borders should be lightly forked over, adding, when possible, decayed leaves, or very rotten dung. Plants that have got too large, may be taken up, divided, and replanted. But it is a bad time *now* to divide lilies, narcissi, or crown imperials; they have, of course, made considerable quantities of roots, and are sadly injured by being disturbed.

*Ranunculuses* should be planted towards the latter end of the month, therefore the beds should be made up for planting early. *Auriculas* and *polyanthuses*, in frames, will require much attention; examine them, to see that the drainage of each pot is effective. We prefer giving liquid manure to top-dressing, though each plant may probably require a small quantity of rich compost on the surface, but the plan of rooting amongst the fibres with a peg, must, we are sure, be very destructive to them. Strong offsets, which have stood round the side of a pot during the winter, should now be placed in separate pots, in rich soil. The stock of *carnations* and *picotees* should be carefully examined, the dirt brushed from them, and all decayed leaves removed, that when the time for placing them in their blooming pots comes, they may require, at that busy period, as little labour as possible.

Cover *tulip beds*. Hunt's garden netting, noticed in this number, will be found effectual and cheap.

*Pinks* and *pansies* should also be carefully attended to. "Spring is not here yet," and it may be that it will be a severe one. Many sorts of *hardy annuals* may be sown, and plants for decorative purposes propagated. *Verbenas* that have been in store pans should be potted singly, and have their points pinched off, to induce a bushy habit.

In the rose garden, finish pruning directly, fork the soil round the stems, and mulch with good rotten manure.

## Part II.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.



## ADVICE TO TRUE FLORISTS.

BY MR. G. GLENNY.

At the present moment, the floricultural world is divided into cliques, the leaders of which have, in too many cases, mercenary motives, and contrive, by their position, to render numbers of persons subservient to purposes which are not founded on a love of the science. It is to be regretted that personal considerations should ever be allowed to turn a man who would be useful from a proper rule of conduct; but we see it day after day, week after week, and year after year. Too many of the exhibitions, which should have but one great object, the advancement of the science of floriculture, have become simply the means of pampering a few prize hunters, who manage the affairs to their own liking, and gratifying a few ambitious gentlemen, who, for want of any other respectable notoriety, seek that of managing a show; and so that things can be arranged to meet the circumstances of, and secure the prizes for particular parties, no more regard is had to the promotion of the true interests of floriculture, than if no such thing as improvement were known. The history of some exhibitions may be almost duplicated with a change of names, for they are alike in all the principal movements. The proceeding of the committees to form the schedules are alike: Mr. A., who is nearly the only one who grows auriculas, proposes a prize for them twice as large as will cover his subscription; but Mr. B. who stands next in condition, proposes a second prize; Mr. C. who stands number one with a

collection of something else, proposes a prize for them ; and it may be that some two or three others, inferior to him, feel that they have a good right to participate in the good things of the society, make their *proposals*, and unless they feel all equally confident they can take a second prize, fight hard for as many prizes as there are showers. So the thing goes on till the managers are suited, and out comes the schedule, without any single item being founded on a desire to advance the science, or render the show effective. This is a true picture of many societies. The last farthing of subscription is divided among the leading showers and managers, every shilling contributed by the public, for admission, or by persons who give an equivalent for taking it (the admission money) themselves, is considered fair gain for the showers, and so anxious are they that all the scrapings together of the season shall be pocketed amongst them, that they too frequently leave off considerably in debt to somebody, or to tradesmen. Were it not for the social societies of florists, in which the pride, instead of the cupidity of members rule the proceedings, floriculture would sink altogether—were it not for the class showing at “provincial meetings” of these florists, the whole course would be abandoned to the most unprincipled men, and not only improvement be lost sight of, but exhibitions would be as demoralizing to the showers as prize fighting. Among the other manifest evils arising from such societies as we have described, the unmanly and despicable practice of showing other people’s flowers is not the least. So barefaced has this practice become, that gentlemen, so called, have known their gardeners to collect and show varieties which the employers were fully aware were not even in their gardens, and yet deliberately put their names to falsehoods declaring them *their own growth and property*, and *cut from plants in their own gardens*. This highly respectable mode of jockeying, among committee men themselves, has been no novelty, and

we are sorry there is so little shame, so little degradation, felt by those who stoop to such meanness and mendacity. We look for the advancement of floriculture to the hundreds of societies in which the members exhibit their favourite flowers against each other,—societies in which the members grow the flowers themselves, and in which the stocks, the gardens, the means, the pride of possession and of cultivation, are all known to the whole. These societies are the life and soul of floriculture. The members pay alike to a fund to be divided in prizes—they adopt one flower common to all of them, and the pride of station in the award is the ruling motive. We earnestly advise all sound florists to promote the establishment of these societies: a general show never did one iota of good to floriculture. The judges, chosen haphazard, scramble through their work without responsibility,—the awards stand for nothing,—the lovers of a particular flower stand no chance of a good view, for the crowd of gapers, who are as much for a cactus as a carnation, keep hustling them by, before they can appreciate half-a-dozen of the flowers,—the true florists are voted a nuisance, because they delight in congregating round a good stand, and discussing the merits. In fact, if florists' flowers are to form a feature in a public show, they should be shown in a tent, or a room, by themselves, be judged by themselves, and so placed that nobody who looks at one stand should be able to obstruct those looking at the second. But, commend us to the societies established for particular flowers,—the carnation societies, auricula societies, pink societies, tulip societies, and so on. Without them, floriculture would assuredly fall. Perhaps the Horticultural Society, in discouraging florists' flowers in general, saw more than any of us gave them credit for: they perhaps saw that the attempt to mix them up with the more gigantic and gaudy subjects of a general exhibition, only led to the stoppage of the general current of visitors passing

round the tents, to the practice of a good deal of trickery for which they were no match, and to the grumbling at the awards, from the total inability of the men *they employed as censors* to do justice to florists' flowers. Let this operate as a stimulant to social societies devoted to particular flowers, where the blooms can undergo strict examinations, where their merits can be discussed, the properties appreciated, and the knowledge of their culture in the very best method be made by conversation common property. Moreover, let all flowers be shown singly in classes, that the best may win alone.

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### CULTIVATION OF ANNUALS IN POTS.

TIME was when numerous annuals were thought worthy of special cultivation, for the decoration of our plant structures; but in the rage for novelties, our little favourites seem to be almost neglected—not forgotten,—for surely those who have seen some of the family grown to a state of perfection, will not easily forget the gorgeous display made by a few pots of such things as *Clintonia pulchella* (many will remember the beautiful specimens of this exquisite plant that used to grace our exhibition tables when it was first introduced), *Rhodanthe Manglesii*, *Schizanthus retusus*, &c. The rage for novelties, however, having met with some very seasonable coolings, by the introduction of the much-vaunted, but almost worthless plumbagoes, *zauchsnerias*, *abromas*, &c. people begin to think that they have been neglecting and casting to the rubbish heap things much more valuable (if not in point of price, at least in point of merit) and useful; and it seems that the old denizens of our flower gardens may yet be restored to favour. To aid in this consummation, devoutly to be wished, I beg to offer a few words on the cultivation of annuals in pots.

To grow them in the highest state of perfection they should be sown in September, and placed in a warm frame till they begin to vegetate, when they should be inured to full exposure, and as soon as they are large enough, pricked off into small pots (for the slender-growing varieties three in a pot), and kept in cold frames, near the glass, shifting them *whenever they require it*, and pinching off the ends of the shoots, to keep them dwarf and bushy, and also picking off all flowers that may appear on such things as mignonette, rhodanthe, Phlox Drummondii, &c. till they are finally shifted into their flowering pots, which may be from eight to eleven inches, or upwards. These will make a splendid display in April and May, and will be succeeded by those sown early in February, in pots, on a very slight hotbed, kept near the glass, and pricked off as soon as large enough, kept close for a few days, till they begin to grow, then gradually inured to bear a greenhouse heat, when they may be removed to cold pits, or to vacant shelves in the greenhouse, shifting as they require it. Another succession may be sown in April, and treated exactly similar to those sown in February; and a final sowing may be made the end of May, which will come in well in autumn; but these should be sown in some shady place, out of doors, kept well watered, never allowing them to get pot bound, or they will be worthless. On sowing such things as Clintonia pulchella, lobelia, &c. which have very small seeds, the soil should be rather poor, as they are apt to damp off when they come up, and they should be very slightly covered with sand, or other finely sifted soil, and a piece of glass placed over the pot. The pots should be watered before sowing, and should stand for a few hours to drain. The soil I have found them to do well in, is one-third loam, one-third peat, and one-third leaf-mould, with some sharp silver sand added; using plenty of drainers in potting, as they require liberal supplies of water, when they are flowering. For such things as

Phlox Drummondii, &c. a little dung may be added to the above compost, and they may receive frequent waterings of liquid manure. Treated in the above manner, the following very small selection will amply repay, by a profusion of flowers, the trouble taken:—

Clintonia pulchella and elegans, Nemophilla maculata and insignis, Rhodanthe Manglesii, Schizanthus retusus albus and Hookerii, Lobelia ramosa and gracilis, Portulaca splendens and Thourburnii, Phlox Drummondii, oculata, oculata alba, Leopoldiana, &c. Should this meet your approbation, I may, in a future number, offer a few remarks on annuals for the parterre.

I. L. M.

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## REMARKS ON JUDGING TULIPS.

BY J. SLATER, FLORIST, CHEETHAM-HILL, NEAR MANCHESTER.

IN a former article in the *Midland Florist* (vol. 2, page 147), I gave some opinions as to judging tulips, but left out one important point, and that was, how to judge those which had stained bottoms, narrow petals, and stained stamens. This, to me, has been a very great difficulty, as, where marking has been strictly adhered to, many a fine tulip has been put aside, because the other marked in a superior manner; and it has engrossed my attention for years, how to divide the properties so that each may have a fair chance.

It is well known, that in many localities, stained bottoms and long cups have frequently obtained nearly the whole of the prizes, as the poverty of the exhibitors, would not allow them to purchase those of modern introduction. The disqualifying of stained stamens, in some parts of England, is what I cannot approve, as the stains frequently arise from various causes. I have known instances, when the stamens have been perfectly clean at opening, and as the mass



of colouring has risen, they have become discoloured. This, I have no doubt, arises from a superabundance of colouring matter, as in flowers very clean the stamens are perfectly pure. There is also another point of importance, that is; the base of a bizarre, often, as it ages, becomes a greenish yellow. This is particularly the case with *Polyphemus*. Now I wish to give all flowers a chance, and I cannot see how this is to be done, unless the tulip is divided into a many points. It must not be supposed that I am an admirer of dirty tulips. Far from it,—I like *purity in every respect*; but if accidental, or natural causes produce these defects, let every allowance consistent with a due regard for those properties which add so much to the beauties of the flower, be made.

The result of my deliberations has been to divide the properties of the tulip into twenty-four parts, as follows:—

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| 6 | points for form   |
| 6 | „ „ clean stamens |
| 6 | „ „ clean bottom  |
| 6 | „ „ marking       |

The defects of the tulip as follows:—

|   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 6 | points to be deducted for bad form |
| 6 | „ „ bad bottom                     |
| 6 | „ „ stained stamens                |
| 6 | „ „ narrow petals                  |
| 6 | „ „ long cup                       |
| 6 | „ „ cloudy bottom                  |

By adhering to these properties, a tulip having bad cup, bottom, and stained stamens, will, if the petals are not narrow, have eighteen points to gain in marking; but if narrow petals are added to the above, it will, of course, be disqualified altogether. This will be better illustrated by the following details:—Suppose a tulip have good form, pure bottom, and clean stamens, the result will be as follows:

|   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| 6 | points gained for form |
| 6 | „ „ bottom             |
| 6 | „ „ stamens            |

Thus it will have the advantage in eighteen points for the marking out of the twenty four, which will give it a decided superiority.

Again, suppose a tulip have good bottom, clean stamens, long cup, and narrow petals—

|                     |                                    |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 6 points for bottom | 6 points deduct. for narrow petals |
| 6 „ stamens         | 6 „ „ long cup                     |

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 12

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 12

This will have twenty-four points to gain in marking.

Again, suppose a tulip have good form, but stained bottom and stamens, it will have eighteen points to gain in marking.

Again, suppose a tulip have good cup and bottom, and tinged stamens, it will have eighteen points to gain in marking.

Again, suppose a tulip have good bottom, long cup, and clean stamens, it will leave eighteen points to gain in marking.

Again, suppose a tulip have good form and slightly tinged under stamens, similar to Captain White, *alias* San Joe, this tulip only showing stains in three petals, it will consequently have fifteen points to gain in marking.

Again, suppose a tulip have long cup, bad bottom and stamens, it has no good properties about it, the whole twenty-four points are swallowed up by its defects, and therefore it must be disqualified altogether.

Again, suppose a tulip have good form, clean stamens, but cloudy bottom, it will have eighteen points to gain in marking.

Again, suppose a tulip have good form, stained stamens, and cloudy bottom, it will have eighteen points to gain in marking.

There are many tulips with cloudy bottoms, that is, not a pure white, but similar in colour to what is termed French white. These cannot be classed as pure. Of this class is Gibbons's Lady Flora Hastings, exhibited at Manchester under the name of Sable Monarch.

I have briefly endeavoured to lay down a standard, and trust that any defects which may be found in it, will be charitably reviewed. I do not profess to be *infallible*; but having experienced much difficulty in judging, upon various occasions, I was determined to get to some conclusion as to what number of points each defect in a tulip ought to have. I know it is a tickle subject to lay down rules that shall please every one; but I have duly considered the matter for nearly three years, and I now give the result of my deliberations. Upon a careful perusal of them, I think they will be considered as equitable, giving points for certain properties, and that marking in a bad formed, &c. flower, shall not take precedence of one that has three-fourths of the essentials of one.

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### FRAUDULENT SHOWING.

THERE is hardly anything more despicable than this, and we are heartily glad to find that the Derby society have determined to exclude all against whom such barefaced robbery is proved. It is high time such disreputable proceedings were put an end to, and earnestly do we hope that the example made will abate the evil. There is a point arising out of the recent investigations, at Manchester and Derby, to which we would draw attention. We will suppose, for instance, that one person has a bad feeling towards another, and asserts that he has exhibited flowers not of his own growth, but when asked for his evidence, states that it is *his opinion* that such is the case, without giving any proof to support it, and thus the man's character is blasted by a *mere assertion*. We will give a case in point, and leave our readers to form their own opinion. A florist in the neighbourhood of Nottingham was stated to have exhibited in his pan at Belle Vue, a flamed bizarre (Captain White), which Gibbons had shown at the Corn

Exchange, in his pan, the day previously. The party making the charge, said that he had examined the flower, and was quite certain it was the same. Now let us see how easy it is for a person to be mistaken. On referring to the *Midland Florist*, it was discovered that on both occasions Gibbons showed Polyphemus for a flamed bizarre, in his pan, and did not show Captain White at all. We would ask our brother florists, what would be their feelings, were such a charge made against them? and we would ask what would be even-handed justice in such a case?

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### TO KEEP VERBENAS THROUGH THE WINTER.

HAVING often seen asked, in your valuable little work, as well as in other journals, the question, How am I to keep my verbenas through the winter? perhaps a few hints from one who has been very successful in keeping them through the last two winters may be of service to some of the numerous readers of the *Midland Florist*, particularly to those who, like myself, do not possess a greenhouse. The general complaint, on keeping plants or cuttings in a cold frame or pit, is their damping off. The reason of this is very plain, for in the generality of these pits or frames, you will find the bottom sunk two or three feet from the glass, consequently, in the winter season, little or no sun can reach the plants, and in wet or frosty weather no air can be given, and of course dampness follows, which is certain death to the verbenas. Now, to prevent this, I have contrived a *raised pit* (if I may so call it), built of peat turves, against a south wall. The turves are cut about ten inches wide and two or three feet long. With these I built the front and two ends; the front is seven feet long and two feet high, and the ends rise about a foot higher at the back. On these turf walls I place my frame, fitting it well in the turves.

The lights open back to the wall, and fasten by means of a cord, with loops, and a small hook in front of the light. The pit is then filled with small stones to within eight inches of the frame, in front, making a smooth surface with coal ashes. I strike cuttings of all the varieties I wish to keep, about the first week in September, in a compost of sand, peat, and leaf mould, with *plenty of crocks for drainage*. After the cuttings are well rooted and hardened off in a cold frame, I give them a good watering, about the latter end of October or beginning of November, and place them in their winter quarters. This watering is sufficient to carry them nearly through the winter; at least I never give mine any more till the third week in January. The lights are opened on all fine mild days, always keeping them shut in frosty, damp, and wet weather; and covering them with long stable litter every night that is likely to be frosty. During the severe frost of January, 1850, they were covered for three weeks; consequently they had neither air nor light, and when they were opened they were as fresh and healthy as the day they were put in. I have now twenty-eight pots, averaging ten fine healthy plants in each, while some of my neighbours have scarce a plant. I also keep my geraniums in this frame, and they are looking as well, and will bloom nearly as forward as if in a greenhouse.

I. G. W.

*Dallington, near Northampton, Feb. 6, 1851.*

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## THE COTTAGE ALLOTMENT.

### No. III.

VEGETABLES must be thought of, and as the best is at all times the cheapest, it is only these that I would talk about. Potatoes, which are become a necessary of life, must occupy a prominent position, and I

would recommend all allotment holders, as well as others, to grow early and second early varieties. By this means, the attack of the disease is in a great measure avoided; for, on strong land particularly, late potatoes are liable to its attacks; but there are now so many good sorts which ripen early, that they should always be grown. When the Ash-leaved Kidney can be obtained true, it is one of the best; in fact, it takes precedence of all others. Mr. Cut-hill, of Camberwell, is a most successful cultivator of this sort. He adopts the system of having them well "*spritted*"—shoots two or three inches in length. These are then planted in very rich soil, with a dressing of salt and soot, and the produce is clean, early, and abundant. Soden's Early Oxford I have proved to be a most excellent variety, of good size, and ready immediately after the kidneys, but it should have more room than that sort. Rilot's Flourball, when true, is also a most prolific and excellent variety, white, and mealy. That there are several other sorts, such as American Natives and Regents, sold for this, I have been for some time aware. But perhaps the best among the new ones that I have lately seen, is Dean's seedling. This is very handsome, and I should say, that for exhibition, there can be no better cultivated. I have now grown it two years. It is oblong in form, fine on the skin, and the eyes are scarcely perceptible, therefore very little waste takes place; it cooks beautifully white, and is extremely productive. The Yorkshire Regent is a great favourite, not only in the midland counties, but also in the metropolis. It will attain a great size, is rough on the skin, and is productive and first-rate. I do not think that any more sorts than those enumerated need be grown for a start; but I hope to lay before your readers some account of new varieties which will be experimented on during the coming season, and if I find any better than those named, you most certainly shall hear of them. Peas most persons are fond of, but I would not advise

many to be sown which have only earliness to recommend them. "Profit" is my motto. Well then, if a few early varieties must be sown, ask for the Auvergne. It is a French pea. The seed is white, it bears well, and reaches five feet. But I would strongly recommend Fairbeard's Champion of England. This is really worthy of its name. Every cottager, even if he grows only one kind of pea, should have this. It does not grow so tall as many others, four feet being about its height. Its pods are fine, and when it is shown at a village horticultural society, generally gains the prize. Stubbs's Dwarf Marrow, by some called Burbage's Eclipse, is a really good dwarf pea. Where sticks are scarce, this sort will be found invaluable. Tall peas I would not recommend to small garden holders. Some are, however, very productive and excellent. I will name a few. There are Knight's Tall Marrows, with both white and green seed. Then there is Cormack's British Queen, a splendid sort; and Waite's King of Marrows, also first-rate. In sowing peas, care should be taken not to put them in too thick; they require room to branch out freely and bear abundantly. The rows are sometimes put five or six feet asunder, and a trench for celery is made between them; by which means they get more sun and air, and the produce is proportionably increased. The soil should be in good heart when peas are sown, and if they are well rubbed with powdered rosin, mice will not be so liable to eat them, and as a preventive of the attacks of slugs, &c. nothing is better than occasional dustings of soot, applied in damp weather.

H. S. M.

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THE

ILLUSTRATIONS OF OUR FLORAL PUBLICATIONS.

I HAVE no desire to be bandying compliments, yet cannot refrain from offering my mite of praise to an old friend, Mr. B. Vialls, for his temperate and able

article in the last number of the *Midland Florist*. My present object is to comment on his very sensible addenda, touching the truthfulness, or otherwise, of the illustrations, as given in the contemporary monthly works, *Beck's Florist*, and the *Gardener's Magazine*. I certainly must own to having a finger in the pie, yet something like the bellows blower in connexion with the organist, I must confess. Thus it is: I was intrusted with the delivery of the box, containing some blooms (carnations) exhibited at Derby, from which the selection was made, and given in the *Gardener's Magazine*. Here my duty ended in that quarter. I was intrusted with the superintendence of the plate of carnations given in the *Florist*. Through the kindness of Mr. Norman, I was favoured with the blooms of Mrs. Norman, at the close of the Royal South London July exhibition, and passed them into the hands of the *Florist's* artist. I compared these blooms with the sketch made; ditto ditto, with Dodwell's Alfred; had proofs of the plate, as the work proceeded, and finally saw an issue of a pair of portraits displaying no mean artistic ability, and with much truthfulness, as the coming blooming season will, I think, prove. Far be it from my intention to take up the cudgels in defence of one work at the expense of the other; my desire was, in taking upon myself the responsibility of superintending the illustration of florists' flowers, given in the *Florist*, to lighten the task devolving on Mr. Beck, and I openly pledge myself to the impartiality and truthfulness of all plates, so far as the material is at command. In carrying on the good work, my sole instructions are, "nothing extenuate." How far these efforts may prove successful, time only can prove. "*Let readers remember to compare them with the varieties they are intended to represent, and judge accordingly, how far they can trust them or not, for the future. From every ordeal of the kind we should none of us shrink; nor should we from criticism, for criticism, like everything else,*



*can be tested. All should quietly wait till the blooming season comes round, when the originals may be compared with the coloured illustrations; then should all be willing to stand or fall by the judgment passed."*

J. EDWARDS.

*Holloway.*

[Hear! hear!—Ed.]

## PERENNIAL HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

### No. I.

WE have been repeatedly asked to give a descriptive list of perennial herbaceous plants, calculated to be of service in any person's garden, whether rich or poor. We have been fond of this department of floriculture for many years; and in fact, we shall jump back some quarter of a century, to record the names of those that were favourites then, and still retain their place. Our first start in this line was in our early apprenticeship. One of the men working in the nursery grew a tolerable collection, which he offered to myself and fellow apprentice (R. G.), for five pounds. It was Whitsuntide, and he was in the village band, and our five pounds put us in possession of a great quantity of herbaceous plants, and at the same time rigged him out in a new suit of *blue*, and enabled him to hold up his head as high as any of his mates. "*The Governor*" (so we called our excellent master) had one "*FOIBLE*," and that was an abominable objection to any one about his premises enjoying the luxury of a "*florists' flower*" in his garden. Had he loved them, we think he would have been glad for others to have enjoyed the same feeling of admiration for *nature's fairest gems* with himself. But alas, no! they were *tabood*, *contraband*; and what was the result? From one end of the establishment to the other, foreman, nurserymen, labourers, apprentices, one or other grew florists'

flowers, and that *by stealth*. Yes, we say it with some degree of sorrow, that in our admiration of *florists' flowers* we received a check from head quarters. But ours was "the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties," and many were the reverses we met with; heavy indeed were the "draws" on our pockets, and often, very often, was our inexperience taken advantage of, and either an exorbitant price asked and obtained, or some rubbish palmed upon us for first-rate *named varieties*. But all this has been attended with benefit. It early taught us to judge for ourselves, and however specious the representation of a flower might be, we always preferred trusting to our own senses. Ours is no experience of an ephemeral or transitory character. We have not only laboured for it through a long series of years, but it has also been dearly paid for; and if that experience will save the readers of the *Midland Florist* either trouble, anxiety, or cash, we shall not consider our labour vain. But we talked about perennial herbaceous flowers. Well, who does not know something of the Columbine? The very name carries with it something light and joyous, and in truth they are a beautiful family, therefore we will begin with them.

*Aquilega Glandulosa*.—The outer petals dark purple, the interior white. It throws up stems from twelve to eighteen inches, bearing very beautiful nodding flowers, and seeds freely. The seed ought to be sown as soon as ripe; when reserved till spring, it is slow to vegetate. We have seen seminal varieties of this, a great improvement, in point of size, on the parent; but if these are required, seed will not insure similar plants, though occasionally advertised. This very beautiful plant requires a light friable and rich soil, and however small the collection, it ought to be one. Price 1s.

A. *Fragrans*.—Of recent introduction, growing rather taller than the preceding variety. Flowers large, cream-coloured, and powerfully fragrant. Worth from 1s. to 1s. 6d. This grows freely from seed, or may be propagated by division of the roots

A. *Skinnerii*.—Extremely opposite in character and appearance to the two preceding varieties, the flower being much longer, and scarlet and green. Would not this make a good parent to cross either of the others with? We do not think the

foliage quite so pretty as either *A. Glandulosa* or *A. Fragrans*, and the flowers are produced more sparingly. It is, nevertheless, a good thing. Price 1s. 6d.

*A. Siberica*.—A pretty dark double purple variety, holding its flowers, which are produced in great profusion, erect. The habit of the plant is dwarf and compact. Price 9d.

*A. Arctica*.—Bright red and yellow, rather more dwarf than some others, ought to be grown everywhere. 1s.

We have a striped sort, which grows commonly in many gardens round Nottingham, white, distinctly flaked with dark purple; and though only a variety of the common columbine, it is very pretty.

The next plant that we will notice is the *Aconitum*. These, though very ornamental, are seriously poisonous, and therefore, in trimming or cleaning the borders where they grow, care should be taken that none of the roots are thrown where children or pigs can get at them.

*Aconitum Versicolor Major* is very beautiful, growing three or four feet in height, with large spikes of blue and white flowers, which are very singularly formed, being shaped like a helmet, or, as some say, a "mob cap." It is well adapted for the centre of a bed, or to spring up amongst evergreens. It may be purchased for 6d.

*A. Napellus Alba*.—The flowers are white, and shaped as in the preceding variety. It is distinct and of good habit. 6d.

*A. Japonicum*.—This is a very fine dark blue, the foliage large and shining. One of the best. 1s.



## COPPICEANA.

### No. XII.

THE pretty family of brooms (*Genista*) will next claim our attention.

*Genista Purgans* is a shrub of moderate growth; the stems or shoots are somewhat rushlike, producing an innumerable quantity of yellow flowers, of the brightest hue. It is really very handsome. When it is grafted on the laburnum, three, four, or six feet high, it makes a very desirable lawn tree. We raise it from layers of the previous year's wood, which root readily. Price of dwarf plants, 1s. each.

*G. Tinctoria Flore Pleno.* (The Double-flowering Dyer's Broom.)--This is an especial favourite of ours, procumbent in its habit, and producing great quantities of *double* yellow flowers. For the front of a flower border, or for beds where plants are not required to attain more than a foot in height, it is very desirable. This will also grow on the laburnum, and, like the *G. Purgans*, makes a beautiful object. Dwarf plants, 6d. to 9d. each.

*G. Saggitalis.*—A very singular low-growing plant, producing its yellow flowers in tufts. The branches are ribbed. We have not seen this grafted on the laburnum, but if it would grow on it, as others of its family do, it would be one of the most curious small trees imaginable. Dwarf plants, 6d. each.

*G. Bouleyana.*—This is a singular variety, lately introduced from the Continent, the foliage and habit being different to any other we have yet seen. As we have not had it flower, we cannot say anything as to its beauty in that respect; but it is worth growing in any collection of dwarf hardy shrubs.

#### GYPSOCALLIS. (*The Moor Heath.*)

*G. Mediteranea* is a heath of upright growth and pretty habit. the flowers are pink. We have seen this sort seriously injured by frost, in the midland counties.

*G. Carneæ.*—A low-growing and pretty heath, blooming early in the season, and seldom getting more than six inches high. The flowers are pink. It is, however, far eclipsed in beauty by

*G. Carneæ Major*, which has much longer spikes of brilliant pink flowers, which are produced in great profusion; in fact, we have it now (Feb. 1st) in full flower, and very attractive. Price 1s.

#### HEDERA. (*The Ivy.*)

Some of these are not climbing plants, and come under the denomination of "tree ivies," admirably adapted for planting under the drip of trees, or in situations where there is but little sun. Of these, the

*Gold-blotched Tree Ivy* is very handsome, making low bushes, the foliage being strongly marked with yellow. It is raised by layers, which do not root very freely.

*H. Arborea Latifolia* is also of dwarf habit, with fine large shining dark green foliage.

*H. Arborea Salicifolia.*—With much narrower and more pointed foliage than the preceding. A well-marked and distinct variety.

All these bloom most profusely and are very desirable hardy shrubs. Price 1s. each. The others

which we cultivate are climbing plants, and are well known for their being excellent for covering old walls, the trunks of trees, &c. We have now some Scotch firs, at St. Ann's Well, the bolls or trunks of which are covered with Irish ivy for at least forty feet in height. Some years ago, when foreman at the Chilwell nurseries, there was an old John apple tree, completely enveloped with a mantle of this fine ever-green; in fact, it was so beautiful that Mr. Barron, gardener to Lord Harrington, of Elvaston Castle, near Derby, purchased it of our employer, considering it worthy of a place amongst the splendid collection of trees that adorn those beautiful grounds. A number of men were employed, who made a large excavation round the tree, and then, with sharp pick-axes, freed the fibres from the soil, taking care to envelope them with straw bands, to prevent injury. A truck was then brought, and by means of a screw-jack, the tree was hoisted, with about two tons, or perhaps more, soil attached to it, and it was drawn out of the nursery, and taken upright, by eight horses, to its final resting place, a distance of nine or ten miles, in perfect safety; and by the care afterwards bestowed on it, continues to form a most picturesque object.

*H. Rægnieriana* is a distinct new variety. The foliage is very large, and completely heart-shaped. It forms a splendid addition to the family. Our first plant was from M. V. Houtte, of Ghent, and was grafted on the Irish Ivy. 1s. 6d.

*H. Taurica*.—This is of an opposite character, having the foliage very small and compact. Quite distinct, and very neat and pretty.

*H. Palmata*.—From the foliage being much divided, like the fingers of the hand, it is called "palmate," from the Latin word *palma*, the hand. All the leaves, however, have not this character, though, as the plants age, it is more observable than on younger plants. It is very pretty, and distinct from all other varieties.

Of variegated sorts, there is,

*H. Foliis Argenteis*. (The Silver-striped Ivy).—Rather a delicate grower, in comparison with some of the others. The leaves are margined with white, forming a beautiful contrast.

*H. Foliis Aureis* is also variegated, with yellow, and is larger in foliage, as well as more robust in habit, than the preceding variety. We have seen the sides of houses covered with it, with good effect.

*H. Aurea Maculata*. (Pontey's Gold-blotched.)—In young plants, or when very strongly grown, the variegation is not so apparent, though, as the plant ages, the foliage is blotched with yellow. It is a distinct sort, and should be grown.

We must not forget another ivy, which we also have.

*H. Leucocarpa*.—With yellow berries. This was introduced from Rome, some years ago, and when in fruit contrasts well with other sorts.

We cannot dismiss this family without remarking, that where it is desirable to cover the stems of trees in shrubberies, to increase the density of foliage, or to form beautiful specimens, a plant of each of the climbing sorts above enumerated, planted at the base, would soon present a most interesting appearance, and add much to the beauty of the plantations, whilst the dwarf, or tree ivies should have a place in the foreground.

#### HALESIA.

*H. Tetraptera*. (The Snowdrop Tree.)—This is deciduous, forming a nice addition to the mixed shrubbery. Its flowers are white and pendulous, something like a snowdrop, whence its name. Plants, 1s.

#### HALIMODENDRON. (The Salt Tree.)

*H. Argentea*, to be effective, should be grafted standard high, on the Caragana, to which it is nearly allied. It forms a rather rambling pendent head. The flowers are pea-shaped, and light pink in colour. It is not a neat plant, but still it is curious and pretty.

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TO DESTROY SCALE ON FRUIT TREES.—The following useful hint to persons having trees infested with this troublesome insect, is given by Mr. J. Johnson, in the *Gardener's Chronicle*:—Two parts (pints, for instance) boiled linseed oil, and one part (pint) raw ditto, mixed together, and applied in a cold state, with a painter's brush, is an effectual remedy for the mussel scale.

## Part II.

NEW, RARE, OR GOOD FRUITS, FLOWERS,  
PLANTS, TREES, AND VEGETABLES.

WE have received notices of some very nice things lately, from a friend of ours, who is a first-rate judge, and during the past summer visited many nurseries and florists' gardens. He states that he observed a great improvement in hollyhocks, and has named the following new varieties as being very desirable:—

*Mesmerizer*.—A Scotch variety, bearing a noble spike of purple flowers. Very distinct and fine.

*Invincible King* (Downie & Laird).—Also of Scotch extraction. A very large flower, and as near black as it is possible for a flower to be.

*Illuminator* (Downie & Laird).—Extra fine. Splendid crimson.

*Golden Prince* (Stark).—This is a fine flower in a rather scarce class, there being many yellows, but few so good as this.

*Christina Dawson* (Veitch).—A most excellent white.

*Sir David Wedderburn* (Currie).—A finely formed brilliant light crimson; a very attractive and beautiful variety.

Amongst new perennial herbaceous plants of lower growth, we may allude to *Pentstemon Salvatorii*, a neat lilac blue variety. *Pentstemon gentianoides Salterii* is highly recommended; the tube being white, and the petals edged with bright red. *Pentstemon Kellermanii* is a most attractive blue variety, distinct, and of fine habit. *Madame Frobél* phlox, white, with rosy centre, and extra fine shape; attractive.



## GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

## CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

*Pio Nono*.—Red, each petal distinctly tipped with yellow; large, and of excellent properties.

*Astre Brilliant*.—A peculiar shade of yellow; extra, large, and fine.

## CALCEOLARIAS.

*Mrs. Monteith.*—A very beautiful thing. Straw colour, with black spots and blotches.

*General Robertson.*—A splendid large dark crimson self.

## CINERARIAS.

*Lady H. Campbell.*—Excellent form. Ground colour white, laced with purple.

*Clementine.*—A very pretty compact-growing variety. White ground, edged with bright carmine.

Good white annuals are comparatively scarce. There is, however, a white variety of our old favourite, *Escholtzia crocea*, which has been originated by Mr. Joseph Evans, to add to the list. We make no doubt it will be a pretty addition.

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 VEGETABLES.

**BIENFAITEUR POTATO** is of foreign extraction, and of very excellent quality. It is red-skinned, very prolific, and of first-rate flavour.

**HAIRS'S DWARF MAMMOTH MARROW PEA.**—This we would very strongly recommend, having proved it ourselves. It is of dwarf habit, with large pods, and fine peas, and is equal in flavour, if not superior, to Knight's Dwarf Green Marrow, which is saying a good deal.

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 EXTRACTS, HINTS, AND RECOLLECTIONS.
 

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 MR. PUNCH TO THE MANAGERS OF FLORAL  
EXHIBITIONS.

MR. PUNCH presents his compliments to F.H.S. the editor of the *Midland Florist*. Mr. Punch has recently become a florist. Yes; Punch can no longer, in the polished language of Addison, "look upon it as a piece of happiness that we have never fallen into any of these fantastical tastes." Punch *is* a florist, and



with that enlarged philanthropy which is his distinguishing characteristic; that intuitive knowledge of human nature, the result of his long study on the boards of his perambulating rostrum (now happily located at 85, Fleet-street), offers, through the pages of the *Midland Florist*, the following advice to managers, or others, interested in exhibitions:—

1st. Secure the services of some poor drudge of a secretary: if he will bleed freely, and work furiously, so much the better. Philosophers assert nature to be a series of reactions. As students of nature, therefore, you will vindicate her laws; and in proportion as the services of the secretary may be energetic and successful, so will be your abuse and villification.

2nd. Advertise the "Great Brobdignagian Tulip Exhibition." Be particular in the selection of your title, and remember, something *opposite* will attract much more than *apposite*. Should you, therefore, happen to be at Johnny Groat's house, or at the Land's End, advertise "*The Grand Central*;" if central in position, select without hesitation, "*The Great Northern*." Quiet, generic names, are quite antediluvian, and not "the cheese." Your motto must be, "Go it, my tulips."

3rd. Announce your prizes. Let them be few in number, and large. This is sure to obtain you *respectable support*. Don't listen to any foolish remarks as to the "limitation of competition," "injury to humble lovers of Flora," and such like. Flora doesn't want *humble* lovers;—she is like other ladies, and prefers the regimental scarlet to the grey wrap-rascal, or russet-brown coat.

Silver cups of great value must form a prominent feature in your list. These will teach all men, there is a reward in cultivating flowers, far before that of tending them, and make the poor man duly envious. It will also serve to keep up the proper distinction of ranks amongst florists, and be the means of increasing that salutary awe which poor men should feel for their 'betters.' If it should happen that any one should intrude into the rank he has no business to occupy, there will be plenty of persons, envious of his good luck, ready to insinuate, he "exhibited unfairly," and of course you will have rules to punish him. Should it happen that he be unduly subjected to suspicion, of course that wont cause you any regret;—such fellows have no reputation. Don't listen to a suggestion, that such large prizes excite cupidity, and lead to wrong doing;—remember the pleasantness of silver cups,—and receiving the homage of the groundlings. Such homage is never begrudged, and never partakes in the remotest degree of *envious regard*. Let all such idle doctrine, as "growing flowers for their own sake," pass unnoticed and unknown, for you. Your creed must be, *the true worship of Flora is through the breeches pocket*.

But it is in the *conditions* of the model schedule wherein consist its *soul and greatness*; offering scope for the rarest humour,

—the raciest of wit. Mr. Punch has therefore given to them a proportionate attention, and for the more lucidly placing their prominent features before the ken of the high intelligence, and dispassionate judgment, to which this *advice* is addressed ;—and it is notorious that all men engaged in floriculture are *calm, dispassionate, thoughtful, and abounding in subtle reflection* ;—Mr. Punch will classify them under three heads—

1st. As affecting the advancement of floriculture.

2nd. As promoting a due equality of competition.

3rd. As to the treatment of your judges.

If, in addition to these general heads, any additional rule can be introduced, requiring from the secretary the eyes of Argus, and attributes of Hercules, so much the better. Mr. Punch throws this out for the consideration of the intelligences aforesaid ; and their long practice will doubtless enable them to improve upon it. Thus a pleasant titillation will be engendered, as, if the poor devil of a secretary makes any attempt to perform such duty, his efforts will assuredly be ridiculously ludicrous, and if not, there arises an instant cause for bullying him into a proper sense of his position. In any case, a cause of irritation is originated, and this cannot fail to be agreeable to every lover of Flora. This by the way.

Now as to the conditions, “affecting the progress of Flora.” These will, of course, have your prominent consideration, and, first, as it will be notorious that floriculture can only be advanced by the enlightened few, and can only be retarded by the foolish many,—your legislation must be addressed exclusively for the former. Thus, if it be patent, that any particular class or classes of flowers can be obtained *good*, in limited variety only, offer prizes for *double* the number of varieties complying with, or approximating to, the standard properties of the flower, and rule, that *no variety shall win more than once in the class*. It cannot be of the slightest consequence to you, that the uninformed public may carp at the decision of the judges, or rather,—for such poor wretches ought not to have the *credit* of such procedure,—at *your* decision. What can it avail, that the proceeding may be deemed partial, or unintelligent, inconsistent with good taste, or cultivated judgment ? Out of your pale, *is to know nothing*, and of course it is inconsistent with *your monopoly of knowledge*, to admit any within it, or in any way to divest the craft of that subtlety of discrimination which distinguishes it. Flora, *if true*, will be quite able to vindicate herself, and will last for *all time*,—*your* time will be *limited*, at the *longest*, and it is manifestly your interest to make the most of your privilege. Therefore, if the perfection of Flora be form, purity, and pencilling, such as no art can imitate, let flowers of ungraceful proportion, scandalous impurity, and imperfect in colour, be rewarded—and let it be of no account, that side by side with them, shall stand, unsuccess-

ful, flowers comprising the properties first-named. *It will but mark your superiority over the tasteful ignorance of the uninitiated, and afford you abundant cause for self-gratulation.*

Under the second head, of course '*true equality will consist in every exhibiter paying the same entrance.*' Should any impertinent counting rascal, by an arithmetical calculation, propose to demonstrate, that the exhibiter of sixty, against the exhibiter of six blooms, has chances of some SIXTY TO ONE, and urge, the majority of prizes must be obtained by flowers of *average merit only*, and three-fourths of those exhibited will be in this category, you will, of course, treat any such scientific deduction with the contempt it merits, and you need never want an argument to reply to it, when *old custom* can be brought in to the rescue. Remember, "*whatever is, is right.*" Give yourselves, therefore, no trouble on this head, and if any insignificant groundlings incontinently grumble, snub them as they will richly merit.

And now to the third and last head, "*as to the treatment of your judges.*" Mr. Punch feels this to be the especial humour of the proceeding, the real source of titillation, and like connoisseurs of another distinguished science, has kept the delicate morceau to the last, to come in with the sweetbreads, and toasted marrow. First, then, adopting the famous maxim of Mrs. Glass, *catch your judges*,—this, with proper management, and a little *chaff*, will be an easy affair, as the poor creatures have a strong affinity to the "booby" tribe. It will, however, be necessary, prior to their selection, to make a parade of the necessity for *probity, large experience, and a cultivated and tasteful judgment.* The exhibitors, also, may be reminded that to show respect, is to command attention. These, properly emphasized, will have an excellent effect, and lead the deluded victims into the belief, that *they are somebody.* Just as the darts and scarlet flags in the bull-ring excites the ire of the *one* noble animal to be martyred, so such sugared words will impel these biped martyrs to the goal, with just so much of consequence about them as shall give zest to the farce enacted. Having, then, caught your judges, their business will be, of course, to declare the best, the second best, and so on to the end of the chapter,—(you, however, having quietly denuded them, by your conditions under the first head, of any free agency in the matter—a joke you can enjoy in an "*aside*")—and probably some of you will think the play is played out,—the farce enacted! Quite a mistake—the fun is but begun. Having laid hard stress upon the probity of your judges, some may think you trust them! Poor deluded fools! You know better, and all the talk about probity, experience, and cultivated judgment is but froth—the gaseous fume of an uncorked ginger beer bottle. Trust the judges indeed! Catch us doing so!

you will reply. No! no! my friends—honesty is too precious a quality to be treated as an indigenous production;—*to be appreciated it must be reared as an exotic, and forced*:—so of course we *force* the judges. What! give the names of the exhibitors! Insanity! wild insanity! What could be expected but grossest abuse? Of course the judges would have friends, and of course such fellows—(all the talk about probity, and intelligence, was a sham)—would seek to serve their friends. What! find a difficulty to make three or five men intent upon obliging the friend of one! Pshaw! that's *your* knowledge of human nature,—*we know it better*, and we think we ought to know it, seeing how entirely our thoughts are engrossed upon ourselves. What! *a system of restraint, to be tolerable, must be perfect! and every one largely experienced, will easily detect, from minute matters, the ownership of flowers!* Ah! ah! Well, let 'em. What is that to us? Let us catch 'em shewing a knowledge of "the ownership," as you phrase it, Mr. Jackanapes. We'll pay 'em home. Poor simpleton, and you don't see the joke! Oh! oh!—it's the very point! Why man, now I *can* talk, the whole cream of the joke consists in this—*they know the flowers, and can't help it, but suppose a judge should let it slip, he knew a flower*,—we have him directly, on the hip,—and, to go back to our old simile of the bull-ring, just as the noble bull is goaded into madness by the darts, and shaking of the scarlet flags, so we goad into madness the miserable judge, by plunging into him our red-hot insinuation, and gall him with our taunts. What! insinuation is a coward's feint, no candid mind would adopt it! You are facetious, Sir,—facetious. What! no system can survive which admits of an imputation of undue knowledge, the secrecy must be assured,—unquestionable—or it falls to the ground,—an assumed defence, but worse than merest nakedness! You are a philosopher, Sir,—a philosopher. What! secrecy is not only not essential, but a positive evil; it sanctions a possible remissness on the part both of exhibitors and judges, and is no incentive to exertion! What! in the everyday affairs of life arbitrators give judgment on matters of a thousandfold more weight than the rival claims of floral competitors, with a full knowledge of the contending parties, and without the shadow of an imputation resting upon them, as to their conscientious decision! What! the result to the exhibitors is not of such a character that an unsuccessful effort would ban a whole life of toil! Sir, you are, I repeat, a philosopher—but (with emphasis) *florists, Sir, florists have nothing to do with philosophy.*

Mr. Punch feels the force of the axioms here enunciated,—but what a monstrous proposition, to suppose florists can be subjected to the rules governing ordinary humanity. Managers

of exhibitions know better, and managers of exhibitions will, therefore, hoodwink judges.

Mr. Punch commends these ideas to managers of exhibitions, and the floricultural public ; and Mr. Punch has little doubt, if persevered in with an obstinacy worthy of that great body, all the bile engendered by those foolish people who would fain assimilate the doings of floriculture to the increased intelligence of the age in which we live, will rapidly subside ; in fact, so confident does Mr. Punch feel upon the subject, he has little doubt Flora, herself, will sink with it.

*Punch Office, 85, Fleet-street, London,  
February, 1851.*



## CULTURE OF THE PANSY,

FOR MARCH.

BY MR. C. TURNER, ROYAL NURSERY, SLOUGH.

THIS is often a trying month for pansies. Cold winds, accompanied with frost, frequently destroy more plants than the hardest winter ; therefore, at this time we counsel protection in severe weather. We by no means recommend such covering as would make them tender, and cause them to start into growth out of season. As they will naturally commence growing early in this month, greater vigilance must be observed to cover the plants at the approach of frost, if early bloom is required, as the buds will suffer in a very young state. Those to succeed the first bloom should now be planted out from the store-pots, in beds that have been ridged up all the winter. Pansies will grow in any soil, but thrive best in a good mellow sandy loam, made tolerably rich with good rotten manure and leaf-mould ; whatever the soil may be naturally, add that which will bring it nearest to the above. For instance, if the soil is a close adhesive loam, mix in plenty of a light nature, with coarse sand : good stiff loam may be added to great advantage if the soil is

light, the pansy being a plant that cannot stand drought, such as would be experienced with light soil in dry weather. In choosing a situation for this planting, it is most desirable to select one sheltered from the sun for a few hours in the hottest part of the day ; this will cause the blooms to keep their colour a much longer time. If large blooms are required for exhibition, the distance from plant to plant should be fifteen inches for strong-growing varieties ; ten inches will be sufficient for those of an opposite character, and that cover but little space. Exquisite, Milton, Duchess of Rutland, and Mrs. Beck, are of this class, and should be planted in a separate bed, or in one end of the bed, by themselves, otherwise such rude-growing kinds as Rainbow, Hector, and others, will run over them. Two-thirds of the distance above-named will be sufficient, if grown for general effect in the garden. Pluck off any flowers that may appear before the plants are established in the ground.

A few cuttings may now be put in to advantage ; and when struck, should be planted in a north border, which plants will flower all the summer in good colour, if the situation is a proper one, and provide a succession of bloom from March until November, as the stock propagated during the summer months will bloom freely and fine all the autumn. Cuttings will strike throughout the whole year, and should be taken as often as they can be found on choice valuable kinds. The most troublesome time to manage cuttings is during the hot weather : they are most easily struck in March and the autumn months.

For autumn, winter, and spring striking, we make use of pots ; pressing them firmly and closely to the edge, using sandy soil, with plenty of drainage ; but for summer propagation we prefer a shady border, which should be well drained, and prepared so that worms cannot disturb the cuttings. They should be protected from heavy rains and from exposure to the sun ; but if they are shaded, like most other cuttings,

they will most assuredly damp off. All depends on the situation, which should be light without powerful sun. Another difficulty to contend with at this time arises from harsh drying winds. We use hand-lights and small frames, so that both heavy rain and wind can be effectually kept from them. However, not an hour should be lost in keeping them quite open in favorable weather.

We must caution the inexperienced grower to avoid the common error that nine out of ten fall into. Success will not so much depend on preparing the cutting, which is a very simple affair; but whether for pots or the border, be careful not to make the hole deeper than the cutting is intended to be inserted into, and press the earth round it until it is quite hard. We do not recommend layering; it should only be resorted to with those flowers that are shy in throwing up young wood. The tops of long shoots, that are too large for cuttings, may be struck in this way.

The soil of those beds which have had plants in them all the winter should now be loosened, preparatory to their being top-dressed with good rich rotten manure, which should be put on when the beds are in a dry state. A good layer of manure laid on in this manner answers two purposes. Its strength will be washed down to the roots by rain and watering, and will prevent the blooms from being splashed by heavy rains.

This last operation cannot be performed so early as this in every season, as it would be injudicious when the beds are in a wet state; and the first week in April would answer very well. At the same time fill up any vacancies that may have occurred during the winter.

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**VICTORIA REGIA SEED.**—We are glad to see that M. Louis Van Houtte, of Ghent, is advertising seeds of this very beautiful water lily.

## Part III.

## QUERIES.

Being about to change my garden, and having lost a considerable part of my floral stock, I shall feel much obliged if you will name a dozen of the best polyanthus to buy in, to begin with again. Also please to name twenty-four of the best gooseberries, six of each variety; the twelve best varieties of carnations, of various classes; twelve best varieties of picotees, six purple and six red-edged; and eighteen dahlias best fitted for *severe* competition. Will you be so kind as to answer these queries in the next number, to give time to procure the plants this spring, and at the same time, mention where they may be had, and likewise where the Chalmore Kidney potato may be bought, and at what price?

POLYPHEMUS.

Would you, or any of your correspondents, be so kind as to favour me with the names of twelve of the best chrysanthemums that you may have seen bloomed this season? By so doing, you will oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Will you be kind enough to give, in your next number, the best method of destroying what is called the scale, on fruit trees? I send enclosed a small piece of the bark, with the insect on it. I have half-a-dozen wall trees which are quite destroyed by them, and they are spreading further every season.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[See page 86, in the present number.]

An article in next number, on root-grafting roses, which I am told is practised, would much oblige. Please also to say whether they flower the same year.

A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE BEGINNING.

[As our next number would be too late, we may just observe, that we grafted shoots of Madame Guillot and Jacques Lafitte on the Manettii. We did it in the common whip grafting method, clayed them well, and then planted them. They both flowered the same season; but some new Crested Moss, that grew equally well, did not bloom.]

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I find in the December number of the *Midland Florist*, H. M. G. inquires what is the exact difference between pelargoniums and geraniums. The difference consists in the former having



usually seven stamens and unequal-sized petals, while the latter have ten stamens and equal-sized petals; besides which, pelargoniums are all greenhouse plants, while geraniums are, with one or two exceptions, hardy border plants. There are about a dozen species indigenous to this country; one of the best of which (*Pratense*) I have seen growing wild in many places in the midland counties. I am not surprised that H. M. G. should be puzzled at the apparent anomaly, for if he only refers to page 210 of last year's volume, he will there find, "*Pelargonium Ocellatum*.—This is a seedling *geranium* of Hoyle's," &c. I think it would be an improvement, if compilers of catalogues, and others, would be more definite in matters of this kind, as it often leads to unpleasant mistakes.

GEORGIUS.

## CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS, FOR MARCH.

### VEGETABLE GARDEN.

THIS will doubtless prove a very busy month, for most sorts of seeds will require getting into the ground, and whenever the soil is in proper order they should immediately be attended to.

*Peas*.—Sow in drills, distant from each other about four feet. Amongst the best for gardens of any size are, Burbage's Eclipse and Hairs's Mammoth Marrow; taller sorts are Milford Marrow and Waterloo. These are very good. *Beans* should be got in. Johnson's Wonder is one of the best; Mazagons are all very well, where earliness is an object, but for profit there are none like the former. *Early celery* is now much sought after, and for growing large, the plants ought to be already up, being raised in a frame. For a general crop, the first week will do. Seymour's Superb and Cole's Red are very good sorts. Plant *kidney potatoes*. The Ash-leaved, Chalmers, and Lapstone are fine; for seconds, Regent, Early Strawberry, and Throsby's Seedling will do. *Lettuce* should be sown on a warm border, and plants of the Bath Coss and other hardy sorts set in richly-manured soil. There has hitherto been but little hard weather, therefore but few vacancies in the cabbage borders; if not sufficient, plant out without delay. Sow *cabbage* of various kinds, for autumn use. Walcheren Broccoli; in fact, this excellent sort may be sown for succession eight months out of the twelve. It is difficult to get true, but it is first-rate. *Onions* should also be got in. We recommend drilling them, so that they may be worked between, on Mr. Barnes's plan. Latter end of the month sow *carrots*, *Brussels sprouts*, *parsley*, *leeks*, *Dutch turnips*, *radishes*, *mustard*, and *cress*, &c.

## FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

Protect *pansies* on the beds ; remove flowers that may have been injured, or are deformed. It will help the plants much to give a top dressing of rich and well decomposed manure.

*Auriculas* are growing fast, and we may expect a very early bloom ; give more water, and in gentle rain let them have the benefit of it. Encourage seedlings that show a disposition to flower, with a little liquid manure.

*Dahlias* may now be worked fast ; get in all the cuttings required, in order to obtain strong and early plants.

*Pinks* will require top-dressing. If any vacancies occur, the amateur must purchase without delay. We saw several fine seedling pinks last year, and believe that rapid improvement is taking place in this very beautiful flower.

*Tulips* are generally looking well, but care should be taken to hoop and net them, to save from any very severe weather we may have during this month.

*Polyanthuses* are blooming partially, and should the present weather continue, will flower a fortnight or three weeks before their usual time. Seedlings will now present some interesting features. We should not throw away a pin-eyed flower that showed good qualities in other respects ; but if of fine texture, rich colour, and bold in its lacing, we would sow seed from it, and try to get some of its progeny with a more perfect centre.

In the frame or small greenhouse much attention will be required. Most of our readers, no doubt, use them to protect plants for turning out in summer ; therefore they should have stock of such things as *scarlet*, fancy, and other *geraniums*. The tops of the plants of *verbenas*, preserved through the winter, may now be struck in heat, and if attended to, will make good plants in May. *Salvias*, *cinerarias*, *calceolarias*, &c., will require fumigating on the appearance of the green fly, which must be kept down by all means. Many plants should be placed in larger pots ; try Irish peat charcoal in the compost.

All work in the flower borders should be done off-hand, such as division, transplanting, &c. There are now so many beautiful things that everyone has abundance of choice ; there are *pentstemons*, *dianthus*, *columbines*, &c., in great variety, which all ought to grow. Then there are *phloxes* of almost every colour and shade from crimson to white,—first-rate things for display.

Many amateurs, no doubt, have tried their hands at budding roses. The bast used for tying may be removed, and the shoot cut off immediately beyond the bud. Plant out layers. Those who are desirous may graft *roses* this month. The Manetti stock is the best for this purpose. *Annuals* may be sown out of doors, and tender varieties in pans, and placed in frames ; or the cottager may take a pot and sow some *balsam seeds*, or any other that he may fancy. By placing a piece of glass on the pot, they will speedily be up, and then may be transplanted when large enough to handle.

## Part I.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.



## OUR GREAT EXHIBITIONS.

COMMENTS ON THE CONDITIONS OF THE DERBY  
SCHEDULE FOR 1851.

BY THE EDITOR.

FEW of our many readers will assume that the business and interest of an exhibition commences and ends with the day of showing; but as perhaps there may be many who are not aware of, or have not given full consideration to, the various duties which belong to all, but more especially to those which have a national character pertaining to them, we purpose offering a few brief remarks on the proceedings of the committee for conducting the great exhibition for this year, principally commenting on the conditions of the schedule of prizes, now issued.

When first called upon to discuss the requisites of a schedule, two points were mooted by our friend, Mr. Dodwell, the secretary, as requiring attention.

First, how shall we best make the exhibition conducive to the advancement of floriculture? Secondly, how secure an equality of competition?

We shall not trouble our readers with a long discussion on these points, but endeavour briefly to give the marrow of the subject. First, then, the committee held, that no system which invoked or tolerated an indiscriminate cropping of flowers, could be otherwise than injurious; because it placed Flora in an injurious light before the public, to whom the florist must look for the recruiting of his ranks, and whose appreciation of his labour, or the contrary, will

make it valuable or valueless ;—because it excited no thought, matured no tasteful judgment, in the florist ;—because it added largely and most injuriously to the labour of the judges ; and, in itself a serious evil, often, by the distraction of attention which such an indiscriminate collection produces, led to grave error.

Secondly, that to assert by any condition, that it was necessary to prevent an undue bias on the part of any person called upon to enact the high functions of a judge, was a certain mode of opening up a channel for an assumption, which, *not directed against the fallibility of the judgment of the man, but against his honour*, could not but be most painful and injurious in its consequences.

With reference to the second proposition, the committee could not hesitate in deciding, there was no equality, when one exhibiter might, for the same entrance fee, place for competition, a number double, treble, or possibly tenfold beyond that of his neighbour.

These premises accepted, the conditions became matter of detail merely, and startlingly novel as they will be to some of our friends, we think a few moments reflection will serve to convince them of their propriety, and ensure their concurrence in them. Surely there can be no evil in that condition which, requiring the strictest integrity of competition, makes the exhibiter's acceptance of the conditions unquestionable ; and refers every possible question to a purely florist tribunal—known, defined, and tangible. Surely it is just that the largest contributor to the exhibition table should be the largest contributor to the entrance fund. Surely it is judicious to excite to a selection rather than to a collection of blooms. Surely it is wise to adopt a high standard for a *model exhibition*, and tolerate nothing inferior. And surely, having devolved upon gentlemen selected for their assumed probity and intelligence, the high office of arbiters upon such occasions, it is well to exhibit a *tangible confidence in that assumed honour and in-*

*tegrity.* Perhaps our friends will think we should be silent on this point; but, at all times ready to admit our frailty, and possible error, we can admit no imputation against our honour—that once sapped,

“Othello’s occupation’s gone.”

And why should there be an assumption of the necessity for secrecy? Recent circumstances have caused us to think on this point, and we see only in such a fact, a sequence of errors. We have heard it reasoned, that secrecy is adopted in deference to the feelings of a judge; but surely such a reason needs no confutation. It can only be based upon the assumption that the individual could not *trust himself*, and hence be only something more pointed than the assumed want of confidence of his fellow men; and if such a doctrine could be recognized for one moment, let us ask, could such a judge be assured from stumbling against a flower he knew? a fact which would at once put him out of the pale of censorship. But it must be borne in mind, that the office of a judge is not constrained—it may be accepted or rejected, at the option of the person nominated; and if it be possible any circumstances can prevent his *genuine expression of opinion*, he should not accept such a responsibility; *and if the exhibitors have not an unquestioned confidence he will give expression to such opinion, they should not devolve such a duty upon him.* We speak emphatically, believing the subject to be vital; and we will but give another illustration of the injury—the *practical* injury to floriculture—of a system based upon the assumed necessity for secrecy, and we have done. If secrecy be essential, then a judge should have *no possible knowledge of any individual flower.* It follows, therefore, first, that every flower which could intimate to the judge, its ownership, must be excluded,—and thus prevent at any time the introduction of varieties to the exhibition table, till such varieties can be in *general* cultivation; and secondly, that a judge appointed, or a

judge expectant, must be "starved off" from any refreshing visits to the collections of his brother florists; and, coming *barren* and *unprepared* into the exhibition, can it be expected that his powers of discrimination can be so able as if invigorated by a constant and careful comparison previously? This is supposing the previous condition could be observed, which, however, it is unnecessary to say, is fatal in itself. We cannot doubt that after an impartial review of the whole bearing of the case, the system propounded on the seventh condition will be universally adopted; our only surprise, indeed, is that its opposite had obtained so long. If any doubt be felt *as to the practical working of such a plan, we would simply point to the result and fact of arbitrations*, and let our brother florists think, wherein the functions of a judge differ from those of an arbiter. The fact is, it is one of those things lying so closely under our noses, that it has existed only because it has escaped our notice.

We cannot close these remarks without expressing our sense of the persevering attention and untiring energy of the committee. Associated and acting with it, as we are, we still feel it right thus to record our opinion, and we feel the thanks of the whole community are due to the gentlemen composing it. If indefatigable zeal and untiring devotion can produce an eminent result—and they can—we feel that an eminent result will be attained, and our distant friends may anticipate a rich treat from their visit to Derby, in May next.



## THE COTTAGE ALLOTMENT.

### No. IV.

IN my last, I mentioned a few sorts of peas, calculated to be of service to the small gardener. I must now progress, and talk about beans. These are considered

very hearty food, though to some people very unpalatable. The most profitable is decidedly a very long and straight-podded sort, called Johnson's Wonderful. It bears abundantly. Beans are usually planted in double rows, nine inches, or thereabout, apart, leaving two feet space, and then planting two rows again. The Windsor is a favourite with many, but its produce is comparatively small with the preceding. There is also a Green Windsor, which retains its colour when boiled. It is rather milder than the common sort, and is a general favourite, but the beans are not so large. As for the Green Longpod, I have heard it stated that it is only the small seeds obtained from the Green Windsor, by passing them through a sieve of a certain size. I have not, however, grown them together, to ascertain the truth of this assertion. The Mazagan is not worth the artizan's notice; it has precocity in its favour, but its produce is insignificant. There are the runner beans, which are amongst the most profitable vegetables grown in small gardens. These make a good shelter, when allowed to run up strong stakes. The tops of young larches, about the thickness of a brush stave, are excellent for this purpose. Before using, the lower part should be charred, which will preserve them for years. When placed in a row, they should have one stake tied horizontally, about seven feet from the ground, which will act as a stay, and keep each in its proper place. But perhaps the best way to grow these beans is to place the stakes separately, as I think has been before hinted in your work, and by planting a couple or three beans at the base of each, they will form verdant pillars, and be covered with beautiful scarlet blossoms, succeeded by abundance of pods. It should be borne in mind that these seed pods should be regularly gathered; for if any are retained for seed, it checks the productiveness of the plants very much. The better way is to retain the produce of one pillar entirely for seed. There is a pretty variety, called

**Painted Lady**, the blossoms of which are white and scarlet. This is highly ornamental, and would answer well as a summer creeper, for arbours, or other decorative purposes. These I consider to be the best, and they should be sown about the middle of April.

Broccoli of all sorts are most excellent vegetables, and should be grown extensively. The **True Dwarf Siberian** I like much for small gardens, and I have known excellent crops of peas to succeed them. The seed may be sown the latter end of March. In July, plant out, on highly manured ground, and in December peas may be sown between the rows, the broccoli forming a good shelter for them. As the broccoli are cut away the peas take their place, and if four feet apart, drills may be made, and celery planted between the rows of peas; thus keeping the ground constantly occupied, as, in fact, it ought to be. With a plentiful command of manure, the allotment holder may indeed make his rood of land, by judicious cropping, wonderfully productive. The **Walcheren Broccoli** I would also strongly recommend, but it is very difficult to obtain true. When it can be obtained, it is the very best grown; for it is well calculated for succession, and, with good cultivation, produces immense heads. These plants are gross feeders, and therefore liquid manure is highly beneficial. But perhaps the largest of all is **Ellettson's Mammoth**. This is the best for exhibition. I must not forget the **Willcove**, which is late, of excellent flavour, and very hardy. There are many other, so called, varieties, but these will be found sufficient for all useful or profitable purposes. Then there are the broccolis, or kales. The **Curled Broccoli** is very useful; the best sort is extremely curled and a most excellent vegetable. This, I think, if only one is cultivated, must be it; but for variety's sake, there is a very pretty variegated sort, worthy of cultivation for its beauty, though, at the same time, it has utility to recommend it. The ground should be highly



manured for these, and the soil between the rows kept loose and friable, by the frequent use of a Vernon hoe.

Brussels sprouts are great favourites with every one. These are always saleable at a penny or two-pence the head, and should be planted out as soon as ground becomes vacant. It is always best to obtain plants which have been raised from imported seed, as that which is grown in this country is apt to run off, or degenerate. In some parts of the country I would strongly recommend autumn-sown plants; for instance, where the land is cold, or naturally late.

H. S. M

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## ON EXHIBITING FLOWERS ON CARDS.

BY FLORISTA.

I HAVE, with much interest, perused the observations on the "Great Trial Exhibitions of 1850," by Mr. Vialls, inserted in a previous number of the *Midland Florist*; and, to me, it appears that his complaint, as to their influence on floriculture, is not entirely groundless.

I entertained similar expectations, that some information would have been afforded, by which a settlement of the long-agitated question, whether showing flowers on or off cards was a more preferable mode for developing their points of excellence or defects, would have been arrived at; but as some months have now elapsed since these exhibitions were held, and not one sentence written either in favour of, or for discontinuing the system, although that was one of their professed objects, it might be presumed, from such omission, neglect, or silence, on the part of its advocates, that the late movement was a failure.

Lest, however, such a presumption should be considered an affirmative fact, I beg to request the

insertion of the subjoined observations on the subject. On referring to the volume of the *Midland Florist* for the past year, I find two or three articles contributed by practical florists, against the system. One protests against its introduction, on the allegation "that it is an insult to a *good* florist to propose that he shall show his flowers on a card." Another states his objection, because "it is an abominable practice," and is nothing but "a nasty lazy mode, to save time in getting flowers fit for the mark;" but the climax is arrived at by the Oxford florists, whose opinion has been publicly recorded in a note, inserted at page 187, in the last volume of the *Midland Florist*. It is to the effect, "that the system of showing flowers on cards, as lately adopted, is contrary to the true interests of the growers"—"that the various defects, such as split petals, false pods, and petals partly eaten by insects, cannot be so easily detected, and greater facilities of hiding such defects being afforded by the card."

With all due deference to the latter gentlemen, I cannot entertain the idea that a card—a small piece of pasteboard, about the sixteenth or twentieth part of an inch in thickness—can hide a split petal, or petal partly destroyed by insects, and it is ridiculous to suppose that it can afford sufficient covert for a false pod—the general average of a natural one being an inch in length,—and I respectfully submit that the fact of a split or damaged petal may be as readily perceived with as without a card.

It would be, I apprehend, a work of supererogation, were I to inquire what was the amount of *insult* experienced by the respective exhibitors, at the recent trial exhibitions, by their using cards, as it would be libellous to imply *laziness*, or want of skill, on the parts of either the successful or unsuccessful competitors; the splendid blooms produced by all was an ample guarantee that they had not been *idle*, nor yet had taken any means "to save time in getting their blooms fit for the mark."

I was a spectator at the trial exhibition, held at Derby, and so far as my observation extends, I entirely acquiesce in the movement. It is almost unnecessary to state, that there was any difference of opinion on the contrast of the flowers competing in classes with those in the stands. The former were placed without cards, and as the show room became heated, they appeared to droop considerably; whilst those blooms in the stands, which were exhibited on cards, maintained their freshness to the close of the exhibition.

I had ample opportunity of examining several of the blooms staged for competition, but I searched in vain for "the split petals, false pods, or petals partly eaten by insects," so pointedly alluded to by the gentlemen of Oxford, as likely to be consequent on using cards.



## MR. GOLDHAM'S TULIPS.

[Continued from page 12.]

*Nonpareil*.—Third-row bybloemen. Feathered and flamed after the fashion of a flamed Louis XVI., but this being perfectly clean; beautifully shaped cup, although rather small; early in bloom.

*Macbeth*.—Fourth-row bybloemen. Flamed and feathered something in the style and colouring of Salvator Rosa, splendid cup, unsteady.

*Star*.—Feathered and flamed second-row rose. Shape and colour good, difficult to bleach. If capped with a bell glass, previously to the showing of colour, I should think this objection would be overcome.

*Empress*.—Second-row bizarre. A bright yellow ground, with dark feather, fine shape, and, I am informed, very constant.

*King*.—First-row bizarre. Rich scarlet feather and flame, on a beautiful yellow ground; shape good, and very stout petals. This would be a capital specimen of its class, but, alas! very uncertain.

*Sir Robert Peel*.—Third-row bybloemen. A purple flame, with black feather, good shape, stubborn in bleaching, but when caught in a favourable season for its bleaching, then splendidly fine.

*Isis*.—Third-row bizarre. Deep rich orange yellow, dark bold feather, with a chocolate flame; fine cup, and a truly distinctive flower.

*Lamartine*.—Third-row bizarre. A clear lemon ground, and with its best dress a black feather only. Although this last season not quite up to the mark, there was, nevertheless, sufficient to convince every connoisseur that it is a flower of transcendent merit.

*Sir Henry Hardinge*.—First-row bybloemen. Fine white ground, with dark marone feather only; good shape and constant in character, but of a decidedly delicate growth. What a pity.

*Fortunatus*.—First-row bizarre. This is of the *Gloria Mundi* family, but a beat as to the proportion of cup. It was one of the unnamed seedlings of Mr. Walker, of Hammersmith.

*Doctor Lindley*.—Second-row bizarre. Rich orange yellow, with the feather and marking of the old *Garicola*, having, however, the advantage of that flower, in being perfectly clean; fine cup. Drawback, unsteady.

*General Wolfe*.—First-row bybloemen. Very rich plum-coloured flame and a black feather, white pure, and a good cup. An exceedingly fine flower.

J. DAVIDSON.

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## OBSERVATIONS ON EXHIBITING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

BY ALPHA.

THAT the present time is one fraught with much interest to florists individually cannot be denied; and it is evident that the period has arrived when the keenest competition has to be encountered at the principal floral exhibitions in the kingdom: a decided step in the right direction towards introducing the most select varieties for competition; wherefore any barrier operating prejudicially against such a system, or in any way retarding the progress of floriculture, ought forthwith to be abolished.

It has been customary at many exhibitions, particularly in the northern districts, where competition is chiefly confined to exhibiting in classes, from a remote period to have a restrictive rule, which, in effect, stipulates that the same flower shall not be

placed more than *once*, or *twice*, in its class; such a procedure, in my opinion, entirely defeats the purpose for which class showing was unquestionably designed, and becomes the medium of foisting inferior varieties into public notice. That such an evil exists, is, I imagine, no fiction, and it is a system requiring the instant aid of all florists to suppress.

When any new variety is introduced into floral notice, the first inquiry made is, what is it able to compete with, and what varieties it has vanquished; but should its honours have been gained where the *restrictive system* is tolerated, it is more than probable they were obtained in consequence of better flowers (of a similar class, already placed) having been withdrawn, and the censors having no alternative but to award it a prize. Nor is it to be wondered at that we find so many secondary sorts in cultivation, when it is considered how the present mode facilitates their introduction.

The plan I am advocating will, I suspect, be considered too comprehensive, and tending to create a sameness, and destroy the appearance and effect of flowers staged in classes; but such objections, however, cannot be sustained; for if variety is sought for, a glance at the stands where dissimilar blooms are required, will dispel any such apprehension; and I am thoroughly convinced that the united efforts of such raisers of seedlings as Messrs. Groom, Goldham, Lawrence, May, Puxley, Headley, Tyso, Ely, and a host of others, coupled with the known fact that they have severally raised some of the most exquisite gems in cultivation, is a significant proof that it will not be long ere the classes are furnished with first-rate varieties.

I earnestly and respectfully suggest that seedling varieties be submitted to the severest test imaginable, and such, I apprehend, may be arrived at by the following mode:—On no consideration should they be exhibited separately, but be placed in competition with the oldest and most approved varieties in each

class, free and unfettered; neither should the class comprise more than four blooms. An ordeal of this nature would try their properties, and if they were unable to obtain a *fourth* place, no cultivator need be desirous of growing them; but if, on the contrary, they reached a prominent position, a first-class character would then be conceded. As an illustration of my idea, I need only refer to Puxley's Jeuny Lind, Dodwell's Alfred, and Barringer's Duke of Devonshire, all of which passed through the ordeal I have suggested, and each obtained first-class certificates at the late open exhibition held at Derby; and, if I mistake not, the result has been an increased demand for them. Such a proceeding, I imagine, is a sure guide to an amateur, when ordering any new varieties, as he can then safely purchase without any risk of disappointment.

I would also suggest that the prizes offered in classes be increased to such a sum as would induce competitors to stage their best blooms: and also that the censors be empowered to award additional honorary distinctions to seedlings obtaining a first prize.

I am convinced every florist would rather see the most approved varieties *in duplicate* in the class stand, than that their places should be occupied with inferior ones, which must of necessity be the result, where the competition is restricted.

In addition to the foregoing observations, I may remark, that another very forcible reason is apparent, why our lists of show flowers should be curtailed, and that is, that seed would then be saved from first-rate varieties only, and thus be the means of producing a race of seedlings possessing more than the usual standard points of excellence.

I have been led to send the foregoing remarks, from observing that the approaching grand tulip show, to be held at Derby, purports to be by adjournment from the exhibition held last year, at the Belle Vue Gardens, Manchester, where the varieties in

class showing were limited to *one* bloom of a sort only, which led to the classes, in more than one instance, embracing inferior varieties. I trust, however, the managers of the forthcoming exhibition will expunge this restrictive rule, and arm the censors with the power of placing the best flowers only, by having the class open to all varieties, whether in duplicate or not; and carry out the maxim of allowing "the best to win."

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## PERENNIAL HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

### No. II.

**SPRING** flowers, harbingers of the coming summer, just now, are so much sought for, that we must note as many of them as we can. The first, then, is an old but very pretty plant.

*Adonis Vernalis* (The Spring Adonis) is of low growth, with very singularly cut foliage; the stems are inclined to be prostrate, and are crowned with large yellow flowers; the petals are of thin texture, but it is an interesting and cheap plant.

*Anemone Coronaria*. (The Poppy Anemone.)—These roots, though usually taken up after they have done flowering, in the summer, and replanted, will bloom early in the spring; but if a fine show is required, we would advise the seed to be sown as soon as ripe; on well prepared soil they will come up strongly the same season, and the next spring, the bed or beds will be a mass of beautiful flowers. It is really astonishing how small the roots are that bloom so finely. There are many varieties of this very pretty flower—light blue to purple, rose to intense crimson, through all the various shades, and some mottled most beautifully. It is from sowings of this description that the splendid double anemones are obtained. True, they are rare, but during our experience we have often seen them. No garden can be said to be thoroughly furnished without an assortment of these flowers. The best way is to buy them in dry roots, then save seed from only the best colours, and sow. We anticipate seeing this flower double, like the rose, and with petals as beautifully formed. We have seen some with two rows of petals, and if, by cultivation, these can be increased (and we see no reason why perseverance may not in part accom-

plish it), then a first-rate addition will be made to our border plants. There are double varieties, though of a different character, the centres being formed of small petals. These correspond in colour to the single sorts. The double scarlet is a gorgeous flower; in fact, they all well merit cultivation.

*Anemone Hortensis*.—This is of a different character, the petals being narrower, and the foliage more dwarf and divided. There are not, in this species, those beautiful blues and purples, so conspicuous amongst the *Anemone coronarias*, they being, for the most part, various shades of lilac, red, and scarlet. The double variety is very pretty, but not so attractive as those of the anemone before alluded to. Both are propagated by division of the roots.

*Anemone Japonica*.—This is an autumnal-flowering species, from China, where it is stated to be extensively planted on the graves, in burying grounds. It grows eighteen inches to two feet in height, bearing several rather dull-looking crimson flowers; its blooming, however, when the summer beauties are fading, will render it desirable. The flowers are as large as a crown piece, but have a coarse appearance. It will possibly be desirable to cross other varieties with, and already have we a seedling, called

*A. Japonica Hybrida*.—This is considerably lighter in colour, and with better shaped petals than the preceding. It is very easily propagated; by cutting up its roots, and sowing them in drills, a great quantity of plants may be obtained.

*Anemone Pulsatilla*.—This plant has a singular appearance, previous to flowering, the blooms being enveloped in a silky-looking calyx. The flowers are purple, and sometimes slate colour; the foliage is pretty, and though a common, it is a very interesting plant. Propagated easily by seeds.

*Anemone Ranunculoides*.—The foliage of this pretty dwarf plant is entire and compact, forming a dense mass of foliage on the surface of the ground; the flowers are yellow, of a rather brilliant colour, and pretty.

*Anemone Nemerosa*.—This abounds, in its wild state, on the banks near our house, which stands within the old enclosure of Sherwood Forest, of which the Upper and Lower Coppices formed a part. The flowers are pure white, and interesting. The cultivated sort is a very pretty double white, flowering freely in the spring.

We know of few families of plants where so much might be done in the way of hybridizing as with the anemone, for, independent of the white, blue, yellow, and scarlet, we have another very pretty dwarf blue species, termed

*Anemone Appenina*.—This, like all the other branches of the anemone family, is well worthy of cultivation.



*Antirrhinum Majus.* (The Larger Snapdragon.)—The varieties of this free-flowering and showy plant are now very numerous, comprising scarlets of all shades, stripes, and spotted and mottled sorts. It seeds most abundantly, by which means fresh varieties are originated, and these again are perpetuated by cuttings, which root very freely. As a conspicuous ornament of the flower garden, blooming for a long period, this plant and its varieties are very desirable.

*Anchusa Italica.*—A rather coarse tall-growing plant, sometimes reaching three feet in height. The flowers, however, are very beautiful blue. It is desirable for the centre of a bed, or to form one in the back row of a miscellaneous collection of plants.

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### AN EXTRAORDINARY BLOOM OF HYACINTHS.

IN a former communication, I promised to furnish the readers of the *Midland Florist* with the particulars of an extraordinary bloom of hyacinths I had about forty years since; I now proceed to redeem my pledge.

My father being very fond of flowers, induced me to follow in his steps at an early age, and being rather successful in their management, the culture of them devolved upon me. My father purchased a house that had been occupied for many years by an extensive dairyman and pork butcher, and the yard where the cow-houses and pig-sties stood was selected for the flower garden. After taking up the pavement, I found the soil of a great depth, and quite black; it turned up like so much soap, and although I continued to work it through the summer, I could not get it pulverized, but was obliged to chop it as small as I could, to set my roots. In October, I set my hyacinth roots, and having a large quantity, they were planted not more than five inches apart, and filled two good-sized beds. In the following February, they made their appearance above ground, and looked both strong and healthy, and continued to grow delightfully, both in strength and height, and

the grass was of the swarthiest green I ever beheld. When they came into bloom, but few of them were less than two feet high, and the colours surpassed anything of the sort I ever saw, before or since, and the bells were of a large size and very double. After they came into bloom, they continued to grow very much, and before the bloom declined, most of them were not less than three feet high, presenting a mass of bells which, for size and richness of colours, I have never seen equalled. I was many times asked, by my father and his friends, what I done to produce such an astonishing bloom, and my answer was, "nothing." In fact, being young and inexperienced, I was as much at a loss to account for it as any other person. The plants presented the appearance of strong leeks, and on the decline of bloom, the bulbs, from growing so large, forced themselves above-ground, and touched each other, and looked more like turnips than hyacinth bulbs. Although it was a hot and dry summer, the plants did not lose their verdure up to September, and I, not knowing how to treat them, took them up, and dried them in the sun, and before the end of October, I found four-fifths of them perished in the middle, leaving nothing but the outer tunic, to my sorrow and mortification.

I have no doubt that the perishing of the bulbs was occasioned by their being over-forced, and injudicious treatment in taking up and drying them in the sun; but any gentleman who could afford to purchase yearly new-imported bulbs, would never grudge the expense, to produce such a magnificent bloom; for even to this day I never think of it but with the greatest delight.

This bloom made a great stir at the time, amongst florists, and I was heartily tired of answering the numerous inquiries respecting it, as I was then unconscious of the cause; but on reflection, I was afterwards convinced that it arose from the soil having been for a number of years so saturated by the urine and dung of cattle as to be as full of the

fertilizing salts as it was possible for any plant to bear; nor do I think the hyacinths could have lived in it, had I not continually exposed it to the sun and air, by repeated working. I afterwards proved the inestimable value of liquid manure, upon my favourite flower, the carnation, that gave me such advantage over other growers that I never failed to take the first prize; and as my mode of growing that flower may be serviceable to others, I may, in a future number, give them the benefit of my experience, which at one time I would not do, when I was looking to surpass others.—[We shall be most happy to receive it.—ED.]

Perhaps it may not be considered out of place, if I here venture an opinion how a soil similar to that I grew my hyacinths in may be prepared. It may be done by having a good-sized tank, into which put as much good fresh soil as is required for the number of bulbs the grower may have, upon which pour as much cattle urine and soap suds as will saturate the whole, and continue to do so when required, that the soil may be constantly thoroughly soaked. Let it remain in the tank two years, and when taken out, work it for six months before using, to get it perfectly sweet.

J. H.



## COPPICEANA.

No. XIII.

HIBISCUS. (*The Althea Frutex.*)

These are deciduous shrubs, with indented foliage and mallowlike blossoms. The most common are the Single White, Red, Purple, and Painted Lady. We do not grow many, as they seldom, except in very warm seasons, flower satisfactorily in strong cold soil. There have been numerous double varieties raised from seed. We have, however, flowered the

M 2

Double Red, which is very handsome; and though we grow the Double Striped, Double Purple, and several others, not having bloomed them, we are obliged to pass them by till a future opportunity. They will graft well on the common sort, or may be raised by layers, which plan is adopted with the common variety.

#### HYDRANGEA.

*Hydrangea Hortensis* is a most gorgeous shrub. We have seen large bushes of it, in the Isle of Wight, entirely covered with heads of pink flowers, each as big as a good sized plate. In the northern counties, however, it does not flower satisfactorily out of doors. In-doors, it makes a tolerably good window plant, and some gardeners, by a peculiar mode of treatment, are enabled to turn its large and striking heads of flowers to a beautiful blue; it is then even more lovely than before. It is propagated by cuttings; and by selecting a shoot with a plump bud at the extremity, placing it in a small pot, and striking it in bottom heat, it will flower the same season, producing its head of bloom in fine style.

*H. Altissima*.—We have not yet flowered this singular and ornamental plant. The leaves are red underneath, and it appears to have a rambling habit. If sufficiently hardy for the northern counties, it will prove a valuable acquisition.

*H. Quercifolia*. (The Oak-leaved Hydrangea).—A rather coarse-growing shrub, with indented foliage, whence its name. Propagated easily by layers, and adapted for shrubberies. The flowers are a dingy white.

#### HELIANTHUM. (*The Sun Rose*.)

Some of these are neat prostrate evergreen shrubs, flowering most profusely in dry situations, and making most excellent ornamental plants, either for the front or lowest position in flower beds, or for rock-work. We grow a nice sort of Double Red, (*H. rubrum* flo. pleno). There are also a few erect varieties. The most beautiful is

*Helianthum Formosum*.—A splendid shrub. The flowers unfortunately last but a day, but then they are produced in profusion, so that there is a regular succession. It stands well in warm dry situations, in the midland counties, and certainly ought to be cultivated wherever possible. It will flower beautifully against a low wall. Its fugitive blossoms are as big as a shilling, and a rich bright yellow, with a dark

spot at the base of each petal. It strikes well from cuttings. Worth from 9d. to 1s.

### HYPERICUM.

A very pretty class of shrubs.

*The Rose of Sharon* (provincially) is a low-growing evergreen, with very large yellow flowers, remarkable for its immense number of stamens. It will grow in shady situations, and is adapted, with the periwinkle, cotoneasters, mycrophylla, rotundifolia, thymifolia, &c. for covering the surface of shrubberies, where few things else of a dwarf character will grow. Price 6d.

*H. Uralense*.—In the midland counties, it is occasionally killed to the ground, but springs up again with vigour. It forms a beautiful shrub, the branches curving gracefully, laden with yellowish buff flowers. It is well worthy of attention. 1s.

### ILEX. (*The Holly*.)

This is a very favourite evergreen of ours, and we think it almost a universal one. There are many varieties, and all worthy of a place in the well kept garden. As a fence, or hedge plant, the holly is unrivalled. Some complain of its slow growth, but when well established and fairly attended to, it will make an impenetrable fence sooner than most people are aware of. We have seen holly hedges, kept well clipped, with a shoot left every three yards, and on these shoots were grafted all the variegated sorts attainable, which, as they grew up, had a beautiful effect. We grow thirty varieties, and shall briefly describe them, being assured that very many of our readers will be glad of it. Even florists cannot have a better plant round their gardens; and if tulip growers were to plant a hedge round their beds, we should not so often hear of their pets being cut off by frosty winds, &c. We will begin with

*I. Pendula*.—This is an addition of no ordinary character to our weeping trees, so few of them being evergreen. It was discovered in a garden at Derby. Grafted standard high, it makes a beautiful object. 5s.

*I. Calimistrata*.—A singular twisted foliage, with dark green foliage. 1s.

*I. Calimistrata Variegata*.—Similar in habit to the preceding, except that the leaves are blotched with yellow. 1s.

- I. Myrtifolia*.—Forms a dense bush, of upright growth. A good and distinct evergreen. 1s.
- I. Recurva*.—A very neat holly; leaves narrow and slightly recurving; of upright growth, and pretty. 1s. 6d.
- I. Platyphylla*.—This is a broad-leaved distinct variety, with much smoother foliage, and of dense and robust habit. 1s.
- I. Flava*. (The Yellow-berried.)—Foliage very dark and rich, the berries beautiful yellow. When grafted on the common sort, and both allowed to grow up together, the berries contrast very nicely. 1s.
- I. Balearica*. (The Minorca Holly.)—Very distinct. A splendid evergreen, with broad deep green foliage, rather upright, and of robust habit. A fine small tree for a lawn. 1s. 6d.
- I. Pyrifolia*. (The Pear-leaved.)—As its name denotes, the foliage is destitute of prickles, smooth, and dark green; apparently a sport from the common holly, as we have often seen in woods, old trees with a large proportion of this kind of foliage. 1s.
- I. Crassifolia*.—We have had this variety with several *aliases*, viz. *Dahoon Scottica*, and *Rotundifolia*. The foliage is blunt, thick at the edges, and without prickles, but rather undulating or wavy; very dark green, a well-marked variety. 1s.

## Part II.

### NEW, RARE, OR GOOD FRUITS, FLOWERS, PLANTS, TREES, AND VEGETABLES.



#### GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

**AZALEA INDICA**.—GLORY OF SUNNING HILL.—A very beautiful variety, with double flowers, of a lively pink.

**GERANIUMS**.—The scarlet varieties are become absolutely necessary to all who wish to have a gay flower garden in the summer. There is *Cerise Unique*, a very good thing, which our readers should inquire for, and also some two or three new ones. *Bridal Bouquet* has very nice variegated foliage,

remarkable for its distinctness. Mr. Henderson is selling out two salmon coloured varieties, that are strongly recommended for bedding purposes. They are Peach Blossom and Beauty of the Parterre.

**CALCEOLARIAS.**—These are raised from seed with so much facility that their name is “Legion.” Perhaps one of the most successful cultivators of this beautiful flower, is Mr. H. Major, of Knosthorpe, near Leeds. Amongst an immense quantity, he has selected a dozen of excellent character, some of which have been nicely figured in *Beck's Florist*.

*Resplendens.*—A finely marked buff flower, the spots a rich dark crimson.

*Surprise.*—Fine yellow, with dark bronze markings. A very large flower.

*Criterion.*—Deep crimson marone, shaded with pale yellow. A very prettily formed flower.

The others are equally good with these. In fact, now-a-days, calceolarias must be striking, or should possess some novel points, to pass muster. We have seen hundreds of seedlings, during the past year, many, certainly, very beautiful, but still there was a sameness with many of the best sorts already in cultivation.

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## NEW HARDY PERENNIAL HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

**THE POTENTILLAS** are good plants for show, but being generally of rather straggling habit, they require growing within a wire frame or guard.

*P. Bicolor Grandiflora.*—A very large variety, with fine yellow flowers, each petal being margined with reddish crimson.

*P. Antwerpensis.*—Of very pretty growth. The flowers are semidouble, and of a rich orange colour.

**CYPRIPEDIUM GUTTATUM.** (*Spotted-flowered Lady's Slipper.*)—In the *Magazine of Botany*, there is a neat wood engraving of this very pretty new herbaceous plant. It requires a damp and boggy situation.

PANSIES OR HEARTSEASE will come under this denomination. The following are very fine:—

*France Cycole*.—A Scotch flower, white, with broad purple belt.

*Helen* (Hunt).—White ground, also margined with purple.

*Captivation* (Major).—Very fine yellow ground, with dark eye, belted with deep bronze.

*Nonpareil* (Schofield).—A noble yellow flower, with dark belting.

*Mrs. Beck* (Turner).—A neat and chaste flower, white, belted with dark purple.

*Novelty* (Major).—Well named. The belting is different to most other flowers, and the ground is yellow. There is not that sameness in this variety that there is in many others of the same class.



## TREES AND SHRUBS.

WILLISON'S CRIMSON TOM THUMB is a beautiful miniature rose, decidedly worth growing. With this rose, we had also petals of a seedling single pink rose, with a large pure base. Mr. Willison says, "I have sent you the petals of a very singular seedling Cramoise China rose. I should have liked very much that you had seen it in perfection, with its pure white bottom, like a fine clean tulip. The idea strikes me that from this we may obtain, in time, distinct edged or picoteed roses."



## VEGETABLES.

ALBION KIDNEY POTATO.—The Aldbury, or Ash-leaf, or Walnut-leaf Kidney, as it is sometimes called, is so great a favourite, that we are glad to find that there is yet an earlier, in the variety above named. It is a large cropper, and a fortnight earlier than any other sort.



## THE EDITOR'S RECORD.

"These things we would buy ourselves, and therefore recommend them."

**RUSCUS ACULEATUS RIGIDA.**—We are fond of evergreens, and anything new, even in so humble a family of plants as the Butcher's Broom, is to us most interesting. We received a sprig of this singular plant from Mr. Willison, of Whitby, and as we cannot do better than give his own words, we, with his permission, transcribe them. "Knowing that you feel interested in any new hardy evergreen, I herewith send you a portion of my new *Ruscus*. This is, I suppose, a variety of *R. aculeatus*. Looking through the garden of a friend of mine, a few years ago, which appeared to be a very old one, with several interesting, but neglected plants, at the side of a hedge, almost hidden from view, I found this singular plant growing. If a variety of *R. aculeatus*, as I think it is, I should propose to call it '*Ruscus aculeatus rigida*.' "

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## EXTRACTS, HINTS, AND RECOLLECTIONS.

**MR. PUNCH ON TULIPS WITH STAINED BOTTOMS,  
NARROW PETALS, AND STAINED STAMENS.**

**MR. PUNCH** has for a long time had under his consideration the "proper mode" of judging flowers possessing these "important points," and having subjected it to that extensive alchymy of thought, the peculiar patent of Mr. Punch, and bearing in mind always the maxim which it has been the province of Mr. Punch to illustrate on many a page of his twenty volumes, "brevity is the soul of wit,"

Mr. Punch had eliminated,—elaborated,—and prepared for publication, the following, viz.

**Judge them not, lest ye be judged,**

when the article from the celebrated pen of Mr. Slater appeared ; and, lest the surpassing excellence of that composition should pass unappreciated, Mr. Punch commends to the more opaque and blunted intelligence of his fellow florists, the exquisite irony contained in the proposition which, stating SIX as a maximum, requires a bloom suffering from certain imperfections to gain TWENTY-FOUR to be accepted—in other words, *it must be four times perfect*. And again, what electric stretch of the imagination can exceed the fancy exhibited in the further proposition which, taking TWENTY-FOUR as a PERFECT WHOLE, assumes the possibility of a deduction of THIRTY-SIX ? thus making the flower TWELVE POINTS, *or one-third worse than nothing* ! Mr. Punch would have been content with a simple negative of “stained bottoms, narrow petals, and stained stamens,” but the judgment herein expressed so far exceeds any dictum which could have been enunciated by Mr. Punch, that, with heartiest gusto, Mr. Punch feels bound to say, “May their shade never be less.”

The conclusion is worthy the inimitable fancy displayed in the above. Mr. Punch knows not which most to commend, that modesty,—always so nearly allied to true greatness—exhibited in the naive disclaimer of “infallibility,” or the iron resolution to be found in the determination to “to get to some conclusion.”

Mr. Punch is indeed under obligation to his northern friend, and confesses he hath not derived such exceeding delectation since the loss of his late friend, Joseph Grimaldi, Esq.

*Punch Office, Fleet-street, March 1, 1851.*

## SEEDLING VERBENAS, FUCHSIAS, PETUNIAS, ETC.

THERE are few, if any, professional florists who have been more successful than Mr. George Smith, of the Tollington Nursery, Hornsey-road, London, in the cultivation of the verbenas, and none more eminent for the fine varieties he has annually introduced, and which have maintained their high character with florists for succeeding seasons. We might mention several that have been now some years in cultivation, and which are still as much esteemed as when they were what are termed "novelties." The standard excellence of Mr. Smith's verbenas always gives us confidence in noticing his seedling flowers, because we have never yet been disappointed in any new flower which he has introduced to the notice of florists. Last season, we remember, his new verbenas were few, but good; this season he has a brilliant batch, which have been frequently exhibited at the leading shows in London, and which have stood the test of the close and severe criticism of the most experienced and approved judges. As a further proof of the excellent qualities of the seedling verbenas of this season, Mr. Smith is willing to exhibit, in July, six or eight from his batch against an equal number of new varieties, either of British or Continental origin, to be sent out in 1851, for £10, according to the standard laid down by Mr. Glenny. The following is a descriptive list of the seedling verbenas which were successfully exhibited at the Royal Botanic Gardens of London, the Horticultural Society of London, Royal South London, Central Floricultural Society, Birmingham, &c. where they were universally admired, and had thirty first-class certificates awarded to them:—

*Enchantress*.—A superb flower. Pip large, smooth, and flat; colour an exquisite shade of pink, flushed with brilliant salmon rose, with a splendid eye of bright lemon green. A compact and noble trusser. A first-class certificate at the Royal South London, North London, and the London Flori-

cultural Societies; also the premier prize as the best light seedling of 1850.

*British Queen*.—A splendid flower. Colour delicate white, with rosy purple centre, and pink eye; a fine trusser, smooth on the edge. One of the finest fancy varieties raised. Was awarded a first-class certificate at the Royal South London and North London Floricultural Societies, as the best fancy sort of 1850.

*Exquisite*.—Brilliant rosy lilac, centre pure white, eye very desirable, pale lemon, of excellent form, smooth on the edge, large size, a noble and compact trusser, extra fine. A first-class certificate was awarded at the London Floricultural, Royal South London, and North London Societies.

*Shylock*.—A most exquisite flower. Colour cerise or vermillion scarlet, eye pale lemon, very large pip, and perfectly smooth. The gem of the season. Received a first-class certificate at the Royal Chelsea, London Floricultural, Royal South London, and North London Societies.

*King*.—Colour a deep rose, with carmine centre, pips extra size, and a larger trusser than any verbena known; with compactness, a rival on St. Margarette, or any other in its class. A first-class certificate at the Royal Surrey Gardens, London Floricultural, and North London Societies.

*Othello*.—A magnificent crimson, blotched with rich purplish red, centre splendidly suffused with crimson lake, eye creamy white, large, and by far surpasses any in its class. Was awarded a first-class certificate at the London Floricultural Society, and the premium prize as the best dark verbena of 1850.

*Grandis*.—A remarkably beautiful flower, of salmonish rose of extreme brilliancy, with fine distinct lemon eye. An excellent trusser. First-class certificate at the London Floricultural and North London Societies.

*Young's Lady of the Lake*.—A superb white, burnished with a silvery tint, pale lemon eye, with an elegant circle of beautiful rose surrounding it. A noble trusser. First-class certificate at the Royal South London and London Floricultural Societies.

*Voltigeur*.—Pip large, round, smooth on the edge, and perfectly flat; colour superb purplish rose of exquisite shade, white eye, and noble trusser. First-class certificate at the London Floricultural and North London Societies.

*Eliza*.—Colour blush, with rosy purple centre, eye pink, extra large truss, very attractive, and fine habit.

*Prince of Wales*.—A delicate pearl colour, finely blotched with crimson; large and showy, good habit.

*Wonder*.—Colour silvery lilac, with a beautiful rosy purple centre; eye pink, very large and finely arranged trusses.

These varieties will not be sent out till April, when

they will be a rich and very desirable acquisition to the most superb collection.

### FUCHSIAS.

Mr. Smith also proposes to introduce, in April, three seedling fuchsias, which have been frequently exhibited at the London shows, and much admired by the most celebrated judges. These are,

*Sidonia*.—Tube and sepals blush white, well reflexed, and tipped with green; corolla violet purple, large and circular. This variety is in the style of *Venus Victrix*, thrice the size, and free in growth; it has been highly recommended by the editor of the *Gardener's Journal*, and also by Mr. Glenny, as being the greatest novelty he has ever seen. A free bloomer and fine habit. During the last season, we frequently saw this variety highly commended in different publications.

*Alpha*.—Tube and sepals rich red, and well reflexed; corolla fine purple. This flower is the largest known, with good contrast, of first-rate habit. A fine show flower.

*Psyche*.—Tube and sepals pure white, well reflexed, corolla rosy scarlet, free bloomer, of full size, and excellent habit, similar to Dr. Jephson.

### PETUNIAS.

Mr. Smith will also furnish florists, this season, with five new petunias, three of which were raised by Mr. Young, of New Cross, and have been highly spoken of by the horticultural press, there being no difference of opinion as to Mr. Young's seedlings of 1850, all parties considering them far to surpass anything yet raised in this tribe of plants.

*Young's Attraction*.—Richly veined with brilliant puce, on a delicate blush ground, throat round and very dark, extra fine form. Awarded first-class certificates by the Royal South London Society and the Camberwell Society.

*Young's Rosy Circle*.—A beautiful glossy rose, with a large pure white throat, extending over one-third of the corolla, flower flat and full size. First-class certificates at the Royal South London and London Floricultural Societies.

*Young's Crimson King*.—A very dark crimson; throat, which is very large and conspicuous, jet black; the corolla is round, flat, and of great substance; very large and fine. First-class certificate at the London Floricultural Society.

*Smith's Striata*.—Rosy blush, beautifully striped with rich purple lake; throat dark, the corolla round and flat. A

splendid striped variety. Awarded a first-class certificate and the premier prize as the best striped seedling of 1850, at the London Floricultural Society; a first-class certificate at the Royal South London, and also at the North London and Camberwell Societies.

*Parson's Grandis*.—Crimson purple, most beautifully veined with black, perfectly circular, and very large. The finest bedder ever offered.

### HELIOTROPE.

*Reptans*.—A fine seedling, thus described by the editor of the *Gardener's Journal*, in a report of the London Floricultural Society's meeting, in October last:—"Mr. Smith produced a plant of heliotrope, most delightfully scented, named *Reptans*. The extraordinary perfume of this variety must render it highly desirable for the bouquet. The odour strongly resembles that which may be inhaled in the early spring, from the fresh-burst May bloom, as it is wafted by the breeze over a bed of blooming violets. The heliotrope before us boasts a decided superiority over every flower of the kind, at this season, both in its incomparable scent and brightness of colour; and though the blooms have lain for two days on our desk, they still retain their exquisite perfume."

Most of these new flowers have been frequently noticed in our columns, during the last season, but it may be useful to amateurs and others to have a collected descriptive list, in the way now given.

*Durham Advertiser.*

## REVIEWS.

### BECK'S FLORIST, FRUITIST, AND GARDEN MISCELLANY.

THE illustration of this number is two very pretty fancy pelargoniums, *Beauty of St. John's Wood* and *Exquisite*. The information conveyed is of a very useful character, particularly an article by the editor, on heating horticultural buildings, in which the tank system is strongly advocated, and rightly too. The other articles are, Notes from the Log Book of an Erratic Man—List of Fancy Geraniums—Properties of the Calceolaria. The Fruitist, with a descriptive list of gooseberries, &c.; another of fine pinks, in

which we find both north and south country flowers, some with twelve petals and others with thirty, so that the admirers of either extremes may select as suits their taste. We have Huntsman and Criterion, which will please the most ardent admirer of the Lancashire varieties; whilst Willmer's Laura, Colcutt's Sappho, Ward's Great Britain, and Narborough Buck, are quite up to the southern fancy. Sappho is, to our mind, a most beautiful pink; having had blooms submitted to us, last summer, we can speak to its excellence. Succeeding this list of pinks, is a list of "what to avoid," in the way of pansies. Here are thirty-four varieties which are put out of the pale of floriculture; it would be interesting to know how many of them have received first-class certificates! We hope the National Floricultural Society will effect great good in this respect; and we think one of the first things they ought to do is to revise all lists of florists' flowers, in a similar manner to the pansies above alluded to, so that purchasers may lay out their money safely and advantageously.

### Part III.

#### QUERIES.



I have a few plum stocks, suckers from an Egg plum tree, and I tried to graft them last year, with Coe's Golden, and Greengage, but the stocks died off at the top just as the graft buds were opening. If you could inform me how to treat them, and which is the best sort that would be likely to succeed, you would favour

A SUBSCRIBER.

[The grafts ought to have succeeded. They will grow on the common, the Brussels, the mussel, and the Brompton stocks. Perhaps the subsoil is wet, and not adapted for plums. If the stocks have again put out, bud them in August, on the current year's wood.

A young aspirant wishes to grow a few chrysanthemums, and if you will give the names of twelve, in your next number, you

will much oblige. I observed, in your notices of new plants, *Fuchsia miniata*. Can you tell me where it, and also the plant figured in *Beck's Florist*, for February, may be obtained, and at what price?

R. K.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**MUSSEL SCALE.**—A correspondent asks of us the best remedy for this sad pest to fruit trees. Before the buds are expanded in the spring, or in autumn, get some water, heated to one hundred and forty or fifty degrees (this may easily be ascertained with a small thermometer), and apply with a large brush. This will effectually destroy the insect, without injuring the plant.

**CONTRIBUTOR.**—It entirely depends on the nature of the communication.

**W. M.**—Yes; we are of opinion that Captain White, San Jo, and Abercromby are one and the same sort, though, under different management, they will assume greater or less degrees of intensity.

**MAY'S VIOLA** is a heavy-edged picotee, of a peculiar colour, perfectly distinct from all others we have yet seen.

**R. S.** asks about self carnations, and he particularly wants a good white. Now all seedling raisers have abundance of selfs. We have seen some fine collections of these, from pink to deep scarlet and purple. They are generally very strongly scented. The best white self we have yet seen is Marris's Marie de Medici.

**TO PROPAGATE SUMMER ROSES.**—A Rose Fancier pops this question to us, and though rather trenching on privileged ground, still we are glad to be enabled to tell him, that he may take strong shoots of the current year's growth, and "tongue" them on the upper side, which is done by inserting a sharp knife and drawing it upwards, immediately below a bud, thus dividing the shoot through the pith; it must then have a slight twist, and be fastened in the ground. This is generally done without a peg, but in layering moss roses, they are often required.

**POTATOES.**—The Lapstone Kidney is very good. So is the Chalmore. Both second early.

**CHERRIES.**—Reine Hortense and Bigarreau d'Esperin are two very good new and prolific sorts.



## CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS,

FOR APRIL.



**THE PIT OR GREENHOUSE.**—There are a few cheap things that will soon make a fine display. Amongst these are, *cinerarias*. When well grown, few plants are more beautiful. They require plenty of water as they throw up their flower stems, and liquid manure occasionally will be very serviceable. They are, however, exceedingly liable to insects, which must be kept under at all hazards. *Calceolarias* also are easily cultivated, being raised by the thousand from seed. Those who require large specimens may get their plants, if strong, into half-peck pots. *Fuchsias*, too, may have a shift into a larger size, with richer soil. In fact, all plants of this description, if there is room for them, and good sized specimens are required, should be repotted as they may require it. Keep a little fire heat at night. Do not always be watering; that is to say, avoid the "dribbling system," for it is very possible for the surface of pots to be damp, and yet the roots of the plants actually suffering from want of moisture. Another point of importance is, thorough cleanliness, not only from insects, but also from dirt, dust, dead leaves, or decaying flowers. These must be regularly removed.

In the vegetable garden, many seeds will require sowing. *Parsley*, for instance, as a border or edging, is always useful. The common variety is seldom sown now, the various kinds of curled being so much superior. There is Mitchell's Garnishing, besides half-a-dozen other sorts, carefully saved by different seed-growers. *Broccoli* of different sorts should be remembered. *Scarlet runner beans*, *red beet*, *beans*, and *peas*, should all now be got in without delay. For the first, there is no variety to beat the old scarlet. Those who like a very dark red beet root may get Whyte's Blood-red. We do not think the root is sufficiently appreciated amongst cottagers. They are generally fond of pickles with their cold meat, and they would find these roots, boiled and put away till cold, then sliced and eaten with vinegar, to be a very excellent substitute. As for *peas*, there are a great many sorts advertised, and yet we like the true old Scimitar still. If people will have new sorts, or taller, or sweeter, there is Knight's Dwarf Marrow, a splendid pea, but very much pestered by birds, who, by the by, are generally tolerable good judges of what is best. All *peas* are fond of a rich soil, and there is nothing gained by thick sowing. As a matter of course, succession crops of small salads should be

attended to. The *turnip radishes* may be advantageously sown now. Some varieties of *rhubarb* will be ready in the open ground. We have now (17th March) Mitchell's Prince Albert, in a cold and exposed situation, six inches high; and in the next row, Bailey's Early Monarch, as long. We certainly think this last a very superior early variety, and we shall be much mistaken if it does not supersede it. A friend, writing to us the other day, stated that in a very exposed part of Staffordshire, Bailey's Early Monarch will withstand much more frost than the Prince. This, we think, may easily be accounted for, the latter being raised two degrees farther south than the other. *Rhubarb* may be blanched beautifully in the open ground, by placing large pots over the crowns, stopping the hole up. *Sea kale* also may be served in like manner. Keep the hoe going amongst crops, in dry weather; stirring the soil amongst growing plants, even if there are no weeds, is of very great importance..

In flowers, preparation should be made for the required quantity of plants for decorating borders, &c. *Verbenas*, which have been kept in store pots, may now be placed separately in smaller ones, in order that they may gain strength and make a ball of fibres, preparatory to being planted out, in May. *Cupheas*, *salvias*, *pentstemons*, *lobelias*, and scores of other things, will thus be benefitted. *Carnations* and *picotees* should be planted in the pots which they are to bloom in. Drain well. A little charcoal mixed in the soil, will be found beneficial. *Auriculas* and *polyanthus* will be fast advancing. Care must be taken that the trusses are not drawn up weak. Plenty of air must be given, or this will be the case; and a tall gawky stem sadly detracts from the appearance of the truss. When we say *plenty of air*, we do not mean that the frame must be opened when the wind is rough; but even then, if a piece of woollen net is drawn over the back of the frame, when the lights are tilted, little harm will ensue. *Tulips* should be covered with a light meshed net, through which hail-stones cannot penetrate. *Pansy cuttings* may be struck. The thin side shoots are preferable. Both these and *pinks*, on beds, may be top-dressed, if not previously done. We have grown *pinks* in large pots, similar to *carnations*, in good style, and we see no reason why this plan should not in part be adopted.

In *roses*, as a matter of course, all pruning is finished; and as budded plants emit their shoots, care must be taken, as a small black-headed caterpillar will, by destroying the interior of the bud, often cause sad havoc. They should be searched for, and destroyed. *Dwarf roses*, especially *Bourbons*, make a very beautiful display. These should be planted on small round beds. When cut on turf they have a remarkably pretty effect.

Plants in pots should have liquid manure to encourage their growth, keeping them at the same time clear of insects.

## Part I.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

## NEW ROSES.

IN my last, I told you of a few fine things that are grown in this neighbourhood, and I purposed at that time to look through my memorandums, the first convenient opportunity, and tell you of a few more. Illness has confined me to my room, and I now venture to fulfil my promise. In this part of the world, we raise roses from seed much faster than you do, and many new ones that I saw last summer were so much like old varieties, that positively I could not have discovered the difference, had not the raisers pointed out some minute variation which certainly would not have been noticed by the casual observer. Laffay has raised a very nice moss, though he has named it, singularly enough, Nuits d'Young. This fine sort has a rich velvety appearance, it being a dark purplish marone. It is of good form, robust in habit, and very desirable. This has not yet, I see, found its way into your catalogues. There is also another, a most singular rose, with that everlasting name, Jenny Lind. It is indeed *mosseuse partout*, for every part, except the petals, is covered with a brownish red moss. Its flowers, however, are not so good as some other varieties; nevertheless, it will be sought after. There are also some miniature moss roses coming into fashion, one of the most handsome of which, I find, is Foulard's Schwerin. For the button-hole, or for small bouquets, it is a first-rate thing. It is abundantly prolific in flowers, extremely double, and a most attractive bright red. In your last, you said that Bourbons and hybrid

perpetuals were much inquired for in your neighbourhood. Gloire de Moulins is a very pretty sort; bright rose, shaded with purple, and, what is often deficient in this class, it is highly odoriferous. Another very nicely scented Bourbon rose, and at the same time of exquisite form, is Julie de Fontenelle. Its colour is deep purple, and it really has the fragrance of a bunch of violets. Marquis de Moyria is of extra fine shape, and I know that is what most of your florists desire; in fact, you think it of more importance than we do here, for with us novelty is the order of the day. The Marquis is a large flower, bright red, very nicely shaded with a darker tint. Hybrid perpetuals, or *hybrides remontants*, as they call them here, are great favourites. Perhaps Laure Ramonde is one of the most perfectly imbricated roses grown, and being of a delicate rose, is very attractive. Amongst other novelties I greatly admire, is Oger's Mrs. Oger, a first-rate free-flowering sort, of excellent form, and most brilliant pink. Louis Peronny is somewhat like La Reine, large, of fine form, but deeper in colour. Beranger will be a favourite: a very large and full rose, superb deep pink. Madame Clavel, I find, has an extra mark of admiration; my note of it runs thus, "fine deep pink, of excellent form, the margins of the petals of a much deeper shade, very attractive and beautiful." Blanche de Beaulieu is a sweet thing, novel in colour, and very delicate. The form is particularly good, similar to the old Provence; its colour I hardly know how to describe, but if I say cream, shaded with pink, then you will be able to form some idea of it. I will conclude this class with Leonore d'Este, a shaded rose, the margins of the petals being much lighter in colour than the other parts, which are deep pink. The flowers are large and very double, and in a family where there is so much similitude, this really is a very pretty variety. I may just observe here, that we do not grow our roses on such strong stocks as with you; one, two, or three feet being the

maximum. When budded, some cultivators cover or shade with a piece of paper, and in one nursery that I visited last season, a portion of a laurel leaf was tied over, thus protecting the bud from excessive heat, and also throwing off the wet, which is often inimical. You would be surprised to see how soon after they are budded a young plant is obtained. Perhaps a few are put in, after the space of a fortnight or three weeks, the shoot of the stock is cut off a few inches beyond the bud, the roots of the stock are well watered and mulched with rotten manure, which causes the bud to emit a shoot sufficiently long to make it a saleable plant by the autumn. The Belgian propagaters are very expert, and consequently very successful. I find my sheet is nearly filled, I will therefore reserve my other notes.

R. S.

*Malines, Belgium.*

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## PERENNIAL HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

### No. III.

As a decided ornament for the flower garden, and causing little trouble, in comparison with annuals, these are highly desirable. In my last, I enumerated a considerable number of anemones, I will now proceed with another beautiful family, namely, the alyssums. They are early-flowering plants, and very pretty. Of the *A. saxatile*, there is one with purple and one with white blossoms; and certainly one of the prettiest variegated hardy plants in cultivation is this species, with cream striped foliage. The habit of the plant is more compact than that of the green varieties, and for either pot or border cultivation, it is first-rate; in fact, all the year through, winter and summer, this little plant is highly ornamental. Then there is the yellow alyson (*Alyssum lutea*), more woody in its character, flowering most of the sum-

mer, and making a great show with its bright yellow flowers. It is more difficult to propagate than the preceding varieties. Of this there is also a variegated sort, the leaves strongly marked with yellow; it is extremely desirable. The different varieties of aster are very nice plants; some flower late and are coarse-growing, but the asters alpina are dwarf and pretty. There are both white and blue, throwing up flower stems in a similar manner to the daisy, but not rising more than six inches. Of the taller sorts perhaps *Novæ Anglæ* is one of the best. *Aster dumosus* is compact in growth, producing an innumerable quantity of small flowers; the foliage has a brownish cast, and it is not therefore a very desirable plant. Of even so humble a plant as the daisy (*Bellis perennis*) many new varieties have been lately originated, especially on the Continent. There are now perhaps twenty-five or thirty different sorts, white, rose coloured, scarlet, tipped, and mottled. I cultivate some twelve or thirteen, and am much delighted with them.

*Calystegia Pubescens*.—This is a sort of convolvulus, with irregular double flowers. It is a very pretty twining plant, but like the large white-flowering bindweed, so common in hedges, it is very difficult to eradicate. It should be grown in a pot, and plunged in the ground, by which means its roots may be kept within bounds.

The next family is the *Campanula* or Bell-flower. Of these there are many species and varieties, all very interesting and pretty, whilst some of them assume a noble character. Among these last is the

*Campanula Pyramidalis* (The Pyramidal Bell-flower), an old, but when well grown, a splendid object. I have seen it with a spike of flowers seven feet in height. It is propagated easily by division of its large fleshy roots, but these ought not to be permitted to flower till they have acquired considerable strength. It forms a most magnificent object, the spike being composed of hundreds of large blue flowers.

There is also a white variety,

*Campanula Pyramidalis Alba*.—This is not of so robust habit as the preceding, but it also makes a lovely object.

I have grown one under the name of *Campanula pyramidalis versicolor*, but I could see no difference between it and the first-named sort; in fact, so little as to be hardly worth while keeping it distinct. There are other tall sorts, namely, *C. grandis* and *C. grandis alba*, the former blue and the latter white. These increase amazingly, throwing up tufts of foliage in all directions. They put up flower stems, and though not so handsome as *C. pyramidalis*, are, nevertheless, more certain in flowering, and form nice plants for the back row of the herbaceous plant border.

*Campanula Nitida Major* is very fine. The foliage is narrow and shining, the flowers stand rather wide on the spike, but they are beautifully formed, and as large as small tea cups. An especial favourite of mine.

*Campanula Nobilis* is very distinct from the preceding. The flowers are large and a sort of chocolate, slightly spotted inside. It is, comparatively speaking, of recent introduction. It propagates easily, throwing out numerous underground stems.

*Campanula Glomerata*, as its name implies, carries its flowers in a tuft or truss, on the summit of the stalks. The varieties are hardly so attractive as the preceding sorts, there being a great coarseness about the foliage, and a want of brightness in the flowers.

*Campanula Barbata* (The Bearded Bell-flower) is very pretty and new. The flowers are produced on short stems, from twelve to eighteen inches; they are blue, and the mouth of the corolla is thickly fringed with hairs (bearded). A very nice variety. My plant produced a good quantity of seed, but this sort does not run at the root like some of the others.

Before I conclude this article, I must mention some of the low-growing varieties. There is

*Campanula Hederacea*. (The Ivy-leaved Bell-flower.)—A minute variety, somewhat like a *linaria*. It has proved itself rather tender with me, requiring a dry and sheltered situation.

*Campanula Fragilis* is procumbent, and a nice plant for rock-work. The flowers are lively blue, and very pretty.

Then there is

*Campanula Pumila*, both white and purple, with their little fairy bells.

These ought all to grow in the front of well-arranged beds. Those I have enumerated I cultivate, and I can assure your readers that few perennials will afford them so much pleasure. They are easily managed, accommodating themselves to almost any soil that is not too stiff; and what perhaps is better, can all be procured at a reasonable price.

### RAISING ROSES FROM SEED.

BY MR. W. WILLISON, WHITBY, YORKSHIRE.

I SEND you an account of my spring success in the sowing of rose seeds, more so than that in autumn, with a few remarks thereon. In the autumn of last year, I filled a box, eighteen inches by two feet, with good compost, sowing it thickly with seeds of various sorts, and covering the box with glass, to keep the mice from them. I afterwards placed it in the greenhouse. From this box of the autumnal sowing I have only five plants. By the side of this box I placed a similar one, filled with the same sort of compost, and last February I sowed it with the undernamed varieties:—

|                      | Seeds sown. | Vege- tated. |                      | Seeds sown. | Vege- tated. |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Yellow China .....   | 6           | 1            | Madame Laffay....    | 112         | 44           |
| Indica Odorata ....  | 5           | 1            | Great Western ....   | 50          | 3            |
| Master Jarratt.....  | 2           | 1            | Duc d'Orleans.....   | 4           | 1            |
| Gloire de Rosamene   | 5           | 3            | William Jesse .....  | 40          | 20           |
| Legouv  .....        | 6           | 3            | Princess Helena .... | 6           | 1            |
| Emile Coutier.....   | 22          | 8            | Omniflora .....      | 1           | 1            |
| Charles Duval.....   | 2           | 0            | Boursault elegans .. | 1           | 1            |
| Geant des Battailles | 5           | 5            | Miniature China....  | 10          | 6            |
| Hortensia .....      | 12          | 2            | Milkmaid, China....  | 16          | 4            |
| Madame Nerard....    | 2           | 1            | Globosa .....        | 80          | 3            |
| Fulgens .....        | 4           | 2            | Fulgorie .....       | 6           | 1            |
| Captain Sislot.....  | 12          | 3            | Hybrid Russelliana.. | 30          | 15           |
| CrimsonMad.Desprez   | 8           | 5            |                      |             |              |

By the preceding, you will perceive that nearly one-third of the seeds have come up, and they are



making their appearance daily. What may we not expect from some of those scores of plants, if but half of them are brought forward to bloom? and I have little doubt that nearly the whole of them, by proper attention, might be bloomed in two years, some of them in three or four months, and half in twelve months. Great as my success has been in so untoward a situation as the cold district of Whitby (for I have many more seedlings, from moss roses, hybrid perpetuals, teas, Bourbons, &c. not enumerated above), I must just add, that it would have been greater had I not watered the seed, for after I had watered, I found the seed completely perished. There was sufficient moisture in the soil for the purpose of vegetation, without the application of water. From various points of knowledge lately acquired, I should not be inclined to trouble myself with sowing seed from ordinary sorts, but depend more on hybridized seed, or that from the most choice varieties. With time and means, I think the improvement of existing races or breeds of flowers is boundless; and, as I remarked to Mr. Rivers, on receiving a visit from him, the ultimatum of my wishes, with respect to the rose, will not be gained until a fine golden yellow perpetual moss is obtained. This idea may appear rather Utopian, but from the success I have already had, I think, with perseverance and judicious crossing, such a consummation is most certainly attainable.

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### A NEW HOME-MADE WINE.

LET us hope that we have indeed discovered a new fruit for wine-making, though if any one else has previously experimented therewith, we will gladly give him the credit, and from any of our readers who may even have thought about it we shall be happy to hear. Our fruit, then, is a very sour one. We do not know of a stronger vegetable acid than

the juice of the Ash or Holly-leaved Berberry (*Mahonia aquifolia*). In fact, it is so sour, that children might be allowed to run amongst the bushes when covered with fruit (aye, and ripe fruit too), without any fear of too much being eaten, for we are quite sure that one bunch each would be sufficient.

Many readers of the *Midland Florist* may not know the plant. It is a pretty, low-growing, very hardy evergreen shrub, particularly well adapted for shady situations; its leaves are dark green, and shaped liked the ash, but each leaflet is somewhat prickly. With us it is now (April 16) in bloom, though not generally so, but by the latter part of the month it will be in full flower in the midland counties. The flowers are bright yellow, and very pretty.

We now come to our wine-making. Last summer, we had a large crop of the berries, which are oval, and produced in bunches like the black currant, with a beautiful bloom on them. We thought that though so acid they might possibly make a good wine, and we were certain it would be a fine colour, as the berries, when pressed, give out a juice which stains the fingers. We gathered two gallons of these berries, which were picked clean from the stalks, put into a small tub, and then bruised. To these were added two gallons of cold spring water; after which, six pounds of sugar were put in, with two ounces of bruised ginger, and half a teacupful of yeast. The whole was then put into a small barrel, and stirred with a thin stick, introduced through the bung-hole, every day, for a week. Two pounds of chopped raisins were then added, and the barrel stopped down. When six months had elapsed, it was bottled off, and as we anticipated (even while so new), it was very good, though rather too sweet for some palates; this, however will be remedied by age. It is beautifully clear in the glass, having the appearance of "fine old port." Many friends have tasted it, and there is but one opinion, and that is, that it will make a very superior wine. We trust also that this

fruit will be found to have other useful properties. We know that berberry bark is used medicinally. May not the expressed juice of the berries, boiled with sugar, make a jelly which may be excellent in fevers? *We do not doubt it.* May not the bunches, tied together and boiled in sugar, make an elegant and grateful preserve? We think so. Then let us hope that we have put our readers on a right track. Let them try themselves, and do as we have done—*report progress in the Midland Florist.*

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## THE BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF LIQUID MANURE ON FLOWERS.

HAVING given, in the April number of the *Midland Florist*, the particulars of my bloom of hyacinths, I now give the result of an experiment to test the effects of liquid manure, arising out of that accidental circumstance.

In the middle of March, I selected twelve pots from my winter stock of carnations, two pots of each sort (four in a pot), as like in health and strength as could be. I planted a pot of each sort, for bloom, in my favourite compost, and the other six pots were planted in the poorest soil I could get. By the middle of April, those in the compost were throwing out their shoots vigorously, and were looking fine and healthy, whilst those in the poor soil were nearly at a stand still, and continued so until the latter end of April. In the beginning of May, when I thought there was no danger to be apprehended from spring frosts, I watered liberally, in the evening, or as soon as the sun had left them, the first with soft water, and the others with soft water into which I had put a quantity of perfectly decomposed manure, and well stirred up. In about a week after this, I perceived a change for the better, and by the latter end of May, those in the poor soil were quite equal to those

planted in the compost. I continued to water daily, when required, the compost with soft water only, and the others with manure water, up to the time of bloom, when those in the poor soil had the advantage over the others, both in strength of plant and bloom, and the shoots had grown so long that I was obliged to plunge the pots in a bed to layer them. Thus, by a simple experiment, was I convinced of the great advantage to be derived by the judicious application of liquid manure, and this was the groundwork of my after success, as I shall have occasion to mention in a future number, on my treatment of carnations.

J. H.

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### EXPERIMENTS WITH ROSES.

I AM now trying two courses of experiments with roses, and as some of your readers may be induced to enter on the inquiry, I will state my object and proceedings. It is well known to rose growers that there are a few very beautiful varieties which are shy and delicate growers. Of two varieties (Comtesse de Noe, moss, and Madame Verdier, hybrid perpetual) on which I have been operating, by budding healthy stocks in a rich soil, and again taking buds from the thickest shoots and budding other stocks in similar soil, I have in two or three years produced vigorous plants, and hope to perpetuate the habit. Secondly, several varieties have been obtained from what is called a sport, that is, a branch producing flowers or foliage different from its normal state, and by budding or grafting from this branch, in many, but not in all cases, the peculiarity has become fixed. Rose trees will occasionally produce blooms far superior to the regular flowers of the same variety, and, reasoning from analogy, it would appear possible, by budding from these branches, to obtain an improved race of the established sorts. Amanda

Patenotte is one that I am trying with, and in due time I will let you know with what success. I may just add, that in the regular routine of propagating the rose, I consider it essential that the buds and cuttings be taken from the healthiest plants, producing the best flowers.

T. ALLESTREE.

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### Part II.

## NEW, RARE, OR GOOD FRUITS, FLOWERS, PLANTS, TREES, AND VEGETABLES.

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### HARDY PERENNIALS.

**ASTER SIKKEMENSIS.**—Some time ago, we received a packet of seeds from the Horticultural Society, marked "Aster from Cabul." The plants raised have a woody stem, the leaves are narrow, pointed, and hoary. We have not flowered it, but the stems have survived our past mild winter, and it has the appearance of a shrub. We understand it is handsome, having large heads of purple flowers.

**PENTSTEMON CYANANTHUS.**—A most beautiful new variety, raised from seed by Messrs. Lucombe and Pince, of Exeter. It forms a dense spike of the most striking azure blue flowers. We are certain that this will be a great favourite.

**THE DAISY.**—Our continental neighbours have raised a considerable quantity of new varieties of this flower; and perhaps the prettiest plate in the *Flore* of M. Van Houtte (59) is a bouquet of eleven distinct sorts. We have bloomed several, and can speak to their beauty. There are stripes, tips, selfs,

and particolors, in great variety, rivalling the ranunculus in diversity of colour. The varieties are not named when sent out, which we think a pity, as it may create confusion.

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### GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

**AZALEA VITTATA.**—This was exhibited at the rooms of the Horticultural Society, by Messrs. Standish & Noble. It is reported as a beautiful new carnation-striped azalea, very early, and very distinct from all others.

**HEBECLINIUM IANTHINUM.**—This plant has flowers similar in character to *Ageratum Mexicanum*, and is a decided acquisition.

**VAN VOLXEM PETUNIA.**—This very beautiful new variety is figured in that superb work, *Van Houtte's Flore des Serres et des les Jardins d'Europe*. It is of good form, and with the exception of a yellow band round the circumference of the petal, it is completely veined with bright blue. It is very pretty, and a decided novelty.

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### HARDY SHRUBS.

**ESCALLONIA MACRANTHA.**—A very beautiful evergreen shrub. Several of the family are tender, requiring a wall, and to be matted in the winter, but this appears to be more robust. The flowers are deep rosy pink, and are produced rather freely, in spikes.

**BERBERIS DARWINII.**—We have many pretty berries. This species was exhibited April 1, at the Horticultural Society's rooms, Regent-street. It is a new small-leaved evergreen shrub, from Patagonia.

The following strong recommendation is given in the *Gardener's Chronicle*:—"This (the *Berberis Darwinii*) proves to be a species whose importance it is almost impossible to overrate, inasmuch as it is exceedingly handsome, perfectly hardy, and naturally produces its rich orange blossoms in great profusion, during the early months of the year. Indeed, for general value, we have nothing at present at all to be compared with this fine berberry."

**CLEMATIS GRAVEOLENS.**—A very pretty small-flowering yellow clematis, from Chinese Tartary. This will make a nice plant for covering trellises, and will contrast well with others of the family.

**DAPHNE ATROPURPUREA.**—A singularly pretty hardy shrub, flowering in early spring. Many of the leaves, except at the extreme points of the shoots, are dark purple. A nice addition to this class of shrubs.



## VEGETABLES.

THE Horticultural Society of London have done immense service, in testing the different varieties of fruits. Amongst the numerous provincial names for the same fruit, they have decided and published the most proper one, and at the same time added the synonymes by which it is known elsewhere. Various vegetable seeds have been sent by different parties, and have been grown and reported on. We give a list of cucumbers grown in their garden last year, and those of our readers who do not get a sight of the excellent *Journal of the Horticultural Society*, will be glad of the description here given.

**Berkshire Champion.**—From Messrs. Sutton & Son. Fruit long, dark green, surface somewhat uneven, spines white. A good, early, and free bearer.

**Bristol Champion.**—From Messrs. Garaway, Mayles, & Co. Fruit of good size, surface somewhat uneven, deep green, spines black. A very free and early bearer. It may, therefore, be considered a useful sort for general cultivation.

*Conqueror of the West*.—From Messrs. Sutton & Son. Resembles the preceding, but larger, and therefore preferable as a show variety, although not so free a bearer.

*Warwickshire Hero*.—From Mr. Cattell. Fruit long, with large spines, surface grooved. A free bearer.

*Roman Emperor*.—Messrs. Garaway, Mayles, & Co. Fruit long, nearly smooth, dark green, spines black, with round bases. A free bearer.

*Walker's Long Rambler*.—Messrs. Noble, Cooper, & Bolton. Fruit large, with black spines. A free and early bearer, requiring plenty of room, otherwise the fruit is apt to be rather light green, owing to the shading of its very broad foliage, when crowded.

*Lord Kenyon's Favourite*.—Mr. E. Tiley. Fruit short, with an even surface, light green, spines black. A good bearer, well adapted for winter cultivation.

*Acme of Perfection*.—Fruit middle-sized, dark green, spines obtuse, greenish. A late shy bearer.

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### THE EDITOR'S RECORD.

"These things we would buy ourselves, and therefore recommend them."

WE planted ten varieties of rhubarb, in the early part of January, 1850, in rows, on a piece of land, so that each sort might have precisely the same mode of treatment; and of these ten sorts, for size and precocity, Bailey's Early Monarch and Fox's King Alfred are most assuredly worthy of very extensive cultivation. Early Monarch is a decided beat on both Mitchell's Prince Albert and Linnæus. Mr. Bailey sent us a root to try against others. By this means we arrive at a just conclusion, and can confidently recommend it as the very best early rhubarb grown. It is larger, of better colour, and earlier by a fortnight than Linnæus. The foliage also is peculiar, and very beautiful. Fox's King Alfred is larger than Monarch, with rich dark scarlet stems. Both sorts are decided acquisitions. Mr. Fox advertised his King Alfred last year, and so did Mr. Bailey his Monarch. We have several other sorts entrusted to us by the raisers, on which we shall report in due season.



## EXTRACTS, HINTS, AND RECOLLECTIONS.



## MR. PUNCH TO HIS PEOPLE.

MY CHILDREN,—I purpose seeing you, My heart yearns towards you. I have looked upon your proceedings,—and the spirit of my philosophy is stirring within you. We shall meet at Derby,—and your behaviour will be worthy of the day. You will meet as brothers:—emulating one another, in generous rivalry to deeds of peace, and love, and goodwill. Kindly regard will subsist among you. No foul dishonour will stain your fair proceedings. Fell discord will not mar the harmony of the scene. Look forward to the day with serious regard. You have chosen for honour a good and worthy man. My heart greets you.

Your affectionate  
PUNCH.

*April, 1850.*



## RECEIPTS.

TO PRESERVE RHUBARB WITHOUT SUGAR OR THE TROUBLE OF BOILING.—Gather the rhubarb in September, cut the stems into pieces, about three inches in length, procure some wide-mouthed glass jars, and fill with the pieces of rhubarb; then fill up the jars with cold spring water, and cork tight, or tie over a piece of bladder, or use any other method that will keep them perfectly air tight (but it is of the utmost importance that they be hermetically sealed), and then the rhubarb will keep till after Christmas. I have to-day (Jan. 6) eaten of a tart of rhubarb so preserved, and in flavour it was quite equal to the

spring-grown rhubarb, and much superior to early forced.—J. F.

**TO PRESERVE RHUBARB.**—Cut it as for tarts, and to every pound put three-quarters of a pound of sugar, and boil three-quarters of an hour thoroughly on a slow fire, stirring it occasionally. This has very much the flavour of Orleans plums.—M. G.

**RHUBARB SYRUP.**—Cut the rhubarb as usual, then put it in a jar, which place in a pan of water till the rhubarb is reduced to a pulp, then press it through a cloth. To every pint of juice put one pound of sugar, mix and put on to boil, let it boil five minutes and then stand till nearly cool. Pour the syrup into small phials. Thick dark glass are the best, as it is apt to ferment in thin ones. Any fruit may be made use of in this way, but raspberries and currants need only be pressed, not stewed. The syrup, with water added, makes a nice drink, or is valuable to whisk with cream, or for puddings.—M. G.

**TO BOTTLE RHUBARB.**—Choose fine weather for cutting the stalks, prepare them as for tarts, then put them on in a pan, with water enough to cover them; when it becomes so warm that you can only just bear your hand in it, pour the whole through an earthenware colander into a jug; have ready wide-necked bottles, fill them with the fruit, and then pour the warm water in, so as to cover the rhubarb; tie bladder on the bottles firmly, leaving them till it dries on in the kitchen, and then put them in a cool place, out of the way of frost and damp. When wanted for use, boil the rhubarb water till reduced to a little, before you put in the fruit; this will require very little time to cook. As this receipt is more particularly precise, for the benefit of young housekeepers, it may be as well to mention, that the bladder used will require often and careful washing in lukewarm water, and that the bottles answer better

to be clear and transparent, it has been noticed that the dark ones do not keep so well. Green gooseberries may be preserved exactly in the same way.—  
M. G.

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## ON THE RUNNING OF THE CARNATION.

BY MR. I. W. NEWHALL.

THE experience and observation of some years, incline me to reject the idea that composts can in any material degree either induce or prevent the propensity to sport observable in the carnation, which we term running. I have, by way of experiment, grown them in soils of various enrichment, from pure sandy loam to unalloyed decomposed animal manures, with about equal results, in that respect.

Take a given number of plants propagated from the same original, pot them in the same pot, and some will probably be run. I cannot, therefore, understand why, if the compost were in fault, the effect should be partial. I have also observed, that in some summers the complaint of an unusual number of run flowers will be pretty general in a particular district; and it is barely possible to suppose that the composts used by several growers were all precisely the same. It appears to me, that we must look elsewhere for a solution of this mystery. I view it simply as a natural tendency to sport (observable in other flowers besides the one in question), and though that inclination most frequently is to return to the natural self colour of the original type, yet instances are not wanting of its taking an opposite direction. Thus Ely's Lady Ely (R.F.) is a sport from Ely's Duke of Bedford (C.B.), as Fletcher's Duchess of Devonshire (R.F.) is also from Gregory's King Alfred; while Puxley's Prince Albert, classed as a P.P.B. is often a very high coloured C.B., and has positively sported to an S.B. Moreover, it does

not follow that because the one or two leading blooms which the plant is alone suffered by florists to bear happen to run, that the lower ones, if they had been permitted to remain, would have been in that condition. I have seen a leading bloom of Beauty of Woodhouse (P.F.) a purple self or clove, and the second flower on the same stem a pure white. I turned out, last season, into the border, what I supposed, from the bloom in the pot, to be a run Ward's Sarah Payne, but late in autumn it produced a bloom, low down on the stem, perfectly clean.

Flaked flowers are not to be condemned as run, if you can perceive the smallest stripe of pure white in them. I have observed that the progeny of such is usually finely marked the ensuing season. Do not, however, mistake white spots caused by thrips for the natural white of the flower. Many sorts, supposed to be run, will return. This has happened with Martin's President (P.F.), Sharp's Defiance (S.B.) and many others. The chances of clean flowers are not equal, whether you propagate from run or clean flowers—by which I mean to intimate my opinion that as many plants will probably return to fineness from the one as from the other. As for compost, I should pronounce half dung to be excessive, as far as the ultimate soundness of the stock is concerned. By no means should the loam be deprived of any of its fibrous rooty matter; that I consider by far the better part.

*Beck's Florist.*

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## THE NATIONAL FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

WE hope to be enabled to furnish reports of this very excellent society, from time to time. Our readers need not hesitate to purchase flowers which have its recommendation. Those that have a *certificate of merit* awarded to them will have passed

through the ordeal of severe criticism; and from the amount of knowledge and experience brought to bear on the various seedlings submitted for the inspection of the judges, we have no doubt that the most satisfactory conclusions will be arrived at.

The members have engaged the rooms of the Horticultural Society, Regent-street, and from the number of names enrolled, as well as the standing of the parties in the floricultural world, we anticipate an immense impetus being given to floricultural pursuits, by their exertions.—A great number of flowers were exhibited at the meeting, April 3rd. The following awards were made:—

*Queen of Beauties*.—A fine white cineraria, raised by Mr. Smith, Tollington Nursery, Islington. It is of excellent form, purity, and substance. Certificate.

*Orpheus*.—Lilac purple cineraria, with light centre, and of fine form and habit, from Mr. Ayres, of Blackheath. Certificate.

*RHODODENDRON*.—This was a splendid truss of flowers, French white, strongly marked with dark crimson spots. Certificate.

Amongst other things enumerated, were

*PANSY*.—*National*.—White ground, purple belt. From Mr. Turner.

*CINERARIAS*.—*Lady of the Lake*.—Mr. Rogers, Uttoxeter.

*Loveliness and Christabel*.—Mr. E. G. Henderson.

**THE SOUTH DEVON BOTANICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—This is also just established under very promising auspices. Mr. W. E. Rendle, of Plymouth, we see by the report, purposes to erect in his grounds a miniature Paxtonian palace of glass, one hundred and fifty by fifty feet. The exhibitions are to take place in May, July, and September. We, amongst other florists and horticulturists, have been elected an honorary member, a distinction we are justly proud of.

**THE NATIONAL CARNATION AND PICOTEE SOCIETY.**—This society was established last year, at the great meeting in the grounds of our friend, Mr. C. Turner,

of Slough, and it was decided that the first exhibition should be held there, in 1851; it has also been agreed that (like the great tulip meeting) on the exhibition days the locality for the succeeding year shall be fixed on. We were so much pleased with the splendid flowers we witnessed last year, and their beauty is so vividly impressed on our memory, that we earnestly recommend this society to all who love these rapidly improving flowers. We think that few who saw them would rest satisfied, unless they tried what they also could do. Names are received by Mr. Bragg, Slough; Mr. C. Turner, Slough; Mr. C. P. Lochner, Warwick House, Paddington; Mr. J. Edwards, Wace Cottage, Holloway; or Mr. M. May, Sonning, Berks.

**PROPAGATION OF THE MISTLETOE.**—We have heard of some nurserymen being successful in propagating this parasite, on young apple trees with stems as thick as a walking stick, which plants obtained good prices. The early part of the month of February is a good time to try the experiment. The seed should be placed on the bark, and we understand, a piece of moss tied over it; but perhaps the better plan would be to open the bark, with the ivory of a budding knife, precisely as if a bud was to be inserted, and place a seed or seeds in the crevice. We think the chances of success would be increased by placing several seeds in the manner alluded to. In grafting mistletoe, the lower part of the scion should have a bud attached to it, which will be more likely to ensure its growth. We should put it in as soon as the bark would rise in spring, leaving some small twigs above, to draw the sap. We do not imagine that the head of the stock should be cut off, as in common grafting.

**NEW PLAN OF PRESERVING FRUIT.**—(*From Report of the Horticultural Society of London.*)—A box, containing fifteen Easter Beaurré pears, packed in

tin cases, buried in salt, was received from Mr. Daniel Curtis, of Boston, United States. Seven of these cases were opened, in which were found three fruit good and four spoiled. These pears were stated to have been ripened by a method peculiar to Mr. Curtis. They were for the most part melting, sweet, and perfectly ripe, a condition which this pear attains with difficulty with us, in England. The mode in which they were packed is new, and when it is considered that the fruit must have been quite ripe when put into the boxes, it may be pronounced to have been successful; but as each tin box contained only one fruit, it will be evident that it is too expensive for adoption on a large scale.

**DWARF PINKS OF VERVIER.**—The dwarf pinks of Verviers grow about four inches high; the stems are crowded with blossoms, the number of the flowers being very great; the corolla is of a delicate rose colour, with the variations. The aroma of these flowers is very agreeable, and nothing can be more suitable for the boudoir or parlour. To produce a specimen such as those alluded to, requires about three years of careful cultivation. These dwarf pinks are usually grown in pots, painted outside of a deep green colour, and from five to six or seven inches wide at the rim. The most favourable aspect for them, if grown at a window, is that where they may have full exposure to the sun, for the greater part of the day. The reflected warmth of the window sill is also beneficial to their roots. The pots are not quite filled with soil, but to within about an inch of the rim, and as the leaves extend and cover the border or rim, a humid atmosphere is maintained around the stem or neck of the plant.—*Gardener's Magazine of Botany.*

**TO DESTROY THE LARVÆ OF INSECTS WHICH INFEST FRUIT TREES.**—To destroy the larvæ or grubs of insects which harbour in the ground during a certain

season, as the curculio or plum wevil, are all more or less affected by the application of common salt, as a top-dressing. On a large scale—in farm crops—the ravages of the cut-worm are frequently prevented by sowing three bushels of salt to the acre, and we have seen it applied to all kinds of fruit grounds with equal success. Salt seems to be strongly disagreeable to nearly all this class of insects, and the grubs perish where even a small quantity has, for two or three seasons, been applied to the soil. In a neighbourhood where whole crops of plums fall a victim to the plum wevil, we have seen them preserved in the healthiest condition by an annual application of coarse salt about the collar of the tree, at the surface of the ground, at the rate of a quart to every full grown tree.—*Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America.*

CONSOLIDATED *VERSUS* POROUS SOIL—or, in other words, close hard soil in opposition to light and open. In corroboration of the singular vigour of plants grown in hard soil, as alluded to in the twelfth part of the *Magazine of Botany*, we may observe, that some currant trees, at Chilwell, near Nottingham, are planted against the wall of a cowhouse, and trained thereto, where there is no spout by which the water can be carried away, but whatever falls on the roof also falls about the roots. A pathway runs close by the wall, therefore the roots are beneath it. During last summer, though the wall has a northern aspect, a splendid crop of fruit was ripened, and many of the shoots were so strong and luxuriant, that we measured one, which had made a growth during the summer of six feet two inches. This is something similar to the extraordinary luxuriance of the vine at Mr. Wilmot's, of Lewisham, the roots of which were beneath a well-trodden path. Hard potting is recommended for carnation and picotee layers, and a successful grower of tulips, in this neighbourhood, always treads his bed hard, before he places his bulbs



thereon. We once observed, in a field of mangold wurtzel, that where the land was most consolidated, by people having walked over that part, in passing and repassing, the bulbs were very much finer than elsewhere in the field. These results are worth thinking about, and for that reason we have laid them before our readers.

**TO MAKE PARSLEY LUXURIANT, AND TO PREVENT CANKER.**—Mr. James Barnes, of Bickton, a first-rate gardener, and one who writes originally and well, states that soot is a most powerful manure for this plant. He says it should be sown thinly all over it, in showery or rainy weather, in order that it may be washed in. If sown on a dry day, the principal stimulating properties pass off at night, by the dampness of dew and mist, and are thus lost in the atmosphere. Prefer sowing the soot very thin twice or three times to sowing it thick at once. By the above treatment, you will have parsley of the most luxuriant healthy growth, the leaves or branches very large, of the most beautiful dark green and curliness, handsome for garnishing, and good for all purposes. Soot is not only a wonderful stimulating manure, applied to plants with caution and judgment, when they are sufficiently strong, but it has also another good quality, that of killing and expelling any kind of vermin with which the plant should happen to be infested. Likewise, if the canker make its appearance, nothing will so completely eradicate it as soot and slacked lime, mixed together in equal quantities, and sown over the plants. In a few days they will be completely clear of it, very much altered in colour, and improved in growth.

**NEW CUCUMBER.—PHENOMENA.**—This, from the description given of it, appears to be a very desirable sort. "It is said to be cross bred, between Hamilton's Black Spine and Mills's Jewess, which it surpasses not only in productiveness but also in length

of fruit—generally from twenty-two to twenty-eight inches. It is a beautiful black spine, of a dark green colour, and free from ribs or shrivels; it also grows quickly, carries its bloom well, and will be found first-rate for exhibition. As a proof of its prolific qualities and length, the following may be vouched for, viz.:—There were cut from two plants, grown in a one-light box, the size of which was four feet by six, twenty-four brace of cucumbers, each fruit averaging twenty-two inches long—total length of the whole amounting to twenty-nine yards one foot. It is solid and eats very crisp.”

**WINTER MANAGEMENT OF PLANTS.**—As regards the winter management of plants which have been potted for the flower garden, it may be advisable to caution inexperienced gardeners against the too liberal use of fire and water. No more fire-heat must be given than is necessary for preventing the access of frost to them, and to expel damp, and no more water than is necessary to prevent them from actually flagging for want of it; for too much warmth only excites such plants into unnatural growth, at a season when they ought to be at rest; and too much moisture softens their tissue, by filling the vessels with fluid, engenders damp, and thus causes them to be more susceptible of injury by cold. When brick pits or wooden frames are used for the purpose of wintering plants, and leaves or stable dung are employed as a warming agent, in place of hot water pipes or small flues, such fermenting materials must be built up on all sides of the pit or frame, as high as the top. A substantial lining of leaves, covered by some long litter or fern, will keep out a severe frost, if the lights are also well protected; for which purpose straw mats, or thatched wooden frames made to fit the lights, or boarded shutters, with a little dry hay between them and the glass, are perhaps as good as anything. The lights should be drawn off for an hour or two, on fine dry days, and air must be freely

given, by tilting them, whenever the weather is suitable. Dead leaves, or other decaying matter, must also be frequently removed by hand picking.—J. B. WHITING, in *Beck's Florist*.

Being aware of your desire to be made acquainted with anything of merit which comes out, I have to call your attention to a plum, which, if not first-rate, is, in my estimation, at least a very useful addition to the list; but your more general knowledge of the kinds now cultivated, will enable you to form a more decided estimate of its merits. The plum now sent has been brought to market, on a limited scale, for two or three years, by Mr. James Walker, of Packington, as a seedling of his own. I believe it is two or three years since Mr. W. first called my attention to it. He says it is a standard, a free grower, of upright habit, an immense bearer, and has been raised from ten to twelve years. He has begun to propagate from it, and says his brother has two young trees just coming into bearing.—J. D. HEXTALL, *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*, Oct. 5, 1850.—[We tasted the plum sent, and though not first-rate, still, from its cropping and hardiness, will, no doubt, prove a good market fruit.—ED.]

TO DESTROY THE APHIS, OR PLANT LOUSE.—As the time is approaching when one of our most mischievous pests, the aphis, takes the field, permit me to impart to such of your readers as still burn expensive tobacco so ineffectually for its destruction, an easy and certain method of completely, and with little trouble, placing the whole legion *hors de combat*.—[We are sometimes asked by our humble readers to explain hard words. The writer of the above means to say, that he will tell the readers of the *Florist* an easy way of destroying greenfly in their greenhouses.—ED. M. F.]—For a small greenhouse, or moderately-sized pit, dissolve an ounce of saltpetre in a common teacup of hot water. In the solution

steep two ounces of cheap tobacco, till the latter absorbs all the liquid; open and spread the tobacco, which should then stand in the sun, or before the fire, until nearly but not perfectly dried; place it in an old plate, or pan, not too close to the plants; ignite with a match, and shut close. In a few minutes, so dense will be the obscuration, that nothing in the house will be perceptible, and next morning, not only will you find every plant perfectly clean, but for weeks, sometimes for a whole season, there will be no necessity for a repetition of the process. In late autumn, and during the winter months, I would not advise the use of prepared tobacco in shallow frames, the nitre acting injuriously on the damp foliage of tender plants.—*Beck's Florist.*

**IRISH PEAT CHARCOAL.**—We have had a sack of this on trial, and are highly pleased with it. To geranium growers it will be a great boon. Mr. Cut-hill, of Camberwell, has tried it, and he says, "They luxuriate in a mixture of three ounces of pure charcoal to a pound of loam." We like this way of giving a precise quantity, as our friends who grow window plants may thus manage their compost very nicely. For our own part we shall try some that has been saturated with urine, to drill in with our onions—sowing one bed with and another without the charcoal thus prepared. If it prove highly beneficial (which we have no doubt of), it will be a capital plan for the artizan or mechanic to keep a tub, into which all the slops of the house may be emptied. In this he may from time to time put this peat charcoal, to absorb the liquid; it will prevent all obnoxious smell, for it will, in fact, take up the gasses, so highly beneficial to vegetation. When his tub is full, he may take its contents, in a dry state, in his wheelbarrow, to his garden; and there, pointed in on the surface of his dry ground, for onions, radishes, cabbages, turnips, peas, lettuce, potatoes, &c. it will be a mine of gold. No bad smell, no dirty handling,

easily applied, and of powerful effect. On this subject Mr. Cuthill further observes, "For sweetening cesspools and other unavoidable nuisances, peat charcoal, finely pounded, will be found universally useful. I say finely pounded, because the more intimately it is mixed with the material to be disinfected, the greater will be its power. One pound of charred peat takes one pound and three-quarters of water (and of course urine or soapsuds) to saturate it, and hence, in addition to its sweetening qualities, it possesses great value in giving night soil, mixed with urine, such a consistency as to render it capable of being transferred from our large cities, where it is not wanted, to our rural districts [or the artizan's garden] where it is wanted, and where it will assist our at present distressed agriculturists to farm more highly. In this way, a plague may be turned into a profit."

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## REVIEWS.

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BECK'S FLORIST, FRUITIST, AND GARDEN MISCELLANY.

No. 40.

THE illustration is *Annie Salter*, a splendid canary-coloured chrysanthemum, and *Pauledetto*, one of the miniatures or pompons. Of the former, Mr. A. Salter observes, "It was raised at Versailles, in 1843, and sent to England in 1845. Its value as a show flower is admitted by all; it was in every stand and collection at the late exhibition, at Stoke Newington, and although its properties may not be altogether in accordance with the standard laid down (not being incurved, but reflexed), yet its circular form, regularity of petal, high and full centre, beautiful colour and constancy, render it absolutely necessary for every exhibiter; while its value as a garden

variety, or market flower, is equally acknowledged; and its dwarf habit and profusion of perfectly double flowers, make it an universal favourite." So far Mr. Salter. To the correctness of the above description we can add our testimony. There is an interesting paper by Mr. I. W. Newhall, On the Running of the Carnation, that is, the sportiveness of the flowers—A Descriptive List of Fruits—Notes from the Log Book of an Erratic Man—Destruction of Aphides or Greenfly, a piece of valuable information, which we give amongst our extracts—Remarks on British Ferns—Pot Culture of the Chrysanthemum, &c. &c. There is an awful list of pinks to be avoided—fifty-four varieties! We are inclined to ask, where are the good ones to be found? There are, we believe, but two northern pinks in the lot, and these are Marris's Rosalind, and our old friend Joseph Sturge. There are several more useful papers. We are glad to hear that the *Florist* is a great favourite. In fact, it ought to be.

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#### THE GARDENER'S MAGAZINE OF BOTANY. Part 14.

THE illustrations are, *Miltonia spectabilis*, var. *Moreliana*, a beautiful stove orchid; *Metrodorea nigra*, a coarse-looking stove plant, apparently of little beauty; *Lupinus pubescens* and *Hartwegii*, a couple of common-looking lupines; a very beautiful engraving of *Gomopleris asplenioides*, a most elegant West Indian fern; a coloured plate of three new fuchsias, *Seddonii*, *Voltigeur*, and *Expansion*; they are pretty, and if the former will equal its portrait, it will be beautiful. The chief papers of interest are, Remarkable Gardens—a continuation of Cultivated Ferns—Culture of Gloxinias, Gesnerias, &c.—Hedge Plants of India, &c. As usual, an interesting number.

#### Part 15.

*FRANCISCEA confertiflora*, with large purplish flowers, forming a fine head of bloom; *Hemiandra pungens*,

a pretty greenhouse plant, with lilac blossoms, flowering something like a pentstemon; *Rogiera cordata*, a stove shrub, with a compound head of pink flowers, with yellow centres; and a singular dark crimson bouvardia, are the illustrations of the present number. There are also some beautiful wood engravings of ferns, principally from tropical countries. The papers are of the usual varied and interesting character. The Theory and Practice of Pruning—Contributions to the Aquarium—Chemistry of Soils and Manures—and an excellent article on the Construction and Uses of Hygrometers, by E. J. Lowe, Esq. Highfields House, near Nottingham.

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### Part III.

#### QUERIES.

You would very much oblige, by informing me, in the *Midland Florist*, of the way to make up and manage a hotbed (with tanner's bark). Some of my friends and I have made some up, but as the heat has declined so soon, we are afraid we have taken a wrong method.

L. T. F.

As the auricula blooming season is now at hand, I hope some of your correspondents will favour country subscribers, who are out of the reach of the exhibitions, with a continuation of those interesting descriptive lists, the last of which appeared in the number for November, 1848, and which are of such value as a guide to purchasers.

A CONNAUGHT SUBSCRIBER.

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#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**TWELVE FINE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.**—Defiance, Formosa, Nancy de Sermet, Madame Poggii, Campestronii, Celestial, Annie Salter, Superb Yellow, Crimson Standard, General Moreau, Cyclops, Minerva.

Cambridge.

T. R.

**TWELVE VERY SUPERIOR SHOW CHRYSANTHEMUMS.**—*Annie Salter*.—Large and full yellow.

*Agenor*.—Rose, shaded claret.

*Belle de Versailles*.—Cream, shaded. An extraordinary free bloomer.

*Comte de Rautzon*.—Fine crimson chestnut.

*Duchess d'Aumale*.—Blush, shaded.

*Louis Napoleon*.—Large, red, and salmon shaded.

*Madame Chauviere*.—Large blush.

*Madame Poggi*.—Splendid blood crimson. Requires good growing.

*Nancy de Sermet*.—Fine white. In form like a beautiful quilled aster.

*Queen of England*.—Very large and double, blush white.

*Safrano*.—Sulphur, changing to white.

*Temple of Solomon*.—Fine bright golden yellow.

Also the following, for an additional variety :—

*Alfred Salter*.—Light pink, tasselled.

*Barbarosse*.—Rosy buff.

*Helvetius*.—Red crimson.

*La Reine d'Or*.—Quilled, golden yellow.

*Phidias*.—Bronze crimson. Small and compact.

*Titus*.—Light carmine.

ORION.

**A DELIGHTER IN FLORISTRY, Burslem.**—It is very difficult to get the seeds our friend asks about ; the best way will be to procure a few plants, and raise seed for himself. Half-a-dozen grains from a fine flower will be worth an ounce of foreign. Geranium, cineraria, and calceolaria, may sometimes be got very good. If our advertising pages are consulted, the names of several eminent growers will be found there. The best plan will be to apply to them for the last-named.

**I. R.**—We will apply to Mr. Hammond for a continuation of his paper on the polyanthus.

**S.**—We are not the writer of the *Punch papers*. Mr. Punch is as veritable as yourself. The names of our correspondents are given to us in confidence, and we cannot divulge them. The authors of several papers which have not been inserted in the *Midland Florist*, will, from this, be aware that we cannot make use of their favours, unless they either attach their names to their communications (which is at all times the best plan), or send them in confidence.



## CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS,

FOR MAY.

## VEGETABLE GARDEN.

*Cauliflowers*, to come in late, should be sown about the middle of the month. Protect the seed from birds. A rather wide-meshed net will be found the best for this purpose, and if taken care of, will last for years.

Imported *Brussels sprouts*, *savoys*, *broccoli*, and similar seeds may also be got in. The variegated broccoli is very pretty, boils green, and is of good flavour. The centre leaves, being much curled, and variegated with white, pink, and purple, make very nice garnishing.

*Radishes* should be sown on warm borders. The turnip-rooted varieties are the best now.

Stir the soil amongst all advancing crops, such as *beans*, *peas*, &c. Small crane-necked hoes are the best for *onions* which have been sown in drills; and the Vernon hoe, somewhat similar in shape, but of greater size, is adapted for crops of larger growth.

The summer sorts of *lettuce* must not be forgotten. We have before recommended the Paris Cos. It is first-rate. Liquid manure will be serviceable to this vegetable; as in hot dry weather it speedily runs to seed.

*Scarlet runners*, one of the most useful vegetables, should now have rods placed to them. Larch stakes are best. There is the long white *Dutch runner*, which, however, is neither so well tasted nor so prolific as the former, and is grown more for curiosity than for profit.

*Dwarf French beans* should now be sown in drills. The Dun, Chinese, and Negro are amongst the best.

Plant out *celery* in well-prepared trenches. It will require considerable attention. Occasionally water with liquid manure. This, however, must be given rather weak, and with caution, during the early part of their growth.

*Cucumbers* in frames will require shading, regulating the heat and moisture according to the requirements of the plants.

## FLOWER GARDEN.

Many *annuals* will now be up. Where too thick, transplant (if required) in patches, choosing a showery day for the operation. For tall-growing perennials, such as *phloxes*, *lupines*, &c. a small wire cradle, or guard, is the preferable support, and

ought now to be placed over the plants, which will grow up inside, and not require tying. By this plan the flowers show themselves much better than when tied up in a bunch. It is peculiarly well adapted for *potentillas*, and plants of a similar character. In the second week, *dahlias* may be planted out in rich well-prepared soil. Place the proper stakes to them—it is better done now than when the roots have spread. *Biennials* and *bedding plants* of all descriptions, such as *verbenas*, *calceolarias*, *lobelias*, *salvias*, &c. should be got out. Water when they require it, and if possible, shelter from dry and cutting winds. Place neat supports for *sweet peas*. If these or any other plants are eaten by slugs or snails, they should be trapped. Nothing is better than a portion of fresh bran, placed under tiles, sufficiently raised from the ground to allow their ingress. As *seedling perennial plants* get sufficiently large to handle, prick them out in well-prepared soil, to stiffen. From this period to the end of the month, according to the locality, *tulips* will require very much attention. A small-meshed net is indispensable, for a single hailstorm will often, in five minutes, destroy the hopes of twelve months. Place neat sticks to the plants, and cover with a calico or other awning, as soon as they begin to show colour; though this is better delayed as long as possible, for when covered too early, the colour is seldom so bright. *Pansies* will now be most interesting, seedlings especially. As immense improvement has taken place in these beautiful flowers, nothing but what has first-rate properties, with novelty, will have much chance. Do not transplant anything very good, but take cuttings from it, when a chance occurs, weeding out everything of inferior character. *Pink beds* will be better for being top-dressed; and *carnations* and *picotees* will not only require tying as they spindle, but should also be well attended to with soft water, that they may not receive a check during the warm weather of this month. *Ranunculuses* will require but little attention, except keeping clean. Shade seedlings from excessive sun. Look over the stocks of *roses* which were budded last year, and rub out all shoots as they appear, leaving one immediately above the bud, to draw the sap. This must be reduced as the bud grows, till at last it may be removed altogether.

In the pit, *fuchsias* and *pelargoniums* will want an abundant supply of water. Both these and *cinerarias* are extremely liable to the attack of greenfly, and fumigation must be resorted to. Syringe occasionally over head, and give abundance of air, whenever the weather admits of it.

## Part I.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

## ON THE EXHIBITION OF FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

BY THE EDITOR.

WE have for some time thought it absolutely necessary to give a few words of advice to florists generally, and it is very possible that in the course of our strictures, some of the remarks may apply to ourselves; for we would by no means have it inferred that we have any notion that we are better acquainted with flowers than many others,—that our opinion on their merits is more correct than that of our brother florists; or that our temper is more even. We are but as they, with failings enow, and we know it. Nevertheless, if they will take the suggestions we throw out in the same spirit in which they are advanced, we trust good will come of it.

Perhaps no occupation ought to be so suggestive of all that is good as floriculture. It brings us into immediate contact with some of the most beauteous and varied of nature's products; teaches us particularly to await the influences of the seasons, to watch the development of the most delicate flowers, to guard them from injury, to aid in their expansion, and even to forestal the most minute and interesting operations of reproduction, by determining what should be, rather than leaving it to chance or adventitious circumstances. Is it not strange then that we, who as florists are thus careful of a flower, should not be more peaceful, mild, and good tempered? that our competitions should not be conducted with more fairness and less acrimony? that our dealings with each other, in every way and shape, should not be in kindly

feeling and justness? But so it is. Amongst other prolific sources of misery, heartburnings, and disturbance, is "*unfair showing*." We shall take this first, and only mention cases which have come under our own observation. We have now judged flowers many years, and have seen and detected some few tricks, unworthy of the parties practising them, and wholly subversive of the best interests of floriculture. We have seen societies in which the greatest unanimity prevailed, where everything was prosperous and flourishing, blasted and ruined by some one of its members meanly cheating his associates—robbing them not only of their prize money, but also of their fame, which is of infinitely more importance. *Forewarned* is *forearmed*; and when a case of unfair showing is proved, for the sake of all honest exhibitors, the offender should be made an example of,—not in a vindictive way; but after a fair hearing before his brother florists, he should, if found guilty of the charge, be excluded. No false delicacy should divert the stern course of justice.

Our readers will recollect the instance of a mottled dahlia being shown in a winning pan, at Northwich, in Cheshire, the colour having been discharged with the fumes of sulphur. The perpetrator of this fraud escaped at the time, but the trick was afterwards discovered by the members, and it broke up the show. We mention no names, as we do not wish to give pain to parties who we trust have altered their conduct in this particular. Our motive is to induce florists and judges to make good use of their eyes. Some years ago, we had a fine stand of tulips, which we exhibited in Nottingham, on the market day. A certain party requested us to let him have them, to show to a friend, who was likely to be a purchaser of bulbs. We did so; and it happened in a week after, that we were solicited to judge at an exhibition some thirty miles from Nottingham, when to our great surprise, we found amongst the flower staged for exhibition one of our own tulips, a fea-

thered bizarre, *Magnum Bonum*. We called the person to whom we gave the flowers aside (he being the exhibiter), and charged him with dishonesty; he stoutly declared that the flower was his own, and not till we threatened to call the committee together did he acknowledge that our charge was correct. He withdrew the flower from the stand, and was not placed. We are not easily deceived in these matters, and have to be thankful that, though our organs of hearing are somewhat impaired, the deficiency is made up to us in quickness of sight. It was thought strange that we could recollect a flower shown at the Corn Exchange, Manchester, and exhibited the next day at Belle Vue, though it had passed through our hand on the first occasion, besides being pointed out to us as a good losing flower, by its owner, when he deposited it in his box, after the show. We should have thought it more strange had we not recollected it; but on this and some other relative points, we shall have more to say, when we treat on the subject of judging florists' flowers. Another case of fraudulent showing, which more materially affected ourselves, we must now relate. About ten years ago, we grew a large quantity of carnations, and belonged to a show which was highly prosperous. It happened, that one of the members always took the principal prizes, but would never allow other florists to enter his garden. At last it was discovered that he was in the habit of employing parties to collect the best flowers in a neighbouring county. They were brought by a man who was a first-rate dresser to his garden, which was near the railway station, and they were there trimmed up and sent to the show room, in bottles, ready labelled for the judges. This discovery immediately broke up the society, many leaving it in disgust. Yet this was a person well to do in the world, and he handsomely paid the parties who thus assisted him to rob his brother florists. A more base act could hardly have been perpetrated. We also recollect a silver cup being

won by a party who was short of a feathered byblœ-men. *He borrowed one.* Another gained a silver cream jug by obtaining a flamed Bienfait; and it perhaps may be in the recollection of some of our Yorkshire readers that when an open dahlia show took place at Hull there was a splendidly formed scarlet exhibited, which took the first prize. It was *not* grown by the party who exhibited it, and he was the same person who shewed the flamed Bienfait. This scarlet dahlia, we believe, caused the death of the party who purchased it. Not one bloom in a hundred could be got without showing the eye, consequently "gouging" was adopted; but this trick would not do. The purchaser, after advertising it, kept it back, because he had not plants enow to supply orders. Disgust was given, the defect of the flower got wind, and the result was, the unhappy proprietor, who expected to realize a handsome sum, was disappointed, and committed *felo de se*. We need not enumerate any more cases, but our readers will see that, sooner or later, these practices lead to disgrace and ignominy.

Under the head of fraudulent showing we may notice the *making up of flowers*. Dressing and arranging the petals is authorized and allowed, and he who has the patience as well as the ability to dress a flower properly, has much greater advantages in a floricultural contest than he who has not.

Tulips cannot have many tricks played with them; but we have known an auricula pip to be gummed into a calyx that never grew it; we have seen a split-podded carnation with a single thread of silk, matched to the very shade, passed round the calyx, close under the leaves, evidently to cheat the judges, and it was successful; on another occasion, we saw an exhibiter, in a fit of passion, overturn his stand of carnations, when two petals and a plug of moss fell from one of the calyxes; a few good marked petals have been drawn into a carnation pod, when they were required, &c. We mention these matters

because we feel it a duty to caution our brother judges against those who would thus act unfairly. Certainly we can say that we have had fewer instances of making up come under our observation of late years than formerly; but instances of exhibiting the flowers of other growers, we are sorry to say, have been, during the past few years, rather numerous. If societies will only be true to themselves, and visit the fraudulent with expulsion and exposure, we shall see our beautiful cause progress and flourish.

We do not fear any one who wishes to show fairly finding fault with the observations we have made. The honest exhibiter knows that his safety, his credit, his fame, his profits, depend on his flowers having a fair chance, and we are sure he will lend us a helping hand to put down the system of fraud we have been describing.



## COPPICEANA.

### No. XIV.

WE have yet a few more hollies to describe. The variegated sorts are pre-eminently beautiful. The best gold-edged is a splendid tree. There are several varieties, as well as the silver and orange-leaved sorts. The last is very robust. We have two new sorts, *Le Roi* and *Flammea*; both are of the gold-edged class, and will be esteemed as varieties.

*Ilex Nigrescens*.—Foliage intensely dark. A well marked and desirable sort.

*I. Cunninghamii*.—Long and narrow leaves. A very pretty variety.

*I. Balearica Variegata*.—This is a gold-blotched sort, but the foliage is more like that of the common holly than that of *Minorca*.

*I. Sheppardii*.—We believe this was raised near Sheffield. It is a strong growing sort, very distinct, with large foliage, which occasionally has a purple tinge.

*I. Heterophylla* is a compact bush, with leaves stout, rather small, and varying somewhat in shape, whence its name.

*I. Rosmarinifolia*—This is more curious than beautiful. The leaves are small and narrow, and it appears to be a weak grower, and not calculated for making much show.

Junipers are now much in request, and though generally of rigid habit, they are, from their neat mode of growth, much esteemed. They are very pretty evergreens, and most of them are hardy.

*J. Alpina* is low-growing and compact, the foliage rather glaucous.

*J. Chinensis*.—This is one of the most beautiful of the family. There are male and female plants. The former bear abundance of catkins, which in spring look like little golden-coloured bags; these are filled with farina, which may be shaken away in clouds. The foliage too partakes of two distinct characters, and the points of the shoots are inclined to be pendulous. No garden, however small, should be without this graceful evergreen.

*J. Hibernica*. (The Irish Juniper.)—Of upright and airy mode of growth. Extremely neat.

*J. Communis Pendula*.—A graceful variety of the common juniper. The points of the shoots are somewhat pendulous. This, and in fact all the varieties, will strike root from cuttings.

*J. Recurva* and *J. Repanda* are both beautiful weeping evergreens. They are well adapted for cemeteries, and are also extremely suitable as lawn trees.

*J. Virginiana*, or, as it is called, the Red Cedar, reproduces itself freely from seed, consequently there are numerous varieties. The following are some of the most distinct:—

*J. Virginiana Variegata*.—This we purchased a few years ago, it having been raised from a packet of seed sent from America to a friend of ours. It is decidedly and strongly marked with white, and is a very nice addition.

*J. Virginiana Horizontalis*.—The branches are exceedingly pendulous, reaching to and trailing on the ground. It is very distinct from all other junipers.

*J. Hippuroides*.—There is a plant called the mare's tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*) to which this juniper has a certain similarity of growth. It is a well marked variety.

The savins also are junipers. The common sort, *I. Sabina*, is highly poisonous. It is sometimes given to dogs and horses, to destroy worms, but it ought always to be used with extreme caution.

*J. Sabina Variegata* is a very lively-looking plant, "green and gold." This has, with all others of the family, been planted extensively by the late Lord Harrington, at Elvaston, near Derby.



- J. Sabina Tamariscifolia*.—This is a beautiful prostrate shrub, speedily forming a thick carpet of verdure.
- J. Sabina Prostrata*.—Somewhat in the same character as the preceding. The branches are thinner, however, and the colour of the foliage hardly so pleasing.
- J. Excelsa*.—Of very beautiful habit, forming a first-rate small lawn tree.
- J. Squamata* is wholly distinct from any of the previously enumerated varieties, and is well worth a place in the most select collection of evergreens. It is of a rather diffuse habit and robust growth.
- J. Filiformis*.—The foliage of this plant is of a lighter green, and the branches slender and weeping.

To these may be added the following, of which we have plants, but not sufficiently large to say much about their appearance:—Cracovia, Smithiana, Bedfordiana, Oxycedrus, Tetragona, and Depressa.

#### JASMINUM. (*The Jasmine.*)

- J. Officinale*.—A well-known trailing shrub, always desirable, from its delicately white and sweetly scented flowers. Excellent for covering a wall or arbour.
- J. Nudiflora*.—Of comparatively recent introduction, with rush-like shoots, producing abundance of beautiful yellow flowers, early in the spring. It blooms with us freely from a wall, and a shelter of that kind, or a paling is best adapted for it. As a greenhouse plant it is very desirable. raised easily by cuttings or layers.
- J. Pubigerum* is very robust, making long wandlike branches. Leaves large and flowers yellow.
- J. Revolutum*.—Also a strong grower. Flowers yellow. Requires a warm and sheltered situation.
- J. Arborescens*. } Seminal varieties from the common sort, much  
*J. Bignoniacæ*. } stronger in growth and larger in every respect.
- J. Officinale Variegata*.—Of this there are the Gold and Silver-striped, requiring to be grafted on the common sort. They are both of very delicate habit.

#### KERRIA. (*The Corchorus.*)

- K. Japonica Flore Pleno*.—This is a gay and now a common shrub, producing abundant yellow flowers early in the season. When first introduced from the east, it was placed in a hot-house, but it was soon found to be sufficiently hardy to withstand our most severe winters.
- K. Japonica*.—More diffuse in habit than the preceding. The flowers are single and not so conspicuous.

## KALMIA.

*K. Latifolia*.—One of the most beautiful hardy evergreens grown. Named after the celebrated botanist, Kalm. The leaves are dark green and shining, producing abundance of pink salver-shaped flowers. For the American border it is a great acquisition, and should be grown in all suitable situations. There are several varieties, raised from seed, in the nurseries at Bagshot and Woking, in Surrey.

*K. Augustifolia*.—Of slender habit and narrow foliage. The flowers smaller than the preceding, and deep pink.

*K. Glauca*.—Also with narrow foliage, differing from the preceding in being shining, and of a silvery hue beneath. This is also a very pretty plant.

LAURUS. (*The Bay*.)

*L. Nobilis*.—Generally known as the Sweet Bay. Requires a sheltered situation in the midland counties, and is often seriously injured in the north. The leaves are powerfully fragrant. It is a good evergreen.

*L. Nobilis Undulata*.—This is also evergreen, but by no means so robust as the preceding. The foliage is uneven at the margin—*undulated or waved*. Interesting as a variety.

*L. Nobilis Variegata*.—A sport of the first-mentioned sort; but purchasers must not be surprised should every leaf on the tree be green, as it is very apt to “go back.”

LIRIODENDRON. (*The Tulip Tree*.)

*L. Tulipifera*.—A splendid robust-growing tree, with large lobed foliage, the end of each leaf being apparently cut off as with a pair of scissors. It is closely allied to the magnolias. The finest tree of this sort that we recollect to have seen, stood near the Tennis Court, at Waterbeach, close to one of the entrances to Goodwood Park, when we went to school, at Chichester, in Sussex. It flowered beautifully every year. It is raised freely from seed, and is well adapted for ornamental plantations.

*L. Tulipifera Variegata*.—Our plant of this variety has leaves striped with pale yellow or cream colour. It is evidently a sport, perpetuated by grafting, and is desirable as a variety.

## PERENNIAL HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

## No. IV.

IN continuation of these beautiful embellishments of our borders, and at the earnest request of numerous

correspondents, we resume our description, omitted in the May number.

*Armeria.* (The Thrift.)—The general use of the common varieties is as a substitute for box, in the formation of edging. There are, however, several larger sorts, which are highly ornamental.

*Armeria Formosa* is one of them. The foliage is narrow, and produced in tufts springing from the ground; the flower stems rise twelve to fifteen inches, and bear a globular head of delicate pink flowers. It is raised easily from seed.

*Armeria Superbum* is much in the same style, except that the foliage is somewhat broader.

#### BELLIS. (*The Daisy.*)

This simple lowly plant next claims our attention. The *Bellis perennis*, though immortalized by Burns, is no great favourite with gardeners, as it interferes sadly with well kept grass plats. The ornamental sorts, which have been long known to our gardeners, are the dark red, the purple and white, with several others, including the Hen and Chickens, so called from many small blooms surrounding the larger one. There are numerous varieties. In a list we have just received, there are no less than one hundred and six names, but as the colours are not given, we cannot say how many there may be that are nearly alike. We have a few Belgian varieties, which may be enumerated, as snow white, quilled white, white with pink tips, mottled deep pink, mottled rose, deep scarlet, with several others of very pretty shades. These plants make nice edgings for beds. We have not tried the effect, but if one bed were margined with red, another with white, and so on, through the the different shades, they would doubtless find admirers. They do not, even in this case, require much trouble, as they are easily kept within bounds.

#### CALYSTEGIA.

*C. Pubescens.*—This is a plant nearly allied to the large white bind weed, which is so great a pest to gardens, and when established amongst the roots of a hedge, is so difficult to eradicate. Like it, the *Calystegia* forms white and brittle roots, the smallest piece of which will produce a plant. The

flowers are semidouble and pale pink, and it is certainly rather pretty as a climber.

#### CARDAMINE (*The Lady's Smock*)

A plant generally found in moist situations, the common variety, *C. pratense*, growing in meadows, by the sides of ditches, and simimilar situations. The ornamental sorts are,

- C. Pratense Flore Pleno*, with light lilac flowers, growing from a foot to eighteen inches, according to the situation.  
*C. Pratense Flore Alba Pleno*.—This is a very beautiful plant, with pure white double flowers. Hardly so robust as the preceding variety.

#### CATANACHE.

- C. Cœrulea*.—A most interesting herbaceous plant, with slate-coloured flowers. They are produced singly, on erect stems, in great abundance. The foliage is narrow, with a glaucous hoary appearance. After the flower has faded, the calyx or seed vessel has a transparent appearance, somewhat in the form of a hop blossom, and if gathered and dried, forms a good addition to feather grass, &c. for a winter bouquet.  
*C. Bicolor*.—Habit precisely similar to the foregoing. The flowers, however, are white and blue.

#### CERASTIUM. (*The Mouse-eared Chickweed*.)

- C. Tomentosa*.—A very interesting rock plant, and equally suitable for small beds. The foliage is white, or nearly so, and the flowers rise about four or six inches.

#### CHEIRANTHUS.

- C. Alpinus*.—A dwarf-growing plant, with narrow wallflower-looking leaves. The flowers are pale lemon, and produced in large heads. Very ornamental.  
*C. Marshallianus*.—Similar in growth to the above. The flowers are deep orange, very like the tint of the *Erysimum Peroffskianum*. Both are most beautiful plants, adapted for rock or bedding purposes. Height from six to eight inches.

#### CHELONE.

- C. Barbata*.—These plants are nearly related to the pentstemon. The one named has tubular flowers, with bearded mouth, produced in spikes, light scarlet, and very ornamental.  
*C. Alba*.—Similar in growth and form of flowers, which are creamy white.

## CLEMATIS.

Of these we grow a few herbaceous varieties. For instance,

- C. Pallasii*.—This throws up strong shoots, producing an immense number of white flowers, rises to four feet in height, and is rather coarse, but a good subject for mixing with shrubs.
- C. Erecta*.—Dark blue rather bell-shaped flowers and neat foliage.
- C. Erecta Songaria*.—An improvement on the preceding; the flowers are larger and the colours more bright. A wire guard will be found an excellent support for this plant, which will rise from two to three feet, throwing up many stems, and blooming beautifully.

## COLCHICUM:

Very curious bulbous plants. After the foliage has died away, the flowers make their appearance, late in the autumn, whence it is called the Autumn Crocus. They are all very pretty.

*C. Autumnale Flore Pleno* rises about three inches, with large double pink flowers, very hardy and pretty.

*C. Autumnale Flore Alba Pleno*.—Double white flowers, not so common as the preceding, but very pretty.

On the Continent there are many varieties. The two above named are the most beautiful.

## Part II.

## NEW, RARE, OR GOOD FRUITS, FLOWERS, PLANTS, TREES, AND VEGETABLES.



## GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

**CINERARIAS**.—*Lady Hume Campbell*, white, margined with blue. *Prince Arthur*, fine rosy purple. *Marianne*, white, edged with lilac.

**EPIPHYLLUM SPECIOSUM**, VAR **BROOKSII**.—One of the best and finest blooming of this class of plants.

**CANTUA DEPENDENS OR BUXIFOLIA.**—A beautiful new plant, about as hardy as a fuchsia. Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter, give the following description:—"It is a plant of neat habit and foliage, blooms freely in a small state, may be kept in a pit or cold frame through the winter, and is as hardy as a fuchsia and as easy of cultivation." The editor of the *Gardener's Chronicle* further adds, "First came *Cantua dependens*, the most glorious species that has reached us from the west, a shrub as hardy as a fuchsia, and far more gay, because of the rich mixture of yellow, and purple, and violet, in its long tubular flowers."

**KOH-I-NOOR** is the name given to a new fuchsia, raised by Mr. Edward Tilly, of Bath. It is of considerable size, and is a splendid dark variety. The habit is good, and it is a first-rate sort.

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## HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS.

**DEUTZIA GRACILIS.**—This beautiful slender-growing shrub, from Japan, was exhibited at Chiswick, in fine style, covered with flowers, by M. Baumann, of Ghent.

**QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA** is a new evergreen oak, from California. It does not attain a very large size. The foliage is stated to be as prickly as the holly, and that it would make a very good hedge plant.

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## THE EDITOR'S RECORD.

"These things we would buy ourselves, and therefore recommend them."

**BEESTON'S APOLLO.**—A really splendid green-edged auricula. There is a beautiful proportion through the whole flower. The green edge is very lively and

novel, and the dark ground colour excellent; in fact, the pips put us in mind of the diagrams which form the frontispiece of *Emerton's Treatise on the Auricula*.

**LIGHTBODY'S RICHARD HEADLY.**—A grey-edged auricula, of excellent character. The ground-colour is black, strongly laid on, and the paste good. These two ought to be in every collection in the kingdom. As a matter of course this must be a work of time, as we understand the stock is not very large, and wholly in the hands of Mr. G. Lightbody, of Falkirk.

## EXTRACTS, HINTS, AND RECOLLECTIONS.



### THE BOTANISTS OF HUMBLE LIFE.

MANCHESTER and its neighbourhood is noted for men who are well acquainted with wild plants. Some interesting particulars relative to them have been put into our hands, which we hope to lay before our readers. Glad should we be to hear of similar societies being established throughout the kingdom. Nottingham and its neighbourhood used to be famed for the quantity of plants which could be found in a day's walk, though cultivation has now broken up many of the most favoured localities. The plan of the Manchester botanists appears to us to be most excellent, and we would recommend something of the sort for the coming summer months. Suppose, we say, that a dozen persons form themselves into a society, and elect a president, of course the one amongst them most acquainted with plants; a dozen plants might be selected for examination. We will mention a few promiscuously,

The ground ivy . . . . . *Glechoma hederacea*.

The dead nettle . . . . . *Lamium album*.

|                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| The common saxifrage      | <i>Saxifraga granulata.</i> |
| The lady's smock . . . .  | <i>Cardamine pratense.</i>  |
| The groundsel . . . . .   | <i>Senecio vulgaris.</i>    |
| The water lily . . . . .  | <i>Nymphaea alba.</i>       |
| The shepherd's purse..    | <i>Thlaspi arvense.</i>     |
| The dog rose . . . . .    | <i>Rosa canina.</i>         |
| The thorn apple . . . . . | <i>Datura stramonium.</i>   |
| The hemlock . . . . .     | <i>Conium maculatum.</i>    |

We will then suppose that specimens of each of these are obtained, and each person has a collection before him. The president will take the first in his hand, and after a few introductory observations, ask in what locality the ground ivy was usually found. Each member taking a similar specimen, the first would reply, Very common in most places, particularly in the bottoms of hedges. Are there many varieties of this plant? Perhaps this question might not be answered easily, therefore reference should be made to *Loudon's Hortus Britannicus*, or some similar work, when it would be found that there was a variety with white flowers, and also one with variegated foliage. The next question would probably be what natural class and order it belonged to, or what Linnæan; the flowers would be dissected, and their various parts—the calyx, ovary, or seed vessel, stamens, petals, stems, leaves, all pointed out, their peculiarities explained, &c. After noting whether the plant was used medicinally, for food, in the arts—in fact, every thing connected with it, they might lay it aside, and take the next specimen; and so on, until each of the plants mentioned had passed under review. Thus an hour or two would be most happily and profitably spent. This is alike suitable for both sexes, and how much more to be recommended than meeting together to spend the same time in idle gossip and frivolity. We can imagine nothing more beautiful than parties of this kind being formed, and devoting one day in each month to botanizing, and one day in each week to holding such meetings as we have attempted to describe. How many young people there are in each village in the kingdom to whom a



society of this kind would be a blessing. We say, a blessing; because we believe that everything which tends to refine the mind is such; and when that is the case, manners become changed, the rough exterior begins to wear away, the *acute angles* (the prejudices, the follies, the vices) of the human character are rounded off, sociality and kindly feeling towards each other are engendered, and thus health, happiness, and instruction are attained by these simple but most desirable means. We wish this subject were taken up. We well know that it only wants a beginning, to prove its advantages. We would like to see the wife or daughter of the clergyman invite a dozen of their young friends to pass an hour or two in this way; the surgeon of the village, though his duties may be onerous, would find an hour thus spent a relaxation; the nobleman's or gentleman's gardener might adopt the same plan; or the village schoolmaster could, with a little practice, point out to his scholars the uses and beauties of many of our common plants. Well, we think we hear some of our readers say, what good will result from all this? We will tell them. In the first place, it will give young people habits of observation, a point of so much importance that it cannot be well overrated; and if our friends doubt, let them read the excellent tale, entitled "Eyes and no Eyes," in that favourite little book *Evenings at Home*. Again, it will teach them to look to a "Great First Cause," which must also be conceded as highly desirable. It will exercise the mind, aid the memory, be conducive to health, and will draw the parties together by the ties of respect and gratitude. Who knows what the germ of information thus implanted may produce? No one can foresee its advantages. Therefore we thus introduce the subject, trusting that from some remote corner of our land we may hear the pleasing news that such a system of enjoyment and instruction has been adopted.

## THE BRITISH QUEEN STRAWBERRY UNDER GLASS.

THIS most undoubtedly finest of all strawberries—and, in my opinion, finest of all known fruits of English growth—is but seldom tasted in full perfection. Owing to an uncertain climate, it requires protection from the accidents of “flood and field,” to have all its peculiarly delicate yet rich flavour fully preserved; and glass alone can do this—not to force it, but fully to mature its fruit. The following simple method will give results all that can be wished for. As soon as the runners are long enough—and this will be by the middle of June, or beginning of July—take them, and place one on the centre of a pot, filled with mould. Employ as many pots as you please, but mind there must be only one plant to a pot, and that in the centre. A small stone placed on the joint of the runner will keep it in its place. Water daily in dry weather, and the runners will soon fill the pots with roots, and be in a fit state to be separated from their mothers, in August. And now as to the mode of filling the pots, and compost. Take six or eight-inch pots—the larger the better, if you wish for very strong plants; place two or three pieces of broken pot at the bottom; then mix your compost, two-thirds loam (not too light and sandy), and one-third rotten manure; put in a handful of it, and pound it with a wooden pestle, and so keep on a handful and a pounding, till your pot is full of well compressed compost, as hard as a barn floor.

As a severe winter often injures the young plants of this strawberry, it is by far the best method to plunge the pots in coal ashes or old tan, in a garden frame, or anywhere under glass, giving them abundance of air, unless the frost is very severe. In February, remove them to a shelf near the glass, in a greenhouse or vinery, where no fire heat is employed. Let them have plenty of air, and only the assistance of glass to ripen them; they will come

in a few days before those in the open air, and be all that can be wished for in size and flavour.

A common garden frame will ripen them as well as a vinery or greenhouse; in fact, any glass structure will do, for all they require is to be near the glass, and to have abundance of air.

T. R., in *Beck's Florist*, &c.

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## CULTURE OF THE CALCEOLARIA.

BY MR. MAJOR.

THE shrubby and half-shrubby calceolarias, many interesting varieties of which Mr. M. has been successful in adding to this charming family, and which he decidedly prefers to the herbaceous kinds, strike very freely from cuttings, at all seasons; but the best times are from the beginning of March to May, and from the beginning of August to the latter end of September. Those struck in the former months will make good blooming plants in the autumn, and those in the latter will bloom early in the spring. The cuttings, which should be of young wood, and about two or three inches long, may be struck in pans, an inch apart, and inserted about an inch deep in the compost, which should be of a light and sandy nature. They should be placed in a gentle heat, and shaded and watered when required. If they can be covered with a bell glass, they will root all the sooner. As soon as the plants have struck root, which will be in about three weeks or a month, the bell glass must be gradually raised a little more and more every day, for a few days previous to the operation of potting. When thus hardened, pot them off singly, into small pots (sixties), and replace them in heat for a few days, till re-established; after which, remove them into the greenhouse or frame. Repot them two or three times, each time into larger pots. The last pots may be about seven inches in diameter,

which will be sufficient to bloom them. Give plenty of drainage, which is of great importance. Cuttings will strike without heat, but in this case the wood must be pretty well ripened, or otherwise they will be apt to damp off. Those plants intended for spring blooming, should be kept over winter in small pots, as they will be not near so likely to damp off in them as in large ones. Repot these the latter end of February or beginning of March, as above, and they will bloom about the middle of May.

**COMPOST.**—The following is what I find to answer well:—Four pecks of turfy loam, taken from pasture land, and thrown on a heap for at least one year, and one peck of each of the following:—Leaf mould, peat or heath mould, decayed cow dung, and river sand. The whole well mixed together and passed through a coarse riddle.

**SUMMER MANAGEMENT.**—At this season the *calceolaria* will require plenty of moisture, particularly in hot dry weather. I find it beneficial to the health of the plants to syringe them all over in the evening, once or twice a week, before they come into bloom. A weak solution of guano water, say half a pint to six gallons of water, will benefit them much when growing, otherwise not. They must have all the air possible, in favourable weather; and when in bloom, they must be shaded from the scorching sun by sheets of open cotton canvass or netting. This plant is well adapted for the flower garden, during the summer and autumn months; it forms a very pleasing object, if planted in groups, and taste be displayed in arranging the colours.

**WINTER MANAGEMENT.**—During the winter months careful attention will be required to keep the *calceolarias* free from damp, which is a great enemy to them, and to prevent which, a little fire may be occasionally used. Water sparingly in damp dull weather, and give air on favourable days; pick off dead leaves, and tie up straggling branches. Use no more fire than will barely be sufficient to keep out

frost, for the calceolaria will stand frost to a greater extent than is generally imagined. The thermometer should not range higher than from forty to forty-five degrees.

At all seasons, when the greenfly makes its appearance upon the plants, which may be readily detected by the curling of the leaves, it is essentially necessary that it should be destroyed, which may be done by fumigating with tobacco paper, on two successive evenings. This will be best done in damp weather.

*Knotthorpe, near Leeds.*

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### THE NATIONAL FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

APRIL 24TH; *Chieftain*, a seedling pelargonium, raised by G. W. Hoyle, Esq. received a certificate of merit. It is a plant of fine habit. The upper petals are dark crimson, margined with scarlet, and the lower are vermillion. *Celia* (Hoyles) and *First of May* (Turner), the latter belonging to the fancy class, were also commended. Mr. Ayres had a first-class certificate for *Formosissimum*, a beautiful fancy. Certificates of merit were awarded for the following cinerarias:—*Alba magna* (G. Smith), *Marion* (E. G. Henderson), *Marguerite of Anjou* (ditto); and tickets of commendation for *Model of Perfection* (Ayres), and *Beauty* (Ivery). A certificate was also awarded to Mr. Griffin, of Bath, for a seedling grey-edged auricula, but we have not yet heard what name it is to have.

On the 8th of May, we do not hear that any certificates of merit were awarded. The principal flowers sent for the judges were, *Azalea pictura*, white striped with rosy purple, from the collection of W. A. Coombe, Esq. of Northfleet. *Azalea magnifica*, semidouble purple flowers, contributed by Messrs. Henderson. *Lilac Unique Pelargonium*, by

Mr. Ivery, of Peckham. *Erica tricolor*, by Mr. Epps. Mr. E. G. Henderson, of the Wellington-road Nursery, had the following three beautiful new cinerarias:—*Lady Hume Campbell*, *Marianne*, and *Mrs. Sidney*. Epiphyllums, azaleas, calceolarias, pansies, &c. were exhibited by various contributors.

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## ORIGIN OF SEVERAL VARIETIES OF MOSS ROSES.

[A most interesting paper, from the *Practical Gardener*.]

ON the first introduction of the old red moss rose, in or about the year 1735, it was sent over with some plants of orange trees, from the Italian States, to Mr. Wrench, then a nurseryman and gardener, at Broomhouse, Fulham, the same land being now in the occupation of the descendants of that family, the Messrs. Fitch, extensive market gardeners, &c. It remained in that family nearly twenty years, without being much noticed or circulated, until a nurseryman, named Grey, of the Fulham nursery, now Messrs. Osborn's, brought it into note. The first production of the white moss rose, which took place in the year 1788, was from a sucker, or underground shoot. My father, Henry Shailer, nurseryman, of Little Chelsea, an extensive grower of moss roses, perceiving it to be a *lusus naturæ*, from a stool of the red moss, cut it off, and budded it on the white Provence, or Rose La Blanche Unique. The buds flowered the following season a pale blush. He budded them again the next season, when the flower came much whiter. It was then figured in *Andrew's Rosary*, under the name of Shailer's White Moss. He then sold it out, the first plants to Lord Kimbolton, then to the Marquis of Blandford, Lady de Clifford, the Duke of Gloucester, &c. at five guineas per plant. He continued to sell at that price for three years; he then entered into a contract with

those highly respectable and extensive nurserymen, Messrs. Lee & Kennedy, of Hammersmith, they taking as many plants as he could grow for three years, at 20s. per plant, binding him not to sell to anyone else under 42s. per plant. After cutting down the shoots which produced the white moss, the plant threw up two weak shoots, which he budded from; they flowered the second season from the buds, and that was the birth of the striped moss rose, a most beautiful and delicate variety, but when grown very strong, apt to go back to the original parent. The first production of the single red moss rose, 1807, was a sport of nature. My father sent some plants of moss roses to a nurseryman named Essex, at Colchester, and on the receipt of a letter from that person, I went with my father to see the plant when it was in bloom. I took some cuttings away with me, to bud, and the following autumn, fetched the original plant to our nursery, at Little Chelsea, from whence we sent the first plants out, at 5s. The old scarlet moss rose, which is a semidouble, first flowered in 1808, on a plant given by my father to his brother, F. Shailer, of Cook's Ground and Queen's Elm, Chelsea. The first production of the Moss de meux was from a sport of the old De meux, in the neighbourhood of Bristol, but brought into a high state of perfection by Messrs. Lee, of Hammersmith. The Sage-leaf moss rose I must claim myself. It was a sport of nature. I discovered it on a Sunday afternoon, in the month of June, 1813. I sold the whole stock to Messrs. Lee, of Hammersmith. It has a delicate shell-like form, and is a beautiful blush: now nearly extinct. On the first known production of La Blanche Unique, or the white Provence, it was discovered by Mr. Daniel Grimwood, nurseryman, of Little Chelsea. He was on a journey of business, in the county of Norfolk, in the month of July, 1775, when riding very leisurely along the road, he perceived a rose of great whiteness, in a mill; he alighted, and on close inspection,

discovered it to be a Provence rose. He then sought an interview with the inmate of the mill, who was an elderly female, and begged a flower, which was instantly given him, and in return he gave her a guinea. In cutting off the flower he cut three buds. He went to the first inn, packed it up, and sent it direct to my father, who was then his foreman, at his nursery, Little Chelsea, requesting him to bud it, which he did, and two of the buds grew. In the following autumn, he went down to the same place, and, for five guineas, brought the whole stock away. He then made an arrangement with my father to propagate it, allowing him 5s. per plant, for three years. At the expiration of that time, he sold it out, at 21s. per plant, my father's share amounting to upwards of £300. Mr. Grimwood sent the old lady at the mill a superb silver tankard, &c. to the amount of £60. The Shailer's Provence, or *Rosea gracilis*, so named by Messrs. Lee, was raised from seeds of the spineless or virgin's rose, sown by myself, in 1799, and flowered in 1802. We raised numerous varieties from seed, up to 1816, and generally sold them to Messrs. Lee, who sent them out under their own naming. If worth accepting, I can vouch for the truth of the above.

HENRY SHAILER.

*Chapel Nursery, Battersea Fields.*

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The following plants and flowering shrubs have blossomed in Guernsey, during February, 1851:—

Camilla Japonica (single red, double red, variegated, white, and other varieties); Erica (dwarf pink, Mediterranean, and Arborea alba); Crocus Japonica; Pyrus Japonica; Petus porum; Coronilla glauca; Berberis æquifolia; Laurustinus (shining-leaved and common); Ulex (double yellow furze); Daphne mesereon; Daphne dauphinia; Polygala latifolia; Rosmarinus officinalis (common rosemary); Magnolia conspicua: almond trees; standard plum trees and hepatica (pink and blue), these were in full blossom at the King's Mills on the 20th February; Primula (double, white, lilac, and the Madagascar Primula rosea and alba); Violets (Russian, Neapolitan, and French



tree); *Narcissus bicolor* and *odorus*; *Pseudo Narcissus*; *Hya-*  
*cinthus* (common single, of various colours); *Anemone Hor-*  
*tensis*, and a variety from the Pyrenees; scarlet star anemones;  
*polyanthus*, of various colours; *auricula*, ditto; *Iberis perennis*;  
*crocus*, of various colours; *Arabis alpina*; *Cynoglossum om-*  
*phalodes*; *Nemophylla insignis alba*; *Vinca major* and *minor*;  
*Cheiranthus* (double yellow); *Cheiranthus maritimus*; *Muscari*  
*racemosum*; *Arnophogon*; *Reseda odorata* (mignonet); *Me-*  
*sembryanthemum bicolorum*, and a pale pink and small purple  
 variety; *Genista hybrida*; *Rhododendron arborea hybrida*;  
 Brompton stocks.

AGAINST WALLS.—*Veronica speciosa*; *Chimonanthus fra-*  
*grans grandiflorus*; *Clyanthus puniceus*; common China rose;  
 scarlet geranium; peach, nectarine, and apricot trees.

The following are the dimensions of some camillas  
 and an orange tree, trained against a south wall, in  
 the garden of Harry Dobree, Esq. of Beau Sejour,  
 Guernsey. They now blossom yearly, without any  
 sort of protection:—

|                          | Spread. |     | Height. |     | Circumference |      |     |
|--------------------------|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------------|------|-----|
|                          | ft.     | in. | ft.     | in. | ft.           | in.  |     |
| Camilla, Double White .. | 25      | 6   | ....    | 11  | 10            | .... | 2 8 |
| Camilla, Double Red....  | 25      | 10  | ....    | 11  | 10            | .... | 2 1 |
| Camilla Warrata.....     | 18      | 6   | ....    | 11  | 10            | .... | 1 4 |
| Orange Tree .....        | 19      | 3   | ....    | 11  | 10            | .... | 1 5 |

It is worthy of remark, as showing the effects of  
 acclimatisation, that these trees formerly commenced  
 blossoming in December, and have frequently been  
 covered with expanded flowers when the snow was  
 thick upon the ground—their dark leaves being  
 incrustated with its crystals. The inflorescence of  
 these trees has, however, become later and later  
 during successive years, and now corresponds with  
 that of ordinary spring-blossoming shrubs.

In the article you have done me the honour to copy  
 into this month's number, from the *Florist*, you have  
 inadvertently quoted a contradiction in terms, which  
 I dare say you will have perceived is corrected in  
 that publication for the current month. Will you  
 oblige me by noticing this in your next, and at the

same time, that the letter in question was written in answer to a correspondent who proposed, among other incongruities, to use half dung, and to deprive his loam of the fibrous portion, as, if that be not understood, the transition from run flowers to compost reads abruptly and unconnected. It may be interesting, in connection with this subject, to know that I have, since the said communication was published, received the intelligence from an undoubted source, that Beauty of Woodhouse, a singular sport of which I quoted, when it first bloomed on the seedling plant, was a purple clove, and was preserved under the idea that such was its character, yet the following year bloomed a P.F.—I. W. NEWHALL.—*Woolwich, May 1.*

POINTS OF A TULIP.—A correspondent sends the following hints:—"I have conned over Mr. Slater's article on the judging of tulips, and am of opinion that it has a great tendency to perplex. His allusion to flowers having eighteen points to gain in marking, whilst his division gives only six, appears to me rather an Irish mode of reasoning. According to his plan stained cups will not disqualify. I am inclined to the opinion that, during the three years he has been deliberating about what *should be*, the florists of England have pretty nearly agreed as to what *shall be*. Surely, if a flower, when young, can be shown with clean cup and stamens, it requires no conjurer to say, when age has clouded its base, and caused its brilliant tints to be intermixed, that the discernment of any professional florist would at once suggest that it would be a dangerous step to place it amongst the emblems of purity which *are now* required to take the lead at our monster displays. Such is my view of the case, and I think I am not alone in this respect."

THE ORCHIS.—'These very singular plants abound in that favoured spot the Isle of Wight. In the

wood which skirts the shore between Nettlestone and Priory Point, we have found the *Ophrys apifera*, or Bee orchis, its stem having apparently four or five humble bees affixed to it. The Green Man orchis was also common, whilst the still more curious Fly orchis was much more rare. We recollect the delight we had when we first discovered this minute and singular plant. Between Sea Grove and Fairy Hill, to the left of the carriage road leading from the former place, was the interesting Lady's Traces (*Spiranthes spiralis*) to be found in great abundance.

**THE SPRING CROCUS OF NOTTINGHAM MEADOWS.—**  
In the month of February, not only were the meadows lying between the town and the river Trent one complete sheet of violet, or lilac, but the fields on the other sides of the town were also tolerably well sprinkled with these beautiful flowers. During a walk, on the 19th of February last, we plucked no less than five distinct varieties, and as a brief description may be acceptable to some parties we will enumerate them.

- No. 1.—Dark purple, the lower part of each petal having on the exterior a blotch of much greater intensity.
- No. 2.—White, with lilac stripes, the lower part several shades darker.
- No. 3.—Pale lilac.
- No. 4.—Dark lilac, towards the top of the petals beautifully pencilled, and the lower part a deeper shade.
- No. 5.—Pure white. This sort is comparatively rare, perhaps one in five thousand.

**ON THE USE OF CAMPHOR IN HORTICULTURE.—**  
Camphor is dissolved in alcohol until the latter is saturated; the alcohol is then put into soft water, in the proportion of two drops to half an ounce. Withered, or apparently dead plants, put into this liquid, and allowed to remain there from two to four hours, will revive, if they have not been completely dead before being put in.

## REVIEWS.

FLORE DES SERRES ET DES JARDINS DE L'EUROPE.

Edited by M. Louis V. Houtte, of Ghent.

THIS is a magnificently illustrated work, published in Belgium, and containing an immense amount of information on new plants, which are constantly introduced into the continental nurseries. We recommend this work to every young nurseryman, more particularly because he will thus be enabled to learn French—botanists' French we mean—and thus fit himself for a journey to the various foreign nurseries. Of course he will have to learn the rudiments of the language, but as a book to translate, the *Flore* will be the best he can have. But what shall we say of the work? For our own part we are delighted with it. No. 61 has three large beautifully coloured plates of the *Victoria regia*, in different stages of inflorescence, besides two views of M. V. Houtte's nursery. The glass house in which this noble lily is cultivated is seen. No. 60 has a fine plate of *Isoloma pictum* (*Gesneria picta*), *Posomeria formosa*, *Alloplectus capitatus*, *Roupellia grata*; two plates illustrative of the manufacture of Chinese paper; *Daphne atropurpurea*; the beautiful white-edged Provence rose, *Narcisse de Salvandy*; and a splendid orchideous plant, *Odontoglossum nævium*; besides numerous woodcuts and a fresco from Pompeii. We have other numbers, equally interesting and equally beautiful, from which we hope to translate some useful information for our readers.

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THE ORCHARD HOUSE; OR THE CULTIVATION OF FRUIT TREES IN POTS, UNDER GLASS. By THOS. RIVERS, the Nurseries, Sawbridgeworth, Herts.

A MOST excellent book, written by one of the best practical horticulturists in the kingdom. Here we have exemplified what can be done in our variable

climate, now we have cheap glass. Here is, how to build and what to build with, estimates, &c. The following fruits are treated of:—Apricots, peaches, nectarines, plums, cherries, figs, pears, grapes, apples, mulberries, strawberries, &c. We have read the work with much interest, and cordially recommend it to our readers.

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BECK'S FLORIST, FRUITIST, AND GARDEN MISCELLANY.

No. 41.

THE illustration is a beautiful orchid, called *Cælogyne maculata*. The principal papers are, On the Culture of the Dahlia for Exhibition—Descriptive List of Grapes—Remarks on British Ferns—How to obtain the best Chrysanthemum Blooms for Exhibition—A Visit to our Friend Mr. Allestree's Rose Garden, at Draycott, near Derby. Mr. A. gives a list of what roses to avoid, and he uses the pruning knife with a vengeance. For instance, in hybrid perpetuals he condemns Dr. Marx, Edward Jesse, Lane, Mrs. Elliott, and perhaps one hundred and fifty others. Mr. A., no doubt, is taking a high standard. This number is a very interesting one, and the work, no doubt, keeps the high position which its merits deserve.

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THE GARDENER'S MAGAZINE OF BOTANY. Part 15.

THE illustrations are, *Polygonum vaccinifolium*, a very pretty dwarf plant, with pink feathery spikes of flowers, well adapted for rockwork, or the front of flower borders. A fine *Rhododendron Cunninghamii*, raised from the white Maximum, crossed with Cinnamon. We recollect seeing this splendid variety in bloom. The trusses are enormously large, and spotted with crimson. *Berberis Darwinii*, a splendid new evergreen berberry, the most beautiful of the tribe; and three of Smith's verbenas, *Shylock*, *British Queen*, and *Exquisite*. The number is interspersed with numerous woodcuts of ferns, &c.

## Part III.

## QUERIES AND ANSWERS.



**ASPARAGUS.**—How soon after the roots are planted may I begin to cut? Will the second year be too early? I. R.

[We should not cut before the third season; if the crop is taken the second season, it will injure the productiveness of the bed.]

**DISEASE IN CABBAGE.**—Will you kindly inform me what ails my plants? They have large knobs at the roots, and fail very fast.

[The disease is called the club. If the knobs are opened, a white grub will be found inclosed. A good dressing of soot, at the time of planting, is very efficacious.]

**VEGETABLE MARROW.**—A hint or two as to its management will oblige  
A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

[Plant out immediately. An old dung bed would be a capital place. The plants must be protected till they have established themselves. Soft or pond water will be the best to use. The shoots should be arranged at regular distances, and pegged down as they grow, and the bed should be kept free from weeds. We shall then have no doubt of our correspondent's success.]

**BULLFINCHES.**—My gooseberry trees have many of the shoots of last year stripped of every bud. During the winter, the garden was much frequented by bullfinches. I had no idea at the time that these handsome birds had thus injured my plants. A neighbour, however, informs me that they are the undoubted cause of the mischief. Before proclaiming "martial law," I shall be glad of your opinion.

Worcester.

JAMES STOKES.

[We know from experience that bullfinches are great destroyers of buds. In some nurseries and large orchards they are unceremoniously shot. They are easily brought within range of the gun, by emitting a short shrill whistle, imitative of the peculiar call of the bird, which may soon be attained by practice. We have seen these birds arrested in full flight, and brought within a few yards of the party "calling" them. We have many times shot bullfinches, whilst they were eating the buds of both gooseberry and cherry trees.]

**POLYANTHUSES.**—Can you give me any information as to the late John Hufton's flowers? I purchased, many years ago, all the sorts he raised, with the exception of his Lord Lincoln; since which time, I have had others, called Clegg's

Golden Hero, and Clegg's Lord John Russell, from the neighbourhood of Manchester, and, to my astonishment and disappointment, found they were similar to those obtained from Mr. Hufton, some years ago. How is it? Can you tell me? Are there any other polyanthus that have several names? A reply in your next number will oblige, not only myself, but several florists in this neighbourhood.

*Birmingham.*

WM. HAZELDINE.

[We have noticed these flowers, or at least their re-christening, some time ago, in the *Durham Advertiser*. All we can say at present is, that Mr. Hufton never sold out the stock of any one of his flowers to any person, or authorized any other designation of them than his own. We shall probably return to this subject again shortly.]

Can you tell me how to treat my vines? They have borne very little fruit for two years together, although they have made plenty of young wood, and appear to grow pretty freely, and push eyes out of the old wood. The vines are old, and a new border, with good drainage and soughs, was made about ten years since; and three years ago, a dead horse was put upon the border, in the fresh state in which it was killed.

A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE BEGINNING.

[We would recommend a young shoot to be trained from the bottom, and when it reaches the top of the house, remove the old one. We think the vines will then produce fruit. We are no admirers of dead horses for vine borders; top-dressing with rotten manure, in the autumn, to be forked into the ground at spring, will be preferable.]

A "Young Florist" asks us whether there are any new and distinct polyanthus. We are sorry to say, not so many as we could wish. We have heard of several, and one of the best we have seen this season is Wheatley's Lord John, a well-laced large dark flower, excellent round centre, colour good, with trusses of large size. It will be sold out during the coming autumn. One of the worst we have seen is Urquhart's Princess Royal. How it was ever sold out as a show variety we cannot conceive.

## CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS, FOR JUNE.



In the flower garden, *dahlias* should now be put out immediately, on well-prepared and dunged land, if not previously done. Let the stake which is to support the plant be inserted

at the same time. *Tulips*, except in the northern counties, will be getting over; let the top cloth be taken off, and pluck any seed vessels, except from the plants from which seed is required. It will be advisable to place a covering over the capsule, to prevent the wet lodging on the summit. As the grass or foliage of off-sets assumes a yellow tint, let them be taken up, wrapt in thin paper, and dried in a cool and airy place, previous to being stored away. *Auriculas*—Pull out the faded flowers, that the seed may have a fair chance. Remove the pots into a northern aspect, standing them on a good stratum of coal-ashes. *Carnations* and *picotees* will want a good supply of moisture; if kept dry, they spindle rapidly and weakly. Occasional doses of liquid manure, not too strong, will be highly serviceable.

In the parterre and shrubbery, *roses* must have particular attention; grubs or caterpillars wrap themselves up in the foliage, which they disfigure very much. They must be caught and destroyed. Buds which were inserted last autumn, and are now making their summer's growth, must either be tied up to the stock, or sticks must be tied thereto, with two ligatures, in order to prevent them being blown out by the wind. Attention must also be given to *annuals* of every description; they require carefully thinning. Those that require support, such as *sweet peas*, *convolvuluses*, &c. should have neat sticks or wire frames put to them directly. *Perennials* must not be allowed to get too tall before they are supported. The *potentillas*, *papavers*, *pentstemons*, *pæonies*, &c. will soon have their beauty destroyed, if not early attended to.

The regular routine of the kitchen garden should not be forgotten. Succession crops must be got in, and the soil be well loosened between those which are progressing. Continue to plant out *celery*, and give those advancing occasional waterings with liquid manure. Plant out *Brussels sprouts*, *savoys*, *curled broccoli*, &c., whenever the weather is suitable; and such things as *curled cress*, *turnip radishes*, &c., should be got in whenever there is ground at liberty.

Towards the latter end of the month, *fruit trees* should be looked over, and the operation of "thumb pruning" performed. This, when carefully done, will save much cutting and nailing at a period of the year when standing for hours by a wall side is not so pleasant. *Currant shoots* should be shortened also. This exposes the fruit, and has a beneficial effect on the plant, causing the buds to swell at the base of the shoots. *Show gooseberries*, too, should have attention. Mulching, or covering the surface of the soil with rotten manure, is desirable.



## FLORAL EXHIBITIONS.

### FALKIRK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

April 5.

#### AURICULAS.

Collection of Twelve (Nurserymen).—1. Clegg's Lady Blucher, Beeston's Apollo, Headley's Stapleford Hero, Dickson's Duke of Cambridge, Dixon's Lady Jane Grey, Netherwood's Othello, Redmain's Metropolitan, Smith's Waterloo, Lightbody's Meteor Flag, Taylor's Glory, Martin's Mrs. Sturrock, Lightbody's Richard Headly, G. Lightbody.

Pan of Four Varieties (Amateurs).—1. Page's Champion, Taylor's Glory, Kent's Queen Victoria, Smith's Mrs. Smith, J. Gair, Esq. Equal second prizes to A. Lyle, for Ashton's Prince of Wales, Taylor's Glory, Fletcher's Mary Ann, Headly's Royal Purple; and R. Kidston, for Standard of England, Lee's Venus, Fletcher's Mary Ann, and Smith's Mrs. Smith.

#### *Green-edged.*

- 1 Page's Champion, J. Gair, Esq.
- 2 Oliver's Lovely Ann, ditto.
- 3 Ashton's Prince of Wales, ditto.

#### *Grey-edged.*

- 1 Sykes's Complete, J. Gair, Esq.
- 2 Lovely Ann, ditto.
- 3 Sykes's Complete, ditto.

#### *White-edged.*

- 1 Cheetham's Countess of Wilton, R. Kidston.
- 2 Clogg's Regulator, J. Gair, Esq.
- 3 Popplewell's Conqueror, ditto.

#### *Selfs.*

- 1 Spalding's Metropolitan, J. Gair, Esq.
- 2 Smith's Mrs. Smith, ditto.
- 3 Hufton's Squire Mundy, R. Kidston.

The other prizes had no names attached, and are therefore omitted.

### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE FLORAL & HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the George Hotel, April 23.

AURICULAS.—Eight Blooms (Two of each Class).—1. Page's Champion, Oliver's Lovely Anne, Green, Waterhouse's Conqueror of Europe, Kenyon's Ringleader, Taylor's Glory, ditto, Parker's Metropolitan, Chapman's Purple, I. Rabbitt. 2. Lee's Col. Taylor, Page's Champion, Waterhouse's Conqueror of Europe, Oliver's Lovely Anne, Grey, Taylor's Glory, Potts's Regulator, Kenyon's Freedom, Bury's Lord Primate, B. Vialls.—Best Specimen.—Cheetham's Lancashire Hero, B. Vialls.

POLYANTHUSES.—Six Blooms.—2. Exile, Princess Royal, Gold Lace, Geo. IV. Alexander, Lord Lincoln, I. Rabbitt.

PANSIES.—Best Twelve.—Cleopatra, Rainbow, Pizarro, Climax, Lucy Neal, Seedling, Reliance, Unknown, Optimus, Duchess of Rutland, Seedling, Ebony King, T. Chambers.

### LARBERT AND STENHOUSEMUIR HORTICULTURAL AND FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

April 26.

#### AURICULAS.

Pan of Four Varieties.—1. Ashton's Prince of Wales, Oliver's Lovely Ann, Taylor's Glory, Redmain's Metropolitan, A. Lyle. 2. Pollitt's Standard of England, Fletcher's Ne plus ultra, Lee's Venus, Smith's Mrs. Smith, R. Kidston. 3. Oliver's Lady Ann Wilbraham, Fletcher's Mary Ann, Potts's Regulator, Parker's Metropolitan, J. Bain.

#### *Green-edged.*

- 1 Lightbody's Star of Bethlehem, A. Lyle.
- 2 Hudson's Apollo, R. Kidston.

#### *Grey-edged.*

- 1 Fletcher's Mary Ann, R. Kidston.
- 2 Barlow's Morning Star, A. Lyle.

#### *White-edged.*

- 1 Taylor's Favourite, J. Bain.
- 2 Lee's Venus, ditto.

#### *Selfs.*

- 1 Smith's Mrs. Smith, J. Bain.
- 2 Seedling, A. Lyle.

**POLYANTHUSES.—Three Blooms.—**1. Stead's Telegraph and two seedlings, A. Lyle. 2. J. Bain.

### AURICULA SHOW,

At the house of Mr. R. Shackleton, the Fleece Inn, Bradford, April 28.

Premium.—Catherina, I. Normington.

#### *Green-edged.*

- 1 Colonel Taylor, I. Normington.
- 2 Freedom, I. Clayton.
- 3 Standard of England, ditto.
- 4 Commodore Napier, I. Normington.
- 5 Imperator, J. Wood.
- 6 Prince of Wales, I. Clayton.

#### *Grey-edged.*

- 1 Ne plus ultra, I. Clayton.
- 2 Complete, I. Normington.
- 3 Lovely Ann, I. Clayton.
- 4 Ringleader, I. Normington.
- 5 Mary Ann, ditto.
- 6 Waterloo, ditto.

#### *White-edged.*

- 1 Countess of Wilton, I. Normington.
- 2 Regular, ditto.
- 3 Seedling, ditto.
- 4 Catherina, I. Clayton.
- 5 Bright Venus, I. Normington.
- 6 Countess of Wilton, I. Clayton.

#### *Selfs.*

- 1 Othello, I. Normington.

- 2 Metropolitan, ditto.
- 3 Blue Bonnet, ditto.
- 4 Oddy's Rest, ditto.
- 5 Lord Lee, ditto.
- 6 Lord Primate, I. Clayton.

#### *Alpines.*

- 1 Seedling, I. Normington.
- 2 Seedling, A. Whitehead.
- 3 Seedling, I. Clayton.
- 4 Unknown, J. Wood.
- 5 Fair Helen (seedling), A. Whitehead.
- 6 Seedling, ditto.

### POLYANTHUSES.

- 1 Royal Sovereign, I. Normington.
- 2 Alexander, ditto.
- 3 Beauty of England, ditto.
- 4 Nicholson's King, I. Clayton.
- 5 Highland Mary, I. Normington.
- 6 Exile, ditto.

### LEEDS OLD FLORAL SOCIETY.

At Mr. E. Wilkinson's, Woodman Inn, Gower-street, Leeds, April 29.

### AURICULAS.

1st Pan.—Imperator, Complete, Lord of Hallamshire, Blue Bonnet, William Chadwick, Hunslet. 2nd. Standard, Ne plus ultra, Venus, Othello, T. Wainman.

Premium Bloom—Complete, W. Chadwick.

#### *Green-edged.*

- 1 Imperator, W. Chadwick.
- 2 Standard, T. Wainman.
- 3 Lovely Ann, J. Boshell.
- 4 Lady Ann Wilbraham, W. Chadwick.
- 5 Waterloo, ditto.
- 6 King, J. Boshell.

#### *Grey-edged.*

- 1 Complete, W. Chadwick.
- 2 Mary Ann, ditto.
- 3 Beauty of Wydham, J. Boshell.
- 4 Ne plus ultra, T. Wainman.
- 5 Privateer, W. Chadwick.
- 6 Warris Union, J. Boshell.

#### *White-edged.*

- 1 Lord of Hallamshire, W. Chadwick.
- 2 Catherine, T. Wainman.
- 3 Venus, J. Boshell.
- 4 Rule-all, W. Chadwick.
- 5 Talyor's Favourite, ditto.
- 6 Taylor's Glory, ditto.

#### *Selfs.*

- 1 Blue Bonnet, W. Chadwick.
- 2 Othello, J. Boshell.
- 3 Lord Lee, W. Chadwick.
- 4 Grand Turk, T. Wainman.

- 5 Squire Mundy, J. Boshell.
- 6 Seedling, W. Chadwick.

#### *Alpines.*

- 1 Seedling (Benjamin), W. Chadwick.
- 2 Ditto (Miss Ann), ditto.
- 3 Elizabeth, J. Boshell.
- 4 Seedling, T. Wainman.
- 5 Ditto, ditto.
- 6 Ditto, J. Boshell.

### POLYANTHUSES.

#### *Dark Ground.*

- 1 Lord Rancilffe, W. Chadwick.
- 2 Seedling, B. Ely & Son.
- 3 Sovereign, W. Chadwick.
- 4 Seedling, B. Ely & Son.
- 5 Ditto, ditto.
- 6 Nicholson's King, J. Boshell.

#### *Red Ground.*

- 1 Bullock's Lancer, W. Chadwick.
- 2 Cox's Regent, B. Ely & Son.
- 3 Seedling, ditto.
- 4 Red Rover, T. Wainman.
- 5 Seedling, B. Ely & Son.
- 6 Ditto, ditto.

## Part I.

## THE GREAT NORTHERN TULIP SHOW.

THE first exhibition of the Midland Horticultural Society, for the present season, and the grand aggregate exhibition of tulips, which has engaged for some months past the attention of the tulip world, took place on Tuesday, May 27th, in the County Hall, Derby. The interest on the occasion was not a little enhanced by the intended presentation of plate (a tea and coffee service, and salver) to Mr. J. F. F. Wood, F.H.S. of Nottingham, a gentleman widely known and most deservedly honoured for the service rendered by him to floriculture; and it will give our readers some idea of the enthusiasm which the florist possesses, to inform them that amongst the visitors who journeyed to Derby expressly for the show and the presentation of the plate, was a gentleman high in governmental authority from Guernsey, and another gentleman from the north of Scotland fitly represented that part of the United Kingdom.

The exhibitors represented an area of two hundred and fifty square miles, and visitors and delegates about double that space. Of a certainty, the exhibition was the finest ever seen in that town, and it was gratifying to notice in the large attendance, the spirited and excellent management of the Midland Horticultural Society is meeting with the success it so justly deserves. From the judges' awards it will be seen that the tulip fanciers of the neighbourhood took a very prominent position, and it is saying very little to state that the productions of the professional gentlemen connected with the society were deserving of the highest praise; indeed, as a body, we are satisfied that no better gardeners exist. Mr. Jackson (gardener to Lord Scarsdale) well maintained his reputation by carrying off first prizes in the classes he respectively exhibited

in. His specimens in miscellaneous plants were all that could be desired; and the same may be said of his pelargoniums, fancy pelargoniums, roses in pots, grapes in pots, fruit, and a host of extra subjects too numerous for us to enumerate. Nor was Mr. Bayley (gardener to the Misses Strutt) wanting; he sustained his well known ability in numerous subjects which met the eye and arrested the attention of the visiter at every turn. *En passant*, we may here express the satisfaction we feel in the regulation of the committee requiring the name of the exhibiter to be attached to his productions—a provision which acts inevitably as a spur to all engaged, at the same time that it gives most needful information to the public. Mr. Bayley's cinerarias, specimens of miscellaneous plants, and orchids, gave ample proof that he had not been idle. So also as regards Mr. Thomas Cooling, (gardener to Moses Harvey, Esq.) whose pelargoniums, specimens, and a tastefully arranged basket of plants, exhibited a skill of the first class. Mr. Macleod, (gardener to Sir John Harpur Crewe) is a new exhibiter in this society, and made his *debut* with excellent effect, carrying off the first prize for the best plant exhibited, with a magnificent specimen of *Stephanotis floribunda*, to use a technicality, *finely done*. Nor should we omit a miscellaneous collection of plants (not sent for competition) and a beautiful device in flowers, which we regret we were prevented from describing more accurately, by the press of visitors and admirers.

The fruit from the establishment of A. M. Mundy, Esq., of Shipley Hall, (exhibited by Mr. Husbands,) was surpassingly fine, and deservedly obtained the encomium of the judges. These were the principal exhibitors amongst the gentlemen's gardeners. Amongst the productions of the principal nurserymen of the locality we noticed fine plants (verbenas) and a great variety of miscellaneous subjects, from Mr. E. Cooling, of the Uttoxeter old road; rhododendrons, geraniums, Cape heaths, and pansies, from Mr. Frettingham, of Beeston; fancy pelargoniums, fuchsias, and

miscellaneous subjects, from Mr. Small, of Ilkeston; roses in pots, cinerarias and pansies, from Mr. George Rogers, of Uttoxeter; cinerarias, and pansies, from Messrs. Lakin & Son, of Kensington; and fine cucumbers, from Mr. Baker, of Draycott. We speak from experience when we say purchasers will find in exhibitions such as these, their surest guarantee of the excellence of a tradesman's stock. Nor was the competition confined to the nurserymen of the locality merely. Mr. Charles Turner, of the Royal Nursery, Slough, brought a box of pelargonium blooms (comprising every leading variety out), and some splendid seedlings, which he is about to introduce to the public. Pansies also were contributed by the same gentleman surpassing all we had previously supposed of this favourite flower, and well supporting his wide spread renown. Nor should we omit to say, the pansies from Messrs. Lakin & Son and Mr. G. Rogers, were most deserving of commendation. Rhubarb of extraordinary fine growth was shown by the gardener of John Sandars, Esq., Mr. Fretingham, of Beeston, and Mr. Small, of Ilkeston; and finely grown cabbage and asparagus from Mr. Gallimore, of Kedleston.

The service of plate, before alluded to, for presentation to Mr. Wood, was displayed on a splendid fountain vase, sent with many others from the foundry of A. Handyside, Esq.; and it is gratifying to notice the ready aid the committee of management received in their laudable endeavours to display in the most artistic form the beauties of Flora. With the plate was placed splendid vases of wax flowers, from Miss Marshman, artist, of Traffic-street, a lady who has attained high excellence in her art.

Mr. Marshall's quadrille band was in attendance, and played many favourite pieces in excellent style, during the day.

We have now only to annex the official statement of the awards. The judges for plants, fruit, &c. were, E. J. Lowe, Esq. of Highfield House; and Mr. Lamb, gardener to F. Wright, Esq. Osmaston Hall. For pansies, Mr. Holland, of Middleton, near

Manchester. For the great tulip exhibition, H. Goldham, Esq. London; Mr. J. F. Wood, F.H.S. the Coppice, Nottingham; Mr. R. Marris, Leicester; and Mr. G. Lightbody, Falkirk, N.B.

Twelve Miscellaneous Plants.—Mr. W. Jackson (gardener to the Right Hon. Lord Scarsdale), *Begonia parvifolia*, *Plumbago capensis*, *Erica hybrida*, *Pimelia decusata*, *Achimenes longiflora*, *A. grandiflora*, *A. patens*, *Begonia manicata*, *Erica perspicua nana*, *E. coccinea minima*, and *Euphorbia splendens*.

Six Miscellaneous Plants.—Mr. J. Bayley (gardener to the Misses Strutt), *Stephanotis floribunda*, *Pimelia rosea*, *Diplacus glutinosa*, *Chorizema varium*, *Boronia denticulata*, *Eriostemon buxifolia*.

Three Orchidaceous Plants.—Mr. J. Bayley, *Oneidium flexuosum*, *Dendrobium cœrulescens*, and *Calanthe veratrifolia*.

Four Rhododendrons.—Mr. G. Fretingham, nurseryman, Beeston, Lilac Catawbiense, Beestonii, Lady's Blush, and *Ponticum major*.

Six Fuchsias.—Mr. J. Bayley, Sir R. Peel, One-in-the-Ring, Purity, *Elegantissima*, *Scarletina reflexa*, and Elizabeth (Kendall).

Six Pelargoniums.—1. Mr. W. Jackson, Kedleston, Rosy Circle, Duke of Cornwall, Pearl, Forget-me-not, Mustee, and Orion. 2. Mr. T. Cooling (gardener to Moses Harvey, Esq.), Remembrance, Lord Ebrington, Joan of Arc, Duke of Cornwall, Negress, and Perl.

Three Fancy Pelargoniums.—1. Mr. W. Jackson, Anais, Albion, and Jehu. 2. Mr. Small, nurseryman, Ilkeston, Fairy Queen, Matilda, Reine de France.

Six Cinerarias.—1. Mr. J. Bailey, Cerito, Richard Codden, Husseyana, Nymph, and two seedlings. 2. Messrs. Lakin & Son, florists, Derby, Lady Vernon (Rogers), Wellington, Nymph, Edmondiana, Carlotti Grisi, and Amanda.

Six Roses, in Pots.—1. Mr. W. Jackson, William Jesse, Baronne Prevost, Robin Hood, Comte de Paris, Earl Talbot, and Marshal Soult. 2. Mr. G. Rogers, florist nurseryman, Uttoxeter, Queen Victoria, Fabvier, Pius IX., Geant des Batailles, Devonians, and Infant d'Ajaccio.

Six Cape Heath.—1. Mr. J. Bayley, *Erica intermedia*, *E. fasciculata superba*, *E. ventricosa grandiflora*, *E. hybrida*, *E. odorata alba*, and *E. perspicua nana*. 2. Mr. Fretingham.

Three Scarlet Geraniums.—Mr. J. Bayley, Tom Thumb, Nosegay, and Queen Perpetual.

Twelve Verbenas.—Mr. E. Cooling, nurseryman, Derby.

Collection of Bedding Plants.—Mr. E. Cooling.

Specimen Plant.—1. Mr. Macleod (gardener to Sir J. H. Crewe), *Stephanotis floribunda*. 2. Mr. J. Bayley, *Pimelia Hendersonii*. 3. Mr. T. Cooling, *Erica aristata major*.

Grapes in Pots.—Mr. W. Jackson, Grove End Sweet Water, and Black Hamborough.

Best Dish of Black Grapes.—Mr. Husbards (gardener to E. M. Mundy, Esq. Shipley Hall), Black Hamborough.

Six Peaches.—Mr. Husbards, Royal George.

Six Nectarines.—Mr. Husbards, Elronge.

Dish of Strawberries.—Mr. W. Jackson, British Queen.

Best Brace of Cucumbers.—Mr. W. Jackson.

Second ditto.—Mr. Husbards.

Twelve Bunches, Cut Roses.—Mr. John Bayley.

#### EXTRA PRIZES.

Mr. E. Cooling, for *Stanhopea insignis*.

Mr. E. Cooling, " *Dielytra spectabilis*.

Mr. J. Bayley, " *Tetralthea verticillata*.

Mr. J. Bayley, " *Cyrtoceras reflexa*.

Mr. W. Jackson, " *Pelargonium Mazeppa superba*.

Mr. W. Jackson, " Scarlet ditto, Tom Thumb.

Mr. W. Jackson, " *Achimenes longiflora*.

Mr. Macleod, " Device in flowers.

Mr. W. Jackson, " Cut pelargoniums.

Mr. J. Bayley, " Two baskets, plants.

Mr. T. Cooling, " One ditto, ditto.

Mr. T. Cooling, " *Hydrangea hortensis*.

Miss Marshman, " Wax flowers.

## PANSIES.

Stands of Twenty-four Dissimilar Blooms.—1. Mr. Turner, of the Royal Nursery, Slough. 2. John Edwards, Esq. London.

Stands of Twelve Dissimilar Blooms.—1. Mr. Turner, Slough. 2. John Edwards, Esq. 3. Mr. Milwood, Derby.

## TULIPS.

FOR THE BEST SIX RECTIFIED TULIPS, ONE OF EACH CLASS.

1. Mr. Adams, Derby, Earl Douglas, Pilot, Washington, Princess Royal, Heroine, and Geraldine.

2. Mr. Houghton, Hemphill, near Nottingham, Royal Sovereign, Captain White, Britannia, Queen Charlotte, Heroine, and Triomphe Royale.

3. Mr. Charles Spencer, of Thulston, Charles X., Captain White, Unknown, Queen Charlotte, Heroine, and Camillus.

4. Messrs. Lakin & Son, Derby, Sovereign, Pilot, Eclipse, Princess Royal, Lady Middleton, and Aglaia.

5. Mr. Thorniley, of Heaton Norris, Charles X., Sanzio, Incomparable, Lysander Noir, Aglaia, and Rose Lac.

6. Mr. C. Turner, Slough, Polyphemus, Hamlet, Queen of the North, Primo Bien du Noir, Heroine, and Triomphe Royale.

7. Mr. Harpham, Nottingham, Polyphemus, Captain White, seedling feathered bybloemen, Violet Brun, Comte de Vergennes, and Aglaia.

## SINGLE SPECIMENS, IN CLASSES.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Royal Sovereign, Mr. Jas. Parkins.
- 2 Polyphemus, Mr. Adams
- 3 Catafalque, Mr. G. W. Hardy.
- 4 Magnum Bonum, Messrs. Lakin & Son
- 5 Duc de Savoy, Mr. Spencer.
- 6 Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Orson.
- 7 Trafalgar, Mr. Hudson.
- 8 Ulysses, Mr. Edwards.
- 9 Sir Sidney Smith, Mr. G. W. Hardy.
- 10 Pompe Funebre, Mr. Thorniley.
- 11 Sir Sidney Smith, Mr. G. W. Hardy.
- 12 Pompe Funebre, Mr. Thorniley.

*Blamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Captain White, Mr. John Ward.
- 2 Pilot, Mr. Adams.
- 3 Polyphemus, Mr. Houghton.
- 4 Lord Milton, Mr. Hudson.
- 5 Strong's King, Mr. Harpham
- 6 Grandeur Magnifique, Mr. Parkinson
- 7 Marshal Soult, Mr. Turner.
- 8 Albion, Mr. Edwards.
- 9 Optimus, Mr. Turner.
- 10 Emperor of Austria, Mr. Houghton
- 11 Sir Thomas, Mr. Marsden.
- 12 Duke of Clarence, Mr. Battersby.

*Feathered Bybloemens.*

- 1 Gibbons's Seedling, Mr. Battersby.
- 2 Ditto, Mr. Thorniley.
- 3 Black Baguet, Mr. Houghton.
- 4 Kosciusko, Mr. G. W. Hardy.
- 5 Lady Stanley, Mr. Heap.
- 6 Chellaston Seedling, Mr. Parkinson.
- 7 Lord Gough, Mr. Nunnerley.
- 8 Lord Denman, Mr. Astle.
- 9 Seedling, Mr. Hudson.
- 10 Byzantium, Mr. Edwards.
- 11 Sancta Sophia, Mr. Harpham.
- 12 Lancashire Hero, Mr. Prescott.

*Flamed Bybloemens.*

- 1 Queen Charlotte, Mr. Houghton.
- 2 Princess Royal, Mr. Allestree.
- 3 Primo Bien du Noir, Mr. Edwards.
- 4 Lord Denman, Mr. Spencer.
- 5 Surpass le Grand, Mr. Parkinson.
- 6 Madonna, Mr. G. W. Hardy.
- 7 Grand Turk, Mr. Hudson.
- 8 Surpass le Grand Mr. Parkinson.
- 9 Incomparable Grand, Lakin & Son.
- 10 La Bien Anie, Mr. Godfrey.
- 11 Duchess of Sutherland, Mr. Page.
- 12 Atlas, Mr. Prescott.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Aglaia, Mr. Haines.
- 2 Heroine, Mr. G. W. Hardy,
- 3 Light Baguet, Mr. Lymbery.
- 4 Comte de Vergennes, Mr. Harpham.
- 5 Hero of the Nile, Mr. Hudson.
- 6 Lady Middleton, Mr. Wasnidge.
- 7 Napoleon, Rev. S. Creswell.
- 8 Agnes (seedling), ditto.
- 9 Princess Sophia (Goldham), Mr. Thorniley.

- 10 Anastasia, Mr. Adams.
- 11 Heroine, Mr. Houghton.
- 12 Lady Crewe, Mr. Marsden.

*Flamed Rosse.*

- 1 Triomphe Royale, Mr. G. Small.
- 2 Aglaia, Mr. T. Allestree.
- 3 Camilla, Rev. S. Creswell.
- 4 Lady Jane Grey, Mr. Adams.
- 5 Seedling (Camilla), Mr. J. Battersby.
- 6 Catalina, Mr. Turner.
- 7 Lady Lilford, Mr. Nunnerley.
- 8 Fanny Cerito, Mr. Parkinson.
- 9 Seedling (Isis), Mr. J. Battersby.
- 10 Louis Quarto, Mr. Parkins.
- 11 Vesta, Mr. Nunnerley.
- 12 La Vandikken, Mr. Lymbery.

## FOR THE BEST THREE BREEDER TULIPS, ONE OF EACH CLASS.

1. Mr. Marsden, Derby, Pilot, Catherine, and Princess Royal.
2. Mr. Adams, Derby, Polyphemus, Lady Stanley, and Van Amburgh

3. Mr. James Parkins, Derby, Pilot, Amelia, and Orleans.
4. Mr. Astle, Melbourne, Pilot, Lady Stanley, and Lord Denman.
5. Mr. Heap, Sandbach, Marcus Manlius, Zillah, and Godet Parfait.

## SINGLE SPECIMENS, IN CLASSES.

*Bizarre Breeders.*

- 1 Pilot, Mr. Adams.
- 2 Gibbons's No. 2, Mr. W. H. Hardy.
- 3 Polyphemus, Mr. G. W. Hardy.
- 4 Sobraon, Mr. Battersby.
- 5 Hamilton, Mr. Astle.
- 6 Merit, Mr. James Parkins.
- 7 Cossack, Mr. Battersby.
- 8 Seedling, ditto.
- 9 Janus, Mr. Nunnerley, jun.

*Byblowmen Breeders.*

- 1 Venus, Mr. James Parkins.
- 2 Van Amburgh, Mr. Marsden.
- 3 Unknown, Mr. Adams.
- 4 Gibbons's 45, Mr. G. W. Hardy.

- 5 Annot Lyle, Mr. Marsden.
- 6 Miss Forrest, Mr. Nunnerley, jun.
- 7 Princess Royal, Messrs. Lakin & Son.
- 8 Violet le Grande, Mr. Marsden.
- 9 Lord Denman, Messrs. Lakin & Son.

*Rose Breeders.*

- 1 Lady Stanley, Mr. Adams.
- 2 Lady Leicester, Mr. Astle.
- 3 Lady Stanley, Mr. Marsden.
- 4 Lady Jane Grey, Mr. Adams.
- 5 Breedon Gem, Mr. Battersby.
- 6 Lord Derby, Mr. Lymbury.
- 7 Princess Alice, Mr. G. W. Hardy.
- 8 Seedling, ditto.
- 9 Fanny Cerito, Mr. Parkinson.

## EXHIBITERS.

## SOUTHERN.

Mr. Macefield, Hoxton, London.  
Mr. Wolfe, Hackney, London.

Mr. C. Turner, Royal Nursery, Slough.  
John Edwards, Esq. Holloway, London.

## MIDLAND.

T. Adams, Esq. Derby.  
Mr. I. C. Wasnidge, Nottingham.  
Mr. W. Harpham, Nottingham.  
Mr. W. R. Lymbery, Ison Green,  
Nottingham.  
Mr. John Ward, Nottingham.  
Mr. F. Houghton, Hemphill, Nottm.  
Rev. S. Creswell, Radford Vicarage,  
Nottingham.  
Mr. T. Gibbons, Bramcote, Nottm.  
Mr. A. Shaw, Longton, Staffordshire.  
I. Willmore, Esq. Oldford, Birmingham  
John Haines, Esq. Tipton, Birmingham  
Mr. R. Orson, Melton Mowbray,  
Leicestershire.

Mr. John Battersby, Mansfield.  
Mr. George Hudson, Kingstone.  
Mr. George Small, Ilkestone.  
Mr. Wm. Parkinson, Derby.  
Mr. James Parkyns, Derby.  
Mr. Wilson Marsden, Derby.  
Mr. Chas. Foreman, Chellaston, Derby.  
Mr. Josh. Godfrey, Chellaston, Derby.  
Mr. Charles Spencer, Thulston, Derby.  
Mr. Thos. Allestree, Draycott, Derby.  
Mr. W. Astle, Melbourne, Derby.  
Mr. John Smith, Breadsall, Derby.  
Mr. E. Page, Kensington, Derby.  
Messrs. Lakin & Son, Derby.

## NORTHERN.

Mr. Wm. Prescott, Lowton, near  
Warrington.  
J. Thorniley, Esq. Heaton Norris,  
Stockport.

I. G. Heap, Esq. Sandbach, Cheshire.  
G. W. Hardy, Esq. Warrington.  
R. Nunnerley, Esq. Warrington.

The entries were sixty-two, the exhibitors thirty five.

## THE DINNER, AND THE PRESENTATION OF THE TESTIMONIAL TO MR. WOOD.

[Given at the earnest request of many friends, from the *Nottingham Review*.]

At halfpast three o'clock, a sumptuous dinner was provided at the King's Head Hotel, under the auspices of Mrs. Cantrell, with whose arrangements and cuisine it were impossible for the most fastidious epicure to find fault. As it had been determined on this occasion to present our neighbour, Mr. J. F. Wood, of



the Coppice (and editor of the flourishing publication, the *Midland Florist*), with a testimonial, there was a very large and respectable company. Before noticing the proceedings, we may state that this testimonial is the spontaneous expression, on the part of the florists of England, of their respect to Mr. Wood, for his many upright and amiable qualities, and is one in every way worthy of their kind feeling and liberality. It consists of a truly elegant and chaste service of plate, value seventy guineas, supplied through Messrs. Weatherhead and Walters, of Derby, from the well-known manufactory of Dixon & Co. Sheffield. It comprises a teapot, salver, coffee biggin, sugar basin, cream ewer, twelve teaspoons, and pair of sugar tongs. On the salver is engraved the following inscription:—

TO MARK

THEIR SENSE OF HIS DISINTERESTED EFFORTS TO ADVANCE  
THE PROGRESS OF FLORICULTURE,  
THEIR ESTEEM FOR HIS PRIVATE CHARACTER, AND THEIR  
APPROBATION OF THE MANNER IN WHICH HE HAS  
CONDUCTED  
THE MIDLAND FLORIST,  
THIS SERVICE OF PLATE,  
THE PRODUCE OF A VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION,  
WAS PRESENTED TO

JOHN FREDERICK FRANCIS WOOD, F.H.S.

BY A NUMEROUS AND INFLUENTIAL PORTION OF BRITISH  
FLORISTS, AT THEIR GRAND ANNUAL MEETING,  
HELD AT DERBY, MAY 27, 1851.

"MOST MEN WILL PROCLAIM EVERY ONE HIS OWN GOODNESS:  
BUT A FAITHFUL MAN WHO CAN FIND?"—PROV. XX. 6.

To give to our readers an idea of the interest felt in the subject by his fellow townsmen, we may state, one large table, containing somewhere about fifty seats, was wholly devoted to visitors from Nottingham, among whom we noticed the Rev. S. Creswell, E. J. Lowe, Esq., Mr. J. Hardy, Mr. Trueman, Mr. Spencer, Mr. J. S. Hedderley, Mr. T. Gascoigne, Mr. T. Gibbons, Mr. I. C. Wasnidge, Mr. Lymbery, Mr. Sanday, Mr. I. Goodall, Mr. Fretingham, &c. And of other gentlemen distinguished in floricultural annals, we observed J. Davidson, Esq.; J. Thorniley, Esq.; John Haines, jun. Esq.; G. Outrim, Esq., M. Woodhouse, Esq.; W. Lomas, Esq.; H. Goldham, Esq.; Mr. Charles Turner, Mr. R. J. Lawrence, Mr. George Lightbody, Mr. Jonathan Jackson, Mr. Marris, Mr. Hollyoake, Mr. Hextall, Mr. Smith, Mr. Morton, Mr. Bagshaw, Mr. Marsden, Mr. I. Cole, Mr. Macefield, Mr. Allestree, Mr. Caparn, of Newark, &c. &c., with the gentlemen of the Midland Horticultural Committee. Mr. J. Edwards, London, occupied the chair, and Mr. Adams officiated as vice.

Ample justice having been rendered to the dinner,

**THE CHAIRMAN** gave the following two toasts in succession, and they were, as a matter of course, duly honoured :—"The Queen," and "Prince Albert and the Royal Family."

**THE CHAIRMAN** said there were few persons present who appreciated more than himself the famous and gorgeous exhibition which they had that day witnessed, under the auspices of the Midland Horticultural Society. The greatest credit was due to the committee of management, for the excellent arrangements of the exhibition, and the liberal attention which had been paid to the comfort and convenience of the visitors. The exhibition was of such a character that he could scarcely say enough in its praise, and he believed they would all leave it with regret, bearing in mind that the committee had fully carried out all that they represented they would do. He gave as a toast, "Continued prosperity to the Midland Horticultural Society, and may it never have a less efficient committee of management than it has on the present occasion."—(Cheers.)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN** responded. The Midland Horticultural Society owed its present successful position entirely to the energy of his friend, the excellent secretary. With reference to the committee, of which he formed a part, that portion of it entrusted with the carrying out of the arrangements for the present day, had truly felt their responsibility, and had braced themselves up with a determination honestly to encounter it. The committee had been called upon to meet much that was painful, and to act decisively in circumstances both delicate and difficult, and involving also the possibility of danger. But the committee had not shrunk from encountering that difficulty ; —(cheers)—with one unanimous mind they had resolved upon a plain outspoken course, and in the plaudits with which the toast proposed by his excellent friend in the chair had been received—in the sense which he firmly believed the respectable portion of the floral public would place upon their acts, the committee had its reward.—(Cheers.)

**THE CHAIRMAN** next rose to express the deep regret he felt in announcing the absence of Mr. Hardy, upon whom the duty of presenting the testimonial to Mr. Wood had been devolved—a regret in which he was sure all who had the privilege of knowing that gentleman would concur. Mr. Hardy's absence was caused by an emergency involving the life of an excellent lady, and imperatively requiring Mr. H.'s professional aid. He could assure the meeting, Mr. Hardy deeply felt the privation he had been called upon to suffer, and he believed the regret felt, as it must be felt, by all, was mutual. In his unavoidable absence, Mr. Marris, of Leicester, had kindly undertaken the duty of presenting the testimonial.

**MR. MARRIS**, on rising, entreated the favourable consideration of the meeting. He had accepted the duty now devolved upon him, with an earnest desire to alleviate the burden resting

on the shoulders of his friend, Mr. Dodwell, whose duties, as they were all aware, were that day of a most onerous character. In the circumstances which had arisen—the much-to-be-regretted absence of Mr. Hardy—it had been thought advisable to draw up a brief address, and that address he would proceed to read. But first, he thought it matter of much congratulation, and worthy of much comment, to note the success attending this proposition to “body forth” the feeling in which florists held the works and services of Mr. Wood. The testimonial lying before him was, when the circumstances of the floral body were considered, of large intrinsic value; but, considerable as it was in this respect, it dwindled into nothing, it became absolutely insignificant, when placed in comparison with the esteem and regard, the confidence, the admiration, and the love—yes; he would say, the love—of the hundreds of individuals it represented.—(Cheers.)—And let those individuals who would fain treat truth and manhood as apocryphal, note this testimonial, in its quiet rise, and large response, swelled as it was from every quarter, east, west, north, and south;—from canny and kindly Scotland, and from impulsive Ireland;—and let them, as he fervently prayed they might, learn in the fact set forth, the undeniable truth, “Honesty is the best policy.”—(Loud cheers.)—Mr. M. would not longer detain them; he felt indeed how inadequate he was to do justice to the subject in hand, and would proceed at once to read the address. Mr. M. then read as follows:—

#### ADDRESS TO MR. WOOD.

In presenting you this day with a testimonial from the florists of Great Britain, as an expression of their approbation of your high worth and abilities, we desire fervently to record our thanks for your devoted perseverance in the cause of floricultural literature. Without disparaging the efforts of others, to you eminently belongs the merit of originating and bringing within the reach of the most humble of Flora's devotees, a work high in its moral tone, elevating in its sentiment, and distinguished by the truest gentleness of feeling. And as editor of that excellent work we fervently pray you may be long continued to us, to bring it forth from month to month for years to come; binding us in one common bond of friendship. For your services as a judge—an impartial judge—and the services you have freely rendered to exhibitions, far and wide, we thank you. And last, though hardly least, as a florist; as a man; for your private worth, for your attachment to the noble science we love, and for your eminent *faithfulness*, we record our thanks, fervently praying health and happiness may be your lot, and that for many, many years, you may be spared to us to grace and honour the floral brotherhood of England.—(Loud and continued applause.)

The rising of MR. WOOD was the signal for another burst of cheering. After some delay, silence was restored, when Mr. W. spoke nearly as follows:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I am sure you will believe me, if I declare this to be the proudest moment of my life, the bright spot on the stream of my existence which I shall never forget. I assure you, gentlemen, there is one feeling, and one only, which has possession of my heart—that of infinite gratitude to the florists of England, for this splendid testimonial of their approval and esteem.—(Applause.)—The good opinion of my fellow men, and particularly of my brother florists, I am ever anxious to obtain, and what is more, I am desirous to deserve it.—(Hear, hear.)—If any humble effort of mine has been conducive to the spread of floral knowledge,—if I have been enabled by the assistance of my friends around me, to disseminate right principles on floral and horticultural matters,—if I have endeavoured rather to assuage ill feeling than cause dissensions among the floricultural body,—and if I have, as some of my sanguine friends will say, made a sacrifice of time and convenience for the cause of floriculture, then, gentlemen, merely the *simple avowal*, the *simple acknowledgement* of your feeling in that respect would have been amply sufficient. But, with a liberality truly British, you have made me perhaps the most splendid present that ever florist had given to him before.—(Loud cheering.)—But, gentlemen, much as I appreciate this for its intrinsic value, it is to me beyond all price. I am quite sure, that those of you who are fathers of families, and have children looking to you and loving you, will understand me when I say that my pride will be great in handing down this splendid testimonial as an heirloom to my children.—(Cheers.)—When time with me shall be no more—when I am passed away, I trust they will be enabled with gratitude to feel what the florists of 1851 felt for their father, even with all his failings.—(Cries of “No failings,” and cheers.)—With myself this is truly a thanksgiving day, and I have to thank you for your kindness and for the regard you have always manifested for me for many years. I assure you that much of the success of the *Midland Florist* has depended upon the contributions of many first-rate florists, who, I see, have honoured this board with their presence; and it gives me great pleasure thus publicly to record my thanks for the help, advice, and assistance I have received from my brother florists.—(Cheers.)—As there are many talented gentlemen present, who have abundance to say in the cause of floriculture, I must now resume my seat. Believe me, if I am spared to labour amongst you, year after year, when the hand of time weighs heavily upon me, if there is one thing more than another which will cause the blood to rally to my heart, and my eye to flash with grateful emotion, it will be the recollection of this moment.—(Applause.)—I have now to wish you every blessing and every happiness, and it

comes from my heart, when I say that I believe every one of you, has as much happiness in presenting to me this splendid testimonial, as I assure you I have pleasure in accepting it at your hands.—(Tremendous and prolonged cheering.)

THE CHAIRMAN briefly proposed the next toast. The prominent position taken by his northern friends needed no comment. It came from his heart, when he gave "The northern florists, the tulip demonstration, and its continuation from year to year."

MR. THORNILEY rose to reply. In doing which, he noticed that he had had the honour of taking the principal prize at the show which was held at York, in 1849; and he still ranked amongst the most successful on this occasion, notwithstanding the fact that the climate in his neighbourhood was not so genial as in the south. He believed the northern florists would ever maintain their position, as their operations were based upon the truest foundation, that of cultivating the best feathered and the best flamed flowers. He said feathered, because it *must* be feathered—(hear)—and he said flamed, because it *must* be both flamed and feathered. For twenty years back he had been assured it was the truest and safest foundation, and he understood the London florists were following the steps of their northern brethren more than they ever did before, and were now cultivating the same varieties as in the north. He cordially thanked them for the kind manner in which they had honoured the toast.

MR. WOOD said it devolved on him to propose the next toast. He had a long time felt how gratifying it would be for the northern and southern florists to meet and endeavour to assimilate as much as possible their ideas. He was quite sure that the present meeting at Derby would have a good effect, and he only wished the example would be followed. By such meetings they would be able to get a better idea of each others feelings. He concluded by proposing "The successful exhibitors; and better success to those less fortunate."

MR. ADAMS, the vice-chairman, in responding, expressed his pleasurable surprise, that he, a very young florist, should have been enabled to carry off the prize against the competition of those who had been florists for years. There was everything to encourage everyone who undertook to study and practise the science of floriculture, if they acted upon right principles, in an upright manner. He had been engaged in the cultivation of tulips only three years, but he must say that he had learned more as to their cultivation within the last fortnight, than in the three years which had gone by. He proposed from several considerations, that the tulip show shall be held at Birmingham, next year.

This proposition was seconded by the CHAIRMAN, and shortly afterwards put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

MR. I. COLK, of Birmingham (editor of the *Midland Magazine*), spoke to the proposition. With the assistance of his friend, Mr. Haines, and with the co-operation of the present meeting, he would pledge himself to use his best endeavours, if spared, to realize, in 1852, the excellent arrangements of the present day. One only point would he desire to see carried further forward, viz. absolute purity in the tulip.—(Cheers.)

THE CHAIRMAN then rose, and in a speech of much humour, avowing himself "not in his cups," returned thanks for the unsuccessful exhibitors. All he could say was, that when he got back to London, he could do no other than throw all the blame of his inglorious defeat by a mere three-year old on the shoulders of his friend Mr. Turner, to whom he had entrusted something like sixteen blooms for exhibition.—(Laughter.)—He was fairly beaten, but must attribute it to the bad usage of Mr. Turner, as he had not seen them for some time, and therefore could not have had any hand in it. It should be, however, his anxious endeavour to do better on the next occasion.

MR. WOODHOUSE gave as the next toast "The floricultural press." The exhibition that day showed the high state of perfection into which floriculture had been brought in this country. Many of the specimens approached nearly the standard of perfection; and he attributed the result in a great measure to the influence and ability of the floricultural press. But it was not merely as to its influence on their productions that he commended to their notice the floricultural press; it was with heartfelt satisfaction he referred to the effect it was producing on themselves. To be a member, a respected or successful member of that press, it was necessary to preach and practically to exemplify the high philosophy contained in the precept, "Let brotherly love continue." And he saw with sincere pleasure the rich harvest already ripening around them, and firmly believed in the continued extension of the great field of floriculture.—(Cheers.)—He would not longer detain them.

MR. COLK suitably responded.

MR. SADDLER said he wished to propose the health of a gentleman who was absent,—a person whose name would last as long as this county had a name and place in the history of Great Britain—one who had signalized himself by his transcendent ability in rendering this country capable of exhibiting before the assembled world the universal industry of mankind. He gave them the health of Mr. Paxton, who liked best to be known as the gardener, simply, of a very distinguished nobleman of this county. After some further eulogistic allusions, Mr. Saddler resumed his seat, amid much applause.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN proposed "The health of the judges."

MR. MARRIS, one of the judges, rose to respond to the toast proposed by the vice-chairman, in doing which, he said, he

considered a few meetings such as this of to-day would render the assumed difference between the northern and southern tulip growers merely one of imagination.

MR. DODWELL, though entreating the indulgence of the meeting, from the hoarseness and indisposition he was suffering under, could not allow the next toast to pass into other hands. He gave "The chairman and the southern florists," and proud he felt in the pleasure of proposing it, and the high privilege he enjoyed in the knowledge of Mr. Edwards. His (Mr. E.'s) enthusiastic devotion to floricultural pursuits, his unbounded liberality, his indomitable energy, his untiring perseverance in everything tending to advance the commonweal—known from Land's-end to John O'Groat's House—needed not the faint tribute of his (Mr. D.'s) praise to grace them in their acceptance.—(Cheers.)—And well could he (Mr. D.) bear testimony to the energy and ability of his southern friends. Let all imitate them in their readiness to meet at a common goal. Let all frankly and with candour meet each other, for discussion and observation, and he (Mr. D.) felt assured, we should rapidly become better men and better florists, and differences now asserted or assumed would vanish into thin air.—(Cheers.) He (Mr. D.) had never grown tulips in his life, but he felt great interest in everything tending to the advancement of floriculture, and weak and incapable, and much wanting, as he felt, and very truly felt, the part he had taken in the present meeting had been, still he felt it as a pleasure and a privilege to take a part, having an earnest faith that good must come from the diffusion of knowledge consequent upon these gatherings, and the clearing out of doubt and distrust.—(Hear, hear, and applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN briefly and suitably replied. Having done which, he proposed "The health of Mr. Adams, the vice-president," which was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

MR. ADAMS returned thanks.

THE CHAIRMAN begged attention to the next toast. What would the magnificent exhibition they had that day witnessed have been without the contributions of their professional friends? The *Florist*, in an excellent article on horticultural societies, remarks, "Wherever societies of this kind exist, there the best gardening in all its branches will be found," and the Midland Horticultural Society, in the exhibition of this day, gave ample proof of the truthfulness of that remark. If their exhibition were not so extensive as that at Chiswick, or "the Park," it was quite extensive enough to show the intrinsic ability of the various competitors; and if they could not boast of a Mr. Lawrence, or a Cole, they had their Bayley, and their Jackson, and long he trusted they might be spared to note the splendid results of their generous rivalry. And it spoke well of the discernment of the local nurserymen, to note *their*

appreciation of the show; and depend upon it they were quite right, for wherever the best gardening was found, there the nurseryman's business was most profitably conducted. He gave them with much satisfaction, "The gentlemen's gardeners connected with the Midland Horticultural Society."—(Much applause.)

MR. WOOD said the toast he had now to propose ought really, if honour was to be inferred by the order of precedence, to have been placed next after those of "the Queen," and "Prince Albert and the Royal Family." Sir Walter Scott had pithily remarked, the matter of a lady's letter was always to be found in the postscript, and really he (Mr. W.) thought the programme he held in his hand was an illustration of the rule. He gave them "The health of Mr. Dodwell, their excellent secretary," and well he trusted, his mantle might descend on the future servants of this great meeting.—(Cheers.)—Associated as he (Mr. W.) had been with the committee, he was well able to judge of the energy, the ability, and perseverance of his friend—energy which overcame all opposition, ability which was equal to every emergence, and perseverance which nothing could palsy.—(Cheers.)—And this was not all; that meeting would well understand him when he referred to circumstances in which the committee had been placed,—to those practices which had threatened, and tarnished, as a plague spot, the fair fame of floriculture. And he was bound to record the admiration he (Mr. W.) had felt, in observing the quiet equanimity with which Mr. Dodwell had borne the abuse, the vituperation, and misrepresentation which had been liberally showered upon him. And what was it that enabled him to bear up under the hard work, and hard words, which had fallen upon him? It was because his heart was right—because the "still small voice" told him he was vindicating the right, that he had borne it; and when that was the case, a man could hear anything.—(Cheers.)—Some had prognosticated, "the meeting would be a failure:" this meeting would answer for that; and he only hoped this gathering would be the precursor of many others, in other parts of the kingdom, so that by these means, dissensions and disunion might be completely eradicated from amongst them.—(Hear, hear.)—Some perhaps might think that he (Mr. W.) ought not to propose the health of Mr. Dodwell; but if there was one man more than another to whom he owed the splendid testimonial just presented to him, it was his friend, Mr. Dodwell,—(hear)—and he should be wanting in common gratitude if he could not propose his good health.—(Cheers.)

Drunk with three times three.

MR. DODWELL gratefully thanked the meeting for the manner in which it had received the proposition of his excellent friend. If he seemed to accept the compliment which had



been so kindly rendered to him, it was in no gratification of a poor self-elation, a miserable vanity—but that he might use their applause as a lever to move others to become more ardent, more earnest, more devoted, more determined to be florists.—(Cheers.)—For why had he (Mr. D.) been successful? Why had they so kindly and so liberally showered their plaudits upon him? Whilst they (the meeting) had been so generously honouring him, he (Mr. D.) had been pondering on the cause of his honour, and he could only account for the success which had been given to him—the honour which had been so kindly shewn to him, in the fact that he (Mr. D.) had *honoured floriculture*—that he had rendered to Flora, *respect, as well as worship*. There was an old axiom,—respect your vocation, and it will cause you to be respected—and he entreated his florist friends to give this a place in their memories. It had been a source of earnest gratulation to him, that the innovations he had felt it his duty to advise the committee to adopt, had been so cordially, and so generally, he might almost say unanimously, received; and more especially was it a subject of rejoicing, that the efforts which he had made to secure to the honest exhibiter his hard-earned honours, had received at their hands so hearty a co-operation. But there had been an expression, and from some friends whose opinions he was bound to respect, that only for fraudulent showing should an exhibiter be excluded; and that evil speaking,—wilful, deliberate, misrepresentation,—and fraudulent showing, were widely different. He (Mr. D.) certainly agreed with his friends. There was a difference; and with their patience for one moment, he would describe that difference. Shakspeare—and surely he needed no better authority—says,

“ Who steals my *purse* steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;  
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;  
But he that filches from me my good name,  
Robs me of that which not enriches him,  
And makes me poor indeed.”

This was the difference which he (Mr. D.) thought existed between the fraudulent exhibiter and the cowardly calumniator; and he thought at least as large a measure of punishment should be meted to the latter as to the former.—(Cheers.)—He (Mr. D.) did indeed desire peace, but peace was inconsistent with an abnegation of discipline and order in their households; and the floral body in this, in no respect differed from the responsibility of individuals.—(Cheers.)—Once more he thanked them for the honour they had rendered to him—for the patience with which they had listened to him—for the treat their fine flowers had given him—and lastly, and most emphatically, for the unanimity and kindly feeling which had that day existed among them.—(Loud applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.



## ON RAISING SEEDLINGS.

I AM not by any means a first-rate scholar, therefore you must, pray, correct any slips of the pen that I may make; but seeing the utility of your little work, and also being aware that anything which is practical, however humble the source, will find acceptance, if calculated to be of service to your readers, I beg to offer my mite, namely, my experience, in raising seedlings, hybridizing, or cross breeding, &c.

When I first began to adopt this plan, now nearly thirty years ago, I did it without thought as to what was best to do. I had no knowledge of families or species, but thought I had only to get the farina from one plant, no matter how different, and apply it to the stigma of another, and if seed resulted, I supposed my experiment had succeeded; but I was undeceived when these seeds vegetated and grew, and produced only similar plants to the parent. As I obtained information (by reading), I found this would not do; and at last I became convinced that an apple would cross with an apple, but I could not cross an apple with a plum. I found that peas and beans would not mix, and if I have tried once, I have tried a dozen times, to impregnate a currant with a gooseberry. This was the summit of my ambition. If I could but get currants with berries as big as gooseberries, then I thought I should be conferring a great public good, and my fortune would be made; but here I was always doomed to be disappointed, for though both are called "Ribes," and are nearly related, they will not, as far as my experience goes, impregnate one with the other. A short time ago, a friend of mine made a wonderful dis-

covery. He tried to impregnate a musk plant with the farina of a verbenas, and when the musk plant produced seeds, he supposed he had succeeded; but this spring, all the young plants were *musk*. Now how much time and trouble is lost in these attempts, which, if turned in a right direction, might bring forth something grand. I see you have crossed the *Lilium speciosum* with the Tiger lily. I should be glad to know if any have vegetated; for if they should succeed, no doubt the progeny will be both hardy and handsome. Some of the family might be tried otherwise. I think something like this would do, and I shall try as many as I can:—The long white lily (*Lilium longiflorum*) crossed with the Tiger lily, and *vice versa*. We might then expect a lily with a long orange tube, spotted with black, or perhaps half a dozen other forms. Then there is the pretty scarlet Martagon lily. Suppose this was crossed with the *Lilium longiflorum*. There is also the common tall white lily of the gardens, a beautiful plant. Why not cross this with a dark spotted variety? I am sure there is enough variety in this class of plants alone to ensure a large fund of amusement, as well as profit, to anyone who will devote himself to it. I have turned my attention to hybridizing rhododendrons. These I have crossed with the yellow azalea. Then I have impregnated the *Catawbiense* with *Victoria*, a dark purple, and with some of the dark crimson varieties; and I have a very promising batch of seedlings, some of which are blooming, and very satisfactorily too. I think much might be done in hardy shrubs. Would *Glycine sinensis* hybridize with the laburnum? *Cytisus* will with *cytissus*, and both are pea-shaped flowers. It would be worth while trying. Then look at roses. I read with pleasure Mr. Willison's experiments with his seeds. If Mr. Willison is so fortunate in raising varieties, why are we so dependant on foreigners? Why not set about raising for ourselves, and *catch, pass, and beat* them, as we have done the Dutch, in tulips. I think

home-raised varieties would be more hardy and suitable for our climate; particularly the Tea and Chinese varieties. We should not be so often disappointed in varieties that will not open well, requiring a warmer and drier climate than our own. I have a quantity of seedling strawberries, raised from the British Queen, crossed with Keen's Seedling and Myatt's Eleanor. I should like to get from them something as good in flavour and size as the former, with the rich colour of the latter, and I make no doubt I shall succeed. Amongst the seedlings I have one that has singular variegated foliage, but whether the sport will be permanent time only will tell. If the fruit is good for little, it will, I think, make a desirable rock plant. I have many other seedlings on which I have experimented, and on which I will report to you as I see them bloom. But I must not close without telling you that I have been much disappointed in the scarlet rhubarbs—at least those that are called such; for though several are pink or red outside, they are green within. A neighbour has a seedling something in advance in this respect; it is not, however, large. Nevertheless we have agreed to commence with this sort, and make a sowing every year, till we improve; then sow from the best, and so on. I think you will say, that though in a small way, yet it is a right one. I wish you every success in your work.

ROBERT ELLIOTT.



### ON CLASS SHOWING.

#### TO THE FLORISTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GENTLEMEN—As one of the judges at the great national tulip show, held at Derby, on the 27th ult. I cannot silently pass by the opportunity which that event afforded, without protesting against the unwise policy of any longer continuing the restrictive clause

which permits but one flower of a sort to be placed in the class.

Where is the florist who attended this beautiful exhibition that could, without regret, view meritorious flowers unrewarded, and not feel the inefficiency of the rule which *compelled* the judges to pass them by unnoticed, besides *preventing* their placing the *best* flowers entered for *competition* in the classes?

For a lengthened period I have been fully aware of the evil tendency of this regulation, and lamented its continuance; yet looked forward with anxiety to see it abolished, and sincerely hope the time has now arrived.

After the *example* we have had of its *unsatisfactory working*, I trust the discernment of the florists of England will induce them to put their veto against its continuance. Let it not be said that the growers of the midland counties are any longer disposed to countenance such a burlesque on free competition. A *large majority* of florists in the metropolitan and southern districts repudiate the idea of this mode of showing altogether, and I know an extensive cultivator and excellent judge, far north, who would be delighted to see the restriction removed. Within my recollection, we had a similar but more stringent rule in our own society, *prohibiting* any member taking more than two prizes in a class, and preventing the same variety being placed more than once: these, I am happy to say, have long since been removed, and our classes are now *open to all competitors*, whether the flowers are in *duplicate* or not.

It has to be remembered, that exhibiting in stands was in former days rarely resorted to. Hybridization was imperfectly understood, or, at all events, not so generally practised as in the present day. New varieties were not ushered forth to the extent they now are; and the chances of success against the raisers of seedlings, quoted by Hogg and others, in their treatises, bear no comparison with the results *obtained* by florists in modern times. In fact, an

unparalleled advance has been made in every branch of floriculture, requiring the introduction of new rules, and *enforcing* the *necessity* of revising existing ones.

The main question at issue appears to be this, and on its merits or demerits let it *stand* or *fall*. What is the legitimate purpose of class showing? Every unprejudiced mind must admit it to be the only *sure* method of testing seedlings *singly*, and to give *full effect* to the same, the *best variety* should be *admitted in competition against them unrestricted and without limit*. It is well known that exhibiting seedlings in stands is *no real criterion of their excellence*, and therefore not free from objection. Four good flowers in a stand of six *have* been known to take the precedence, and therefore, as regards *seedlings*, no satisfactory result is obtained by this method; but in *open* class showing, I submit you have an *unfailing* test of the *severest character* that a seedling variety *can* be subjected to; and if this ordeal is successfully passed, its reputation is decided, its value enhanced, and the fortunate raiser has an opportunity of reaping the reward of his exertions. *This is no theory*: the plan has for some time been *practically* carried out at Cambridge, where Headly's King James and Venus both monopolized a considerable portion of the class, and have they not realized the expectations formed of them?

There is yet another, and not the least evil arising from limited class showing. Take the case of a young cultivator, with perhaps a couple of bulbs of the most approved varieties, and consider how remote his chance of obtaining a place in the class, under the present arrangement, when opposed by the possessor of a dozen or more. To a young beginner a fair start is everything; but disappointment at the onset frequently disheartens and causes him to abandon the pursuit, when a more liberal policy would probably secure him to your ranks.

I have endeavoured, though perhaps imperfectly,

to lay before you the purpose for which class showing appears eminently intended, and trust that those growers who so fondly adhere to old customs, will be led to relinquish them, when their *evil effects* are so *manifest*. At the projected exhibition of tulips, at Birmingham, next year, I trust we shall see the classes free from any restriction, and that *stained cups and stamens* may be announced as *disqualifying points*. We shall then be enabled to appreciate to its fullest extent our beautiful queen of the garden, in its unblemished beauty.

The Derby committee of management cannot be directly chargeable with the evils complained of. To a great extent the followers in the track of their predecessors; but could they have foreseen the depreciating tendency of the restrictions adverted to, I am certain their removal would have been effected. Whatever alterations they introduced, are *acknowledged improvements*, and are worthy of the attention of the Birmingham committee.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

ROBERT MARRIS.

Leicester, 13th June, 1851.

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### Part II.

## NEW, RARE, OR GOOD FRUITS, FLOWERS, PLANTS, TREES, AND VEGETABLES.

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### GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

**LE TITIEN.**—A very beautiful new horseshoe-leaf geranium. The trusses of flowers are above the average, and are bright carmine.

**GOLDEN ADMIRATION.**—A new variegated geranium. Flowers freely; brilliant scarlet.

**KING OF NEPAUL GERANIUM.**—This variety is of dwarf habit, and well adapted for bedding purposes. It has a large truss of bright scarlet flowers.

**DELICATA (Ambrose).**—A fancy geranium, of first-rate quality. White, with a bright deep pink spot in the upper petals.

**MARION (Henderson).**—Also a fancy flower, and very pretty, with a dense mass of blooms. The upper petals are deep scarlet, with a neat white edge; the under ones are white, with a margin of pink.

**TAGELIA BITUMINOSA.**—A very attractive greenhouse climbing plant, with small pea-shaped flowers, of a rich yellow colour. It blossoms most profusely, and is a decided acquisition to this tribe of plants.

The following very pretty plants are also adapted for bedding out in the summer season:—

**CALCEOLARIA SULPHUREA SPLENDENS.**—A very fine shrubby yellow.

**CALCEOLARIA SULTAN.**—A rich and fine crimson.

**HELIOTROPIUM BERNEDIANUM.**—A new variety and a nice addition. It is darker than most others, nearly approaching purple.

**SALVIA AMABILIS.**—This has small flowers, which are produced in spikes; they are blue, with white centre, and are very neat and attractive.

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## HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS.

**RHODODENDRON WOOLERII.**—Flowers have a variegated appearance; light blush, blotched with a darker shade. Distinct and beautiful.

**RHODODENDRON BLATTEUM.**—Pink, shaded with darker colour. The truss of flowers is fine, each being strongly spotted.



**RHODODENDRON GLOIRE DE GANDAVENSIS.**—Fine truss and good habit. Flowers white, very beautifully spotted.

**RHODODENDRON SUPERBISSIMUM ALBUM.**—Excellent form, with a large truss of flowers, blush, edged with pink.

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### THE EDITOR'S RECORD.

"These things we would buy ourselves, and therefore recommend them."

**WILLISON'S ALPHA POTENTILLA.**—This is a very beautiful hardy perennial herbaceous plant. It is rich yellow, the lower part of each petal being dark crimson, and the upper edge deeply margined with salmon colour. One of the most showy and pretty we have seen for some time.

**WILLISON'S TRIUMPHANT ROSE.**—A very striking variety. The flower is a peculiar shade of bright pink, unlike any other that we know of. The odour is especially fine and powerful, and the foliage of the plant is bold and glossy. It is a hybrid tea rose.

**LIGHTBODY'S KOSCIUSKO.**—A splendid feathered bybløemen tulip. We have seen it several times in a flamed state, and admired it for its purity and general style. Mr. Lightbody favoured us the other day with a new break—a perfect feather, uniting unsullied purity to a style of marking which must please everyone. The feather was broad, well diffused, and as dark as Louis XVI. We should pronounce it one of the gems of the season.

**CALCEOLARIA GRANDISSIMA (Willison).**—These are now so numerous that novelty of character is hard to be met with. We selected the above from numerous fine seedlings, by the same grower. It is large and of fine form; the ground rich cream colour, strongly marked with bright plum.

## EXTRACTS, HINTS, AND RECOLLECTIONS.



TO RAISE FRESH VARIETIES OF NARCISSI. (by E. Leeds, Esq.)—To obtain good varieties, it is needful, the previous season, to plant the roots of some of each kind in pots, and to bring them into the greenhouse, in spring, to flower, so as to obtain pollen of the late-flowering kinds, to cross with those which otherwise would have passed away before these were in flower. With me the plants always seed best in the open ground. When the seed-vessel begins to swell, the flower stems should be carefully tied up, and watched until the seed turns black. I do not wait till the seed-vessel bursts, as many seeds in that case fall to the ground and are lost; but take them off when mature, with a portion of the stem, which I insert in the earth, in a seed pot or pan provided for their reception. I place them in a north aspect, and the seeds in due season are shed, as it were naturally, into the pot of earth. I allow the seeds to harden for a month, on the surface, before covering them with half an inch depth of sandy soil. The soil should be two-thirds pure loam, and one-third sharp sand; the drainage composed of rough and turfy soil. In October, I plunge the seed pots in a cold frame, facing the south; and the young plants begin to appear in December and throughout the winter, according to their kinds and the mildness of the weather. It is needful, in their earliest stages, to look well after slugs and snails.—*Magazine of Botany.*

YORKSHIRE FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. —We are glad to hear that a society is about being formed, with the above designation, under the highest patronage in the county; and it is proposed to hold its meetings at the same time and in the same vicinity as the Yorkshire Agricultural Society. It will

be open to all England; and not only will encouragement be given to all descriptions of plants and flowers, but prizes will be awarded for the best description of garden tools, ornamental wirework, and for the best preventives against insects, birds, &c.

**GLASS STRUCTURES FOR THE CULTIVATION OF WATER PLANTS.**—The *Victoria Regia* is now, comparatively speaking, within the reach of most people who are enabled to erect a suitable conservatory. Messrs. Weeks have succeeded (by protecting it during the winter) in blooming it in the open air; and as glass is so cheap, we doubt not that many aquariums will be constructed, not only for it but many others of the same family. Messrs. Knight & Perry have lately erected one on a large scale, and amongst a large collection they have the following, which are rare and beautiful:—*Nelumbium album flore pleno*, a water lily with double white flowers; *Nelumbium luteum*, with beautiful yellow flowers; *Nymphæa rubra*, splendid deep pink blossoms. To these may be added, *Nymphæa pygmæa*, the Tom Thumb of water lilies; with *N. Stellata*, *N. Cyana*, *N. Dentata*, &c.

**THE PURPLE FONTAINBLEAU GRAPE.**—Some ten or twelve years ago, in early autumn, when in the garden of the late Mr. Scott, a retired agriculturist, then living at Wenden, near Saffron Walden, he directed my attention to a grape vine, against a south wall, covered with fruit, although very young. He stated that a friend had recently brought it from France, under the name of the “Muscat of Fontainbleau,” and that it was the earliest and most profuse bearer he had ever met with. I may mention that he was a great collector of grapes, and had a great number of varieties. I received some cuttings from the vine in question, and have since cultivated it extensively. It has amply borne out all that Mr. Scott reported of it. Its berries are of a very light purple, in size a little larger than the Burgundy, and round; its

bunches are also clustered like it, but they are larger; its young shoots and leaves are *very* thickly covered with down, it is very hardy, and its fruit ripens freely in any aspect to the S.E., S., or S.W., in those parts of England where grapes ripen in the open air. But its most wonderful feature is its great fertility, every branch producing from two to three bunches. Everyone having a nook with a suitable aspect, ought to plant a vine of this sort, and every cottager might make it a source of profit. One of my young vines, trained to a stake, and only six feet high, bore, last season (1850), fifty bunches. Finding no muscat flavour in it (it has a brisk sweet flavour), I have ventured to change its name, and to call it as above.—T. R., in *Beck's Florist and Fruitist*.

At Montreal, in Canada, a botanical society has been formed. Amongst very many plants, shrubs, fruits, &c. which have been exhibited, there was a seedling apple, named St. Antoine Hall. It is described as a large and fine-looking fruit, dark red, with a very shining skin, as if varnished. It keeps well, and is a great bearer; in fact, so heavy have been the crops, that the tree has suffered severely by the branches being broken. It is a first-rate kitchen apple.

The original Blenheim Orange apple tree is now dead. All that remains of it is a mere shell, about ten feet high, with a large hole in the centre. It stands within about ten feet of the wall of Blenheim Park. It appears that it was raised by a person named Kempster, and is still known in the neighbourhood as Kempster's Pippin.—*Gardener's Chron.*

There is now (April 7) in the garden here (Tetton House, Taunton), a scarlet rhododendron, with one thousand two hundred and sixteen trusses of flowers on it. Each of the trusses consists of from twelve to eighteen blossoms. The height of the tree is nine feet, and the circumference forty-nine.

## Part III.

## REVIEWS.

BECK'S FLORIST, FRUITIST, AND GARDEN MISCELLANY.  
No. 42.

WE have in this excellent periodical some practical articles of great value. Amongst others, A Hint on the Out-door Culture of Tea-scented Roses—New Calceolarias—Culture of the Cineraria—Storing Apples—Herbaceous Plants for Bedding—Descriptive Lists of Fruits, &c. Not the least interesting are, Notes from the Log Book of an Erratic Man. They are written in a beautiful spirit. Some may say that they are not *floricultural*. We say that they bear that way; and as the *foil* is said to add to the brilliancy of the diamond, so do these excellent papers increase the value of the work, in contradistinction to the everlasting *culture of this and culture of the other*, which all professional periodicals abound in. If the *Florist* has not an extended circulation, all we can say is, *it ought to have*.

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THE GARDENER'S MAGAZINE OF BOTANY. Part 17.

THE illustrations are, *Pultenaea ericoides*, a very beautiful greenhouse plant from Australia. The flowers are pea-shaped, and are clustered together at the points of the shoots; they are yellow and purple, and produced in great profusion. It will be a most excellent plant for exhibition. It bloomed for the first time in Messrs. Henderson's nursery, Pineapple-place, in 1850. *Erica Leeana* var. *viridis*, a green-flowering heath. *Episcia bicolor*, a stove plant of some beauty; and what to us is the most interesting, figures of three hybrid narcissi, namely, *N. poculiformis elegans*, *N. Leedsii*, and *N. major superbus*,

raised by E. Leeds, Esq., of St. Ann's, Manchester. The system adopted by this gentleman, in hybridizing, and in raising seedlings, we give in another place. There is also a neat figure of a pretty greenhouse fern, *Adiantum reniforme*; with numerous wood engravings. The most interesting articles are, Agency of Quicklime—Records of the Proceedings of the Horticultural and Floricultural Societies—Visits to Remarkable Gardens—and a most interesting description of Variegated Plants.

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### QUERIES.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEEES.—Will Mr. Jonathan Jackson, of Deighton, or any other friend, make, during the coming blooming season, such notes as will enable him to give us in the autumn, a descriptive list of, say not less than six of the best varieties in cultivation in the West Riding? I think it would be interesting, and I am sure the midlands would readily return the compliment. We know tolerably well what are most approved by our southern friends, and know also the varieties in cultivation with them, but of *the points* of varieties cultivated in the West Riding, we know very little. Mr. Jackson will, I am sure, confer a benefit, by describing his own and friends' productions.

E. S. DODWELL.

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### CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS,

FOR JULY.



In the pit, or greenhouse, abundance of care will be necessary to keep down insects by fumigation. This can be done in several ways. Perhaps as easy a plan as any is to procure a small wire seive, raise it from the floor on three or four small inverted pots, and place in the centre some hot cokes, on which put the tobacco; the draught from beneath will cause it to burn effectually. It will be advisable also to have a cover of calico or canvass, for the top of the greenhouse. This will shade the plants, and obviate the necessity of so much watering, besides prolonging the bloom. *Geraniums* that are out of

flower may be cut down, and the cuttings put into a free and light soil. It is not absolutely necessary that they should be covered with a handglass, as they will root very well without. *Calceolarias* also, as the bloom fades, should be cut down. *Roses*, *fuchsias*, &c. will want carefully attending to. In fact, the artizan's little pit ought now to be in the height of its beauty.

In florists' flowers, propagate *pinks* and *pansies*. If any early pipings of the former have taken root, let them be planted out on well prepared beds, watering and shading till they have taken root. Water *dahlias* frequently, mulch the surface of the soil with very rotten manure, and attend to the tying as the plants advance. *Auriculas* and *polyanthus*es are neither of them very partial to the hot sunny weather of this month; a shady situation is absolutely indispensable: they are too apt, amongst the numerous demands on the florist's attention at this time of the year, to be neglected. *Carnations* and *picotees* are later than usual, this season, but on the whole looking well. These will want occasional doses of weak liquid manure, with the usual care of tying, &c.

In the other departments, *roses* will claim particular attention. They may now be successfully budded. Those which have made growth this year will be apt to be blown out; this must be guarded against by tying. The rose chaffer, or, as it is provincially called, the bracken clock, is especially destructive to the blooms, eating away the petals, and most sadly disfiguring them. The yellow roses, *Harrisonii* and *Persian*, appear much subject to their attacks. We have seen the heads of these roses preserved from their depredations by simply throwing over them a piece of Nottingham lace, which may often be bought unbleached very cheap, for this purpose. Mulching and watering roses in dry weather, will be found highly beneficial to the blooms. *Dephineums*, *phloxes*, and tall-growing *perennials* will require support. *Stocks*, *asters*, &c. should have abundance of water, in dry weather. *Hollyhocks* must be staked, not tying three or four stems together, like a faggot of wood, but giving each stem a separate stake. This will be found rather more expensive, but the increased beauty of the plants will amply repay the outlay. *Pæonies* are now beautifully in flower. We mean particularly the section *albiflora*. Our specimens are in wire cradles, by which means the habit of the plants is fully perceived.

In the vegetable garden, *early cabbage* should be sown by the middle of the month. The King (Waite's) has proved itself the earliest and best in this neighbourhood. Improved Nonpareil and Enfield Market, are also good varieties. Put out all sorts of *greens*. It is getting somewhat late, but spare ground had better be occupied. Water *celery* with liquid manure. Stir the soil between all growing crops; it checks and destroys weeds, whilst it is beneficial to the plants.

## FLORAL EXHIBITIONS.

## NEWARK AURICULA SHOW.

Eight Blooms.—1. Grosvenor Hodgkinson, Esq., Booth's Freedom, Page's Champion, Fletcher's Ne plus ultra, Smith's Britannia, Ashton's Bonny Lass, Taylor's Glory, Netherwood's Othello, and Queen of the Alps. 2. W. H. Caparn, Heath's Emerald, Beeston's Appollo, Fletcher's Ne plus ultra, Warris's Union, Lightbody's Fair Maid, Wood's Delight, Kenyon's Freedom, and Kettleby's True Blue.

*Green-edged.*

- 1 Wood's Lord Lascelles, W. H. Caparn
- 2 Page's Champion, G. Hodgkinson.

*Grey-edged.*

- 1 Fletcher's Ne plus ultra, W. H. Caparn.
- 2 Wood's Lord Lascelles, ditto.

*White-edged.*

- 1 Ashworth's Regular, W. H. Caparn.
- 2 Taylor's Favourite, G. Hodgkinson

*Selfs.*

- 1 Barker's Nonsuch, W. H. Caparn.
- 2 Hufton's Squire Mundy, ditto.

*Alpines.*

- 1 Conspicua, G. Hodgkinson, Esq.
- 2 King of the Alps, ditto.

## LEEDS CENTRAL FLORAL SOCIETY.

At the Golden Cock Inn.

The premium for the best bloom was awarded to Mr. Wm. Dobbings, for his splendid specimen, Mary Ann.

1st Pan of Auriculas. Green Hero, Complete, Catherine, and Othello, W. Dobbings. 2nd. Lady Ann Wilbraham, Catherine, Mary Ann, True Blue.

*Green-edged.*

- 1 Lady Ann Wilbraham, J. Bramma.
- 2 Green Hero, W. Dobbings.
- 3 Lovely Ann, T. Moore.
- 4 Standard, W. Dobbings.

*Grey-edged.*

- 1 Mary Ann, W. Dobbings.
- 2 Complete, ditto.
- 3 Conqueror, ditto.
- 4 Ne plus ultra, ditto.

*White-edged.*

- 1 Catherine, W. Dobbings.
- 2 Venus, J. Bramma.
- 3 Regulator, J. Fryer.
- 4 Pillar of Beauty, ditto.

*Selfs.*

- 1 Othello, W. Dobbings.

- 2 True Blue, J. Bramma.
- 3 Seedling, J. Fryer.
- 4 Othello, J. Bramma.

*Alpines.*

- 1 Fair Ellen, T. Moore.
- 2 Barston's Seedling, J. Bramma.
- 3 Seedling, J. Fryer.
- 4 Fair Rosamond, T. Moore.

## POLYANTHUSES.

*Dark Ground.*

- 1 Sovereign, J. Bramma.
- 2 Seedling, T. Moore.
- 3 Sovereign, J. Bramma.

*Red Ground.*

- 1 Bullock's Lancer, J. Fryer.
- 2 Seedling, T. Moore.
- 3 Seedling, J. Bramma.

## AMATEUR TULIP SOCIETY,

At the Horns Tavern, Kennington, London, Thursday, May 29.

Stands of Nine Blooms.—1. J. Edwards, Esq. Holloway, Triomphe Royale, Optimus, Cleopatra, Princess Royal, Cerise Blanche, Claudiana, Polyphemus, Triumph de Lisle, Pilot. 2. C. L. Crook, Esq. Brixton, Roi de Siam, Claudiana, May's Ulysses, Royal George, Vivid, La Tendresse, Bijou des Amateurs, Triomphe Royale, Strong's King. 3. S. Sanders, Esq. Staines, Royal George, Strong's Queen, Cerise Belleforme, Polyphemus, Salvator Rosa, Marshal Soult, Rose Brilliant, Camuse de Craix, General Barneville. 4. P. Wallace, Esq. Petersham, Holincs's King, Rose Astonishing, Vivid, Polyphemus, Bijou des



Amateurs, Catalini, Lucetta, Marshall Sout, David. 5. I. F. Holmes, Esq. Hoxton, Franciscus Primus, Triomphe Royale, Ponceau très Blanc, Polyphemus, Holmes's King, Surpass Cat. Aglaia, Vivid, Lalla Rookh.

Stands of Three Tricolors.—1. Mr. Crook, Milo, Bella Donna, William IV. 2. Akers Sansom, Miss Porter, Carlo Dolce. 3. Mr. Wallace, Carlo Dolce, Ariadne, Ivanhoe.

Best Three Roses.—1. Mr. Edwards, Triomphe Royale. 2. Mr. Bancks, Catalini. 3. Mr. Wallace, Aglaia.

Best Three Byblœmens.—1. Mr. Delaforce, John Delaforce (new). 2. Mr. Wallace, Holmes's King. 3. Mr. Sanders, Cleopatra.

Best Three Bizarres.—1. Rev. Mr. Jephson, Vivid. 2. Mr. Holmes, Vivid. 3. Mr. Lane, Strong's King.

### TULIP SHOW,

At Lancaster, May 21st.

Pan of Six.—Defiance, Black Baguet, Walworth, Albion, Bienfait, Rous des Anis, J. Richardson.

#### *Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Defiance, J. Richardson.
- 2 Goud Beurs, ditto.
- 3 Emperor Charles, ditto.
- 4 Trafalgar, J. Hargreaves.
- 5 Unknown, J. Richardson.
- 6 Old Duchess, J. Hargreaves.
- 7 Crown Prince, T. Wilson, Esq.

#### *Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Lustre, J. Richardson.
- 2 Surpass Lacantique, J. Walmsley.
- 3 Liberty, Miss Hargreaves.
- 4 Grand Cairo, J. Hargreaves.
- 5 Albion, J. Richardson.
- 6 Madame de France, ditto.
- 7 Carlo Dolce, J. Walmsley.

#### *Feathered Byblœmens.*

- 1 Baguet, J. Richardson.
- 2 Cheshire Hero, J. Walmsley.
- 3 Washington, Miss Hargreaves.
- 4 Victoria, J. Richardson.
- 5 Incomparable, Duchess of Hamilton.
- 6 Bienfait, J. Richardson.
- 7 Gastilla, ditto.

#### *Flamed Byblœmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, J. Richardson.
- 2 Wurtemberg, ditto.
- 3 Black Knight, J. Walmsley.

- 4 Victorine, J. Richardson.
- 5 Buckley's Beauty, J. Walmsley.
- 6 Esmeralda, ditto.
- 7 Louis XVI., J. Richardson.

#### *Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Duc de Bronte, J. Richardson.
- 2 Dolittle, Miss Hargreaves.
- 3 Princess Royal, J. Richardson.
- 4 Lady Crane, ditto.
- 5 Andromeda, J. Walmsley.
- 6 Walworth, J. Richardson.
- 7 Duchess of Newcastle, J. Walmsley.

#### *Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Duchess of Newcastle, J. Walmsley.
- 2 Andromeda, ditto.
- 3 Heroine, ditto.
- 4 Unique, J. Hargreaves.
- 5 Royal de Roi, J. Richardson.
- 6 Rose Vesta, W. Ford, Esq.
- 7 Lord Duncan, J. Hargreaves.

#### *Selfs.*

- Best Bizarre.—Julius Cæsar, J. Walmsley.  
 Best Byblœmen.—Falerius, ditto.  
 Best Rose.—Andromeda, J. Richardson.  
 Best Yellow.—Min d'Or, J. Hargreaves.  
 Best White.—White Flag, J. Richardson.

### TULIP SHOW,

At the house of Mrs. Horrocks, Navigation Inn, Lancashire Hill, May 24.

Premier Prize.—Charles X., W. Alsop.

Maiden Prize.—Waterloo, J. Pearson.

#### *Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Charles X., J. Morris.
- 2 Waterloo, S. Brown.
- 3 Crown Prince, J. Morris.
- 4 Due de Savoy, J. Clayton.
- 5 Apollo, S. Brown.
- 6 Scholes's Delight, T. Simpson.
- 7 Trafalgar, J. Hardy.
- 8 Catafalque, J. Clayton.

#### *Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 San Joe, W. Alsop.
- 2 Lacantique, J. Morris.
- 3 Liberty, J. Hardy.
- 4 Unknown, G. Greaves.

- 5 Pearson's Wellington, P. Leigh.
- 6 Carlos, G. Greaves.
- 7 Pass Cat, S. Brown.
- 8 Cooke's Seedling, ditto.

#### *Feathered Byblœmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, J. Morris.
- 2 Violet Winner, S. Brown.
- 3 La Belle Narene, J. Morris.
- 4 Buckley's 46, R. Alsop.
- 5 Beauty, S. Brown.
- 6 71, John Morris.
- 7 Gibbons's Seedling, R. Alsop.
- 8 Incomparable, J. Clayton.

*Flamed Byblœmens.*

- 1 Alexander Magnus, S. Brown.
- 2 Bienfait, P. Leigh.
- 3 Prince Regent, W. Alsop.
- 4 Gibbons's Seedling, J. Brown.
- 5 Tout, W. Alsop.
- 6 Adelaide, ditto.
- 7 Incomparable ditto.
- 8 Turner's 18, P. Leigh.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Lady Crewe, J. Clayton.
- 2 Comte, W. Alsop.
- 3 Reid's 39, ditto.
- 4 Banchar, ditto.
- 5 Heroine, J. Clayton.
- 6 Duc de Bronte, S. Brown.
- 7 Newcastle, W. Alsop.
- 8 Dolittle, S. Brown.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Vesta, W. Alsop.
- 2 Unique, ditto.

*3 Aglaia, J. Morris.*

- 4 Comte, S. Earles.
- 5 Lord Hill, P. Leigh.
- 6 Lady Crewe, S. Brown.
- 7 Newcastle, J. Clayton.
- 8 Rose Regina, T. Simpson.

*Bizarre Breeders.*

- 1 Bougainville, J. Morris.
- 2 Perkins's No. 1, G. Greaves.
- 3 Unknown, T. Simpson.

*Byblœmen Breeders.*

- 1 Godet Parfait, R. Alsop.
- 2 Lancashire Hero, W. Alsop.
- 3 Gibbons's Seedling, R. Alsop.

*Rose Breeders.*

- 1 Newcastle, S. Earles.
- 2 Lady Crewe, W. Alsop.
- 3 Unknown, J. Morris.

*Selfs*

- 1 Min d'Or, G. Greaves.
- 2 White Flag, J. Morris.

## TULIP SHOW,

At the White Bear, Bamford-street, Higher Hill-gate, Stockport, May 30.

Premier Prize.—Bienfait, R. Alsop.

Maiden Prize.—Charles X., W. Garner.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Charles X., J. Brown.
- 2 Magnum Bonum, W. Alsop.
- 3 Pass Perfecta, J. Hardy.
- 4 Pass Catafalque, D. Woolley.
- 5 Rising Sun, ditto.
- 6 Duc de Savoy, J. Clark.
- 7 Trafalgar, T. Green.
- 8 Waterloo, ditto.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Polyphemus, R. Alsop.
- 2 San Joe, W. Alsop.
- 3 Albion, ditto.
- 4 Lustre, T. Green.
- 5 Unknown, J. Clarke.
- 6 Bartle's Rufus, W. Alsop.
- 7 Liberty, C. Robinson.
- 8 Flamed Garde, W. Hill.

*Feathered Byblœmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, R. Alsop.
- 2 Baguet, W. Hill.
- 3 Violet Winner, ditto.
- 4 La Belle Narene, W. Alsop.
- 5 Grotius, J. Hart.
- 6 Unknown, C. Robinson.
- 7 Duc de Bordeaux, J. Hart.
- 8 Great Premier, R. Alsop.

*Flamed Byblœmens.*

- 1 Bacchus, J. Hart.
- 2 Bienfait, ditto.
- 3 Louis (seedling), C. Robinson.
- 4 Baguet, T. Green.
- 5 Incomparable, J. Hart.
- 6 Prince Regent, R. Alsop.
- 7 Lord Vernon, W. Alsop.
- 8 Grotius, T. Green.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Heroine, R. Alsop.
- 2 Comte, T. Green.

- 3 Dolittle, C. Robinson.
- 4 Lady Crewe, R. Alsop.
- 5 Incomparable, D. Woolley.
- 6 Unknown, J. Brown.
- 7 Hero of the Nile, ditto.
- 8 Walworth, T. Green.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 La Vandikken, J. Hart.
- 2 Unique, W. Alsop.
- 3 Triomphe Royale, T. Green.
- 4 Vesta, J. Clarke.
- 5 Aglaia, W. Lambert.
- 6 Lord Hill, D. Woolley.
- 7 Newcastle, J. Clarke.
- 8 Unknown, W. Alsop.

*Bizarre Breeders.*

- 1 Polyphemus, W. Lambert.
- 2 Gold Cup, J. Hart.
- 3 Catafalque, T. Green.
- 4 Magnum, W. Alsop.
- 5 Unknown, D. Woolley.
- 6 Ditto, ditto.

*Byblœmen Breeders.*

- 1 Clegg's No. 5, T. Green.
- 2 Prince Albert, R. Alsop.
- 3 Maid of Orleans, D. Woolley.
- 4 Unknown, W. Lambert.
- 5 Lady Flora Hastings, R. Alsop.
- 6 Lord Vernon, W. Hill.

*Rose Breeders.*

- 1 Unknown, D. Woolley.
- 2 Lady Crewe, W. Alsop.
- 3 Unknown, J. Hart.
- 4 Ditto, J. Hardy.
- 5 Newcastle, J. Heppleston.
- 6 Unknown, C. Robinson.

*Selfs.*

- 1 Min d'Or, J. Heppleston.
- 2 White Flag, J. Clarke.

## Part II.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

NOTES ON FLOWERS EXHIBITED AT THE GREAT  
NORTHERN TULIP SHOW, DERBY, 1851.

OUR readers will, we are sure, wish to know something of the great annual tulip exhibition, held at Derby, on the 27th of May last, and in order to be as concise as possible, we shall make but slight allusion to the rules, regulations, &c. as they have already been before the public. The number of entries was sixty-two, and the day being fine, an immense concourse of florists, from different parts of the kingdom, assembled to enjoy the floricultural fete. We may premise here, that the rule first commenced at York, and still further carried out at Belle Vue, was also put in full force here, namely, utterly excluding all stained cups, and stamens that were impure. True, we believe the judgment of the censors did not give universal satisfaction, for both parties, north and south, had their respective disappointment. The system of judging flamed flowers was widely different; for whilst the northerns contended for a flame and feather, to the exclusion of those destitute of the latter style of marking, the judges from London and Scotland viewed a flame as perfect, without it. So far so good. We shall hope now to be able to arrive at some fixed standard in this matter; and it is only by friendly discussion on these little differences—by these meetings of extremes, by giving and taking, by smoothing down asperities and difficulties, that this consummation, so earnestly desired, will be arrived at. Both parties are agreed as to form and purity, and the necessity

of substance of petal, and they coincide as to the requisites of a feathered flower. We see no reason why there should not be another class formed; the northerns to have one simply flamed, at the same time retaining that with flame and feather. By this means many beautiful flowers would be added to our collections, and the southern gentlemen having a class exclusively for the latter character, the censors could then judge well together.

We certainly think the plan of entering each flower a good one. An immense quantity were staged, and we know not what we might have expected, had not some such check been enforced. In judging the flowers at all large exhibitions of this kind, there should be at least six censors, two for each class of colour. By this means, the work would sooner be got through; and after each class was done, there should be a general supervision of the whole, by the united committee, to see that there were no mistakes. We wish to add another idea, on the position of judges. We hear of some who make a point of never looking at another florist's bed, and of societies who require their judges to keep away from such enjoyment. Now we candidly confess that we will agree to no such sacrifice. Censors ought to *see flowers growing*, if they are to keep pace with the times. They ought to hear all and every discussion on quality, similarity, &c.; in fact, if flowers are to be judged well,—if judges are to obtain the knowledge, the discrimination required of them, *they must get it*; and are they to obtain it by making hermits of themselves?

For our own part, we think there are many points in the Derby exhibition which, though innovations on old established customs, will be found to work well. Some florists think that a judge cannot do right if he sees the grower's name on a bottle! in fact the censor, who ought to be above suspicion, is misdeemed and suspected. We would ask one simple question—What would those parties, who so strongly

suspect the honour of others, do, if they were placed in a similar position? Let us hope that "better times are coming" and that we shall all begin to think more favourably of each other. We are glad that Birmingham was selected for the next meeting, and we are sure, from what we know of the zeal of our friend, Mr. Cole (editor of the *Midland Magazine of Gardening*), as well as the enthusiasm of the florists of the neighbourhood, that a first-rate exhibition may be expected. If tulip growers wish the love of the beautiful flowers they admire to increase, they should endeavour to hold their exhibitions in those localities where they are, comparatively speaking, unknown, occasionally coming home to Manchester, Leeds, York, Derby, Nottingham, &c. It was much desired that the show for 1852 should be held at the latter place; in fact, a meeting was called, in order to further such a view, and in the course of half an hour, fifty pounds was guaranteed. On second consideration, we advised our friends not to put forward their wish in this respect, as Nottingham was much too near Derby; and we are glad they waived all selfish considerations, and gave up in favour of Birmingham.

We have some idea that the south country friends who were down, admired the flowers of Derbyshire, Lancashire, and Notts. and sure we are that an extended sale may be anticipated. For our own part, we had the worst bloom of tulips that we have had for years. We tried what we thought a good plan, and when we take our bulbs up, we will tell our readers what it was, because, though we are most happy to inform them of a successful experiment, still it is equally our duty to report a failure, to act as a beacon to others. Nevertheless, bad as the bloom was, *our friends say we took the first prize*; but of this more by and by. We must now revert to the flowers. The judges (Messrs. Goldham, of London; Lightbody, of Falkirk; Marris, of Leicester; and ourselves) commenced their labours at

nearly ten o'clock, and as they proceeded in the investigation, found that many splendid flowers must necessarily be put aside, after the same variety had won; the consequence was, that several fine Platoffs, Captain Whites, Heroines, Princess Royals, &c. were rejected, much to the mortification of their owners. We noticed particularly the following flowers, which we have placed in their respective classes, hoping it will afford pleasure as well as information to our tulip-loving readers.

In feathered bizarres, there were, of course, a great quantity of Royal Sovereigns, Charles X., Platoff, &c. which are now pretty generally acknowledged to be the same thing. In the different pans there were some good flowers of this fine variety, and Mr. James Parkin's, which took first in the class, though hard run by Mr. John Ward's, was especially noticeable. We must here observe, that several excellent flowers in this class were disqualified, in consequence of having lost some of their anthers; and growers must bear in mind that when even one is absent, the flower is not perfect. Earl Douglas, cultivated extensively in the south, was never grown or shown so well in the north as by Mr. Adams;—a short pure cup and perfect feather. Mr. Turner, of Slough, had a very fine Polyphemus; Mr. Harpham's also was perfect, but small. Few feathered bizarres can touch this magnificent variety, when in good character. Duke of Devonshire was not so fine as we have seen it, still it is a sort that should be on every bed. Surpass Catafalque, exhibited by Mr. Hardy, was large and good: it is a safe old variety. Sir Sidney Smith, by Messrs. Lakin, and Ulysses, by Mr. Edwards, were both desirable. Duc de Savoy was excellent of its kind, but it must soon now give place to better formed varieties.

In flamed bizarres there were many splendid flowers. Captain White was especially distinguishable; that in Mr. Houghton's stand, and Mr. Ward's, which won first in the class, were first-rate specimens

Pilot was shown in excellent character. Its form and purity is undeniable ; it is apt, however, to come with too heavy a flame, but when right, takes much shaking off. Polyphemus (flamed) is a great favourite, we believe, everywhere ; its fine cup, rich and dark marking, its stout and leatherlike petals, render it a perfect model. Hamlet, exhibited by Mr. Turner, and Albion, by Mr. Edwards, are in the same way, and we presume from the same breeder. Strong's King was done well by Mr. Harpham ; and though not with sufficient feather in conjunction with flame, for northern taste, still it is a beautiful variety. Marshal Soult and Optimus were very pretty, Then there was the old Grandeur Magnifique, or flamed Catafalque, good in form and rich in colour and marking, but rather cloudy at the base.

In feathered byblœmens there were some good flowers ; and especially did we notice, though they were disqualified, two splendidly marked Lancashire Heroes. They were ticketed Louis XVI. but were nothing of the kind. Britannia too, is in the same plight, only not so bad. This flower certainly was not so good as when shown last year, at Belle Vue. Eclipse looks more like Bagot than it ought to do, but is a pretty feathered flower. Queen of the North, shown by Mr. Turner, was delicate and beautifully clean. Gibbons's Seedlings won several times, but what they were, most people were at a loss to know : one took the first prize in the class, we think Maid of Orleans ; it was a nice flower, but wanted a few more days' growth. Mr. Thorniley took second, and Mr. Parkinson sixth. Lord Denman was feathered, though its usual character is flame—one of the most beautiful-marking flowers grown : it is, however, rather tight or narrow in the base. Sancta Sophia, *alias* Washington, was decent ; and Lord Gough and Byzantium were attractive varieties. Kosciusko (Lightbody) is a chaste and beautiful thing. We broke it last year, from a breeder, and were highly pleased with it.

Flamed byblœmens were the most numerous class by far, and here is the Gordian knot of the Chellastons. Queen Charlotte, however, asserted her supremacy, Mr. Houghton exhibiting this favourite northern flower in fine style. Another year's experience confirms the opinion we recorded last season, that bulb for bulb it will beat Princess Royal, or, in fact, any flamed byblœmen grown. Certainly Mr. Edwards's *Primo Bien du Noir* was a beautiful thing, but it wanted that decided feather, in addition to its flame, which is so conspicuous in the former flower; nevertheless, the sooner the latter is added to north country collections the better. Princess Royal was done well by Mr. Allistree; a fine pure and bold flower, it has indeed many good qualities. There was a gem in the seventh pan; it was *Violet Brun*, perfection in the way of purity and marking, form beyond the average, and of a character different to the everlasting Chellastons. We do not think it common in this part of the world. Grand Turk certainly was placed, but the fag end of several of the classes was but indifferent. The flower is too long and weak. *La Bien Amie* has purity and good marking on its side. This also is too long, and so with some others.

In the rose class was *Lac* (true), shown in the pan of Mr. Thorniley. We say true, because there are many that are thus designated which are not so; for instance, *Guerrier* is known as this flower, in some localities. The true one is really a splendidly marked variety—flame and feather, the colour extremely pleasing, and the white as pure as *driven snow*. It is an old variety, and increases very slowly. *Heroine*, or feathered *Triomphe Royale*, was shown in great force, and a safe flower it is. The form is somewhat exceptionable, otherwise it is a splendid variety, and no bed of any pretensions should be without a dozen at least. Mr. Haines, of Tipton, exhibited a feathered *Aglaia*. This beat *Heroine* in the class, and is certainly a most desirable variety. *Napoleon*, a beautiful



feathered rose, was shown by the Rev. S. Creswell. This was new, pure, and excellent; the flower shown was small, but it will prove a formidable rival to any feathered rose out. Agnes, a seedling, exhibited by the same gentleman, was deservedly admired. Queen Catherine did not win. She was shown in pretty character as to marking, but is too thin and flimsy, besides having a very questionable base. Of the others in this class we need not say much. There were some pretty Lady Middletons. Princess Sophia, a London flower, was attractive, and it will be seen that Light Baguet won third in the class. This was in its then state a decided rose, and was placed as such; its name would have sent it amongst the byblœmens, but we believe the censors *tried* to judge according to character and merit, without reference to designation.

The first prize in flamed roses was awarded to a splendid specimen of Triomphe Royale. Mr. Allistree was second with Aglaia, also good. Camilla, a seedling of the Rev. S. Creswell's, was pretty. There was also something very promising about Mr. Battersby's Isis. Then there was La Vandikken, Vesta (clean, or nearly so), and Fanny Cerito, all tolerably good, but requiring no particular comment.

Breeder tulips were particularly fine. Three Chelastons took first prize, and they were worthy of it. Pilot, excellent in form and purity; Princess Royal, not quite so good cup as the preceding, but a striking and pure sort; Catherine was the rose. Ten out of twelve flowers in the first four pans were of the same family. Mr. Heap's pan was fifth, owing to Marcus Manlius being rather cloudy; but this, we understand, is not so perceptible when rectified.

In novelties, Mr. Battersby had two promising bizarre breeders, Sobraon and Cossack, which took fourth and seventh. Mr. Marsden had a beautiful rosy byblœmen breeder, Annot Lyle; and Miss Forrest, by Mr. Nunnerly, was very promising. In rose breeders, Mr. Battersby showed Gem, and Mr.

Hardy had an unnamed seedling. The others, as will be seen by the report amongst the exhibitions, were old-established varieties.

Among losing flowers that were pretty, we may notice Mr. Foreman's Bluebell. This, when bleached, will make a nice feathered bybloemen. Magnet (feathered bizarre), was also neat; it has a very peculiar feather, and when strongly grown will prove attractive. Van Amburg (flamed bybloemen) has come very bad this season, though when well done it is a splendid flower; it is apt to have a yellow tinge at the base, and in no one instance did we see a flower without this defect. Bighton's Sir Thomas is a very attractive flamed bizarre, but unfortunately stained. Grace Darling was not in her best character; in fact, both this and others of the Chellastons are apt to be sportive.

Thus far we have noticed a few of the most conspicuous flowers at the exhibition. We have memoranda of many others we have seen whilst visiting the beds round Derby, Newark, and our own neighbourhood, which we must reserve for a future number, concluding these remarks with our sincere regret that a contemporary should publish such a libel on the judges and the exhibition as the following:—

"The Great Northern Tulip Show went off much to the satisfaction of the great northern growers, and was especially pleasing to a class of dealers who cannot throw away foul tulips. Having secured three patrons of smudge-bottomed varieties for judges, and Mr. Henry Goldham, from London, as a fourth, to give countenance to their proceedings, they did as they pleased. They would not disqualify foul-bottomed sorts, and the tulips which had prizes were a disgrace to the fancy. Mr. Henry Goldham could not have carried his point against three lovers of foul flowers, but he could have retired, and upheld the dignity and taste of the south, which rejects as unworthy of notice, all varieties with dirty bases. He could have said, 'Gentlemen—As I am of no use against three of you, and never will sanction a prize to a foul flower, I beg to retire, and leave you to the indulgence of a taste which I hope will always be confined to the north.' Mr. Turner, of Slough, the best professional, and Mr. Edwards, of Holloway, a spirited amateur, had to sit down quietly under the disgrace of being

beaten with tulips that the poorest grower in the metropolis would not disgrace his stand with."—E. Y., in the *Cottage Gardener*, June 12, 1851.

Thus saith E. Y. Ours is now an unpleasant, but absolutely a necessary duty. We should have been glad to have seen a critique of the Derby tulip exhibition, in the *Cottage Gardener*, even though an adverse one, if it had had truth for its basis.

As the *Cottage Gardener* may not circulate amongst some of our readers, and one of the exhibitors having sent us the extract and claimed a vindication at our hands, we insert it, that everyone who saw the flowers may have an opportunity of judging how far it is correct.

Now if Y. E. had given his name with his communication, it would have carried weight with it; and though we will say that we believe the writer has done much good for floriculture, in times gone by (for he cannot disguise his style from us), still it is to be lamented that he now mars his former exertions in the cause of floriculture by calumnious and unfounded charges. *We know that he was not at the Derby exhibition*, and the most charitable construction that we can put on the above article is, that he has been grossly misinformed.

In the first place, with respect to the four judges, Messrs. Goldham, Lightbody, Marris, and ourselves. Mr. Goldham did not stand alone in his opinion, neither did it rest with him to uphold the dignity and taste of the south, because the opinions of Messrs. Goldham and Lightbody perfectly coincided; and even the northerners, on whom Y. E. casts such a slur, held their own opinions, and yet all four were unanimous as to the position of the winning stands.

We do not envy the feelings of any man who is constantly attributing bad motives to his fellow men, and the article in question is a tissue of insinuations, foreign, we hope, to honourable minds. But this we fearlessly assert, since the York and Manchester exhibitions, neither stained cups nor even stained

stamens (which we imagine is going still further a-head) have been tolerated at Derby, Leicester, or Nottingham, and therefore, that "*they* (the three northern judges) *would not disqualify foul-bottomed sorts,*" is false *in toto*.

The only difference of opinion between the judges, that we were aware of, was in the flamed flowers,—the northerns contending for FEATHER AND FLAME, whilst Messrs. Goldham and Lightbody (whose opinions, as we before observed, coincided) would have preferred a flame only. Here then we wanted another party as referee, for we were even in our numbers, two for and two against; and this refutes the assertion that there were three against one. A more discriminating or a better judge of florists' flowers than *George Lightbody, of Falkirk*, we do not believe exists in the United Kingdom; and though both he and Mr. Goldham differed with us as far as regards the marking of flamed flowers, still, in purity and form, we were all agreed. What can the writer's motive be? Is it to set florists together by the ears? If so, he will be mistaken. There are some people who live only on the feuds of others, and never seem happy, unless they are vilifying, or abusing, or misdeeming. Is Y. E. of this class? The gentlemen whose names he has brought forward (Mr. Goldham, Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Turner) are highly respected here, and in fact, everywhere where true-hearted florists are found; and we would ask them, for the sake of public justice, for the encouragement of truth and plain dealing, to give the floral world their opinion of the flowers exhibited at Derby.

Whether there were any stained-cupped flowers allowed to win? and

Whether the flowers exhibited, such as Charles X., Captain White, Polyphemus, Sir Sidney Smith, Queen Charlotte, Pilot, Triomphe Royale, Princess Royal, &c. *would have disgraced the stand of the poorest southern grower?*

We ask for answers from these gentlemen, because

the article in question is calculated to engender ill feeling, when we are quite sure that opinions, north and south, are fast assimilating; and we are grieved that the editor of the *Cottage Gardener* did not make himself better acquainted with facts, before inserting so damaging an article, which hundreds of florists and visitors who thronged the hall at Derby know to be utterly untrue.



### CLASS SHOWING.

IS THE RULE RESTRICTING EACH VARIETY TO ONE PLACE ONLY IN ITS CLASS BENEFICIAL?

A few months since, I thought I stood, in the midlands at least, quite alone in the strong negative opinion I entertained on this point, and when, after an incessant contest, carried over many months, I felt compelled to acquiesce in the sixth rule of the schedule promulgated by the Derby committee, I fairly despaired of seeing an alteration effected. The result shows how erroneously; for simultaneously with the schedule, an article from the pen of "Mr. Punch" appeared, dissecting with the keenest irony the fallacy of such a rule;—this again was followed by an article from "Alpha," ably referring to its manifold errors; and now in this day's number of the *Midland Florist*, we have the protest of our eminently practical florist, Mr. Marris, against its longer continuance on our statute book. After this, let no one despair, when consciously fighting in a good cause.

All this, however, some of my friends will be reminding me, is no argument, and the *merit* of the proposition with which I have set out is left untouched. Well then, I will briefly urge what I conceive may be said on the subject, merely remarking that if wrong, I shall be very glad to be set right.

I presume there will be no difficulty in granting that every florist, either directly or indirectly, is seeking the attainment, in the various flowers he may cultivate, of that *perfect type* based on scientific research, and which is generally familiar to all. It becomes then a point of importance to ascertain how we may attain this perfection, and this I conceive will instantly, and by the merest tyro, be stated to depend on the facility with which the flower may be reproduced, and the discrimination with which near, and still nearer, approximations of the perfect type be worked from. Assuming thus much,—and on this point there is not the least variance among the leading hybridists and seedling raisers of the present day, so that I think I may fairly take it as proved,—it will be seen instantly to be of primary importance that every reproduction should be from the nearest approximation to that ideal perfection extant, and that any other must be more or less unsatisfactory.

Any system then which keeps a large number of varieties in cultivation,—the majority being necessarily of secondary properties,—cannot but be injurious, and tend greatly to postpone the advance of the flower; and that this is the effect of the restrictive rule, everyone practically acquainted with its working will readily admit.

When, some years since, I came into this neighbourhood, and commenced the cultivation of the carnation and picotee, one remark which invariably met me, as in reply to the offer of a secondary variety I urged it was not so good as other varieties in my possession, was this, “We are quite aware of that, Sir, we don’t pretend it can beat so and so; but it *must come in!* it must come in!” For a long time, take it as my friends may, I confess this “must come in!” was a sore mystery to me, a veritable puzzle; but at length class showing opened my eyes, and I discovered that to be a successful competitor, it was necessary, not to grow a *select variety of the best*, but a miserable agglomeration of good, bad, and in-

different. Severe as this expression is, it is no exaggeration, the reports not only of local, but also of the great national competitions, will bear me out, and miserably depressing indeed I have felt it to be in its influence. Will any sensible florist, any man of social standing, say that he feels his *respect for his vocation increased*, his standing in the social scale improved, by observing in the reports of his grand national meetings, remarks such as the following:—“The latter part of this (the rose) class was very inferior, as our readers will suppose, when we state, Dolittle was obliged to be placed, but the judges had no alternative, they were obliged by the rule to place *no variety twice*,” (*vide Midland Florist*, vol. 3, p. 231) such remarks being from the pen of one of the best informed and most gentle of our body. And I call upon every florist to remember that his standing must depend upon the *merits* of his vocation; and if we aspire to the dignity of a place in the estimation of our fellows, we must resolutely expunge anomalous conditions from our statutes, and not deter from inquiry by a self-evident crudity on the threshold. The practice and professions of the florist must be consistent, and large as ever will be the margin for the legitimate variation of individual tastes; there must be no self-erected stumbling blocks in his devised route, or turning away from the straight path.

But it is not alone in its tendency to depreciate the position of the florist body, and retard the development of the science advocated, that the rule is *not* beneficial;—it directly injures each individual—injuring him both in his pocket, and because it deprives him of that larger satisfaction he should derive from the objects of his care. Almost every florist will agree that far too many new varieties are annually offered to the public, and almost all have cast about for a remedy in a stringent test to be applied to varieties before they shall be entitled to be placed before the public. The question to be determined is, what shall be this test? By many the system of

granting certificates has been derided, and "class showing" asserted to be the panacea for the evil—the only touchstone. But *restricted* class showing is worse than a mockery, it is a delusion, and a snare; for such must be the system which not only tolerates varieties long discarded by every leading cultivator, but offers as worthy of cultivation, and of high prices, varieties placed secondarily to them, and very low down in the lists. Yet these are facts which recur every season, as the reports of various meetings will show; and is it wonderful, with such facts, we find doubt and distrust existing among us? Against such a system, the certificate of merit is comparatively perfect, and this view of the case is fairly sustained by the advance of the southern florists, where it has been practised, as compared with the north; but even the certificate is open to some objection, inasmuch as it affords no means of comparison, or knowledge of *what it is superior to*, and a still more stringent test, in my opinion, is needed. This we may have in unrestricted class showing,—a test which, as the secondary varieties gave way (as they shortly would, with their cultivation unrewarded) before those more perfect, would become still more stringent; and every successive advance would draw the bond tighter, until at length the very summit of the florist's ambition—his *now* ideal perfection, were attained.

I have drawn this paper to a far greater length than I had intended, but before I close, I must shortly explain, the rule referred to in the schedule issued by the Derby committee, was accepted by the committee only from a full conviction that the adoption of its opposite would, in the agitated state of the floral body at that moment, from causes which need not be here recited, have been to put in peril the very existence of the meeting; and though the committee cheerfully accepted every responsibility devolving upon them in the carrying out of the trust delegated to them, they hesitated, and wisely, I think hesitated,



on a question affecting the very vitality of their trust, and their ability to render it unscathed into other hands. Such was the feeling then existing, as evidenced from communications from a very wide district; *now*, with the criticism which has resulted, I am persuaded *unrestricted* competition in class showing would be as unhesitatingly accepted, as at that time it would have been unreflectingly condemned.

E. S. DODWELL.

Derby, July 1st, 1851.

## DESCRIPTIVE NOTES ON AURICULAS.

BY MR. JAMES LIGHTBODY, FLORIST, FALKIRK.

[Several correspondents have asked for a descriptive list of good auriculas. We applied to our friend, Mr. James Lightbody, than whom no one has more experience in new and first-rate varieties, and he has kindly furnished us with the following notes, which we are certain will prove highly acceptable.]

### GREEN EDGES.

*Hogg's Waterloo* is a variety of very fine proportions; the pips are large, circular, and level; tube good colour, with regular thrum; it is at times deficient in density of paste; the edge is very delicate green, which cannot bear the slightest exposure; the ground colour is a reddish brown. Comes early into flower.

*Page's Defiance* is also well proportioned; the edge lively green, the ground a dark brown, the pip rather small. This variety, when in its *best dress*, is very fine, but seems unsteady in character.

*Headly's Conductor* is much of the same character as the above, as to properties and colour; the pip, however, is inclined to be angular. It is a new variety, blooms freely, and promises well as a show flower.

*Headly's King James*, I believe, is a seedling from Booth's Freedom, and is much in the style of that variety, but has more ground colour, and is scarcely so large sized in the pip; it is a free grower and bloomer.

*Headly's Excellent* makes but a small plant, although it produces a handsome truss; it promises to be a very fine flower, having the general arrangement of character requisite. Those of your readers who grow Hilton's Freeman will think this an improvement upon that variety.

*Lightbody's Sir John Moore* has all the requisites of a crack variety, a rich coloured tube, ground of deep violet, the edge in strict proportion, pip large and round; it makes a large plant, and is generally considered to be superior to all others in its class.

*Clegg's Lady Blucher* I should esteem to be one of the very finest varieties we have, the proportions of the pip seem as if they were drawn to a scale, the tube is round and of a golden yellow (there is nothing gives more effect to an auricula than the colour of the tube, which should be of a rich bright yellow), paste fine, with a reddish purple ground, the edge rather delicate, at times, like every other, rather sportive in blooming, a free grower, and forms a handsome truss.

*Beeston's Apollo* is a variety of great refinement. The tube, by many, would be considered as rather deficient in density of colour, the pip is round, flat, the ground colour black, with not the slightest tendency to run through the edge, the edge is of a brilliant green, while the paste also forms a perfect circle, it blooms freely, but is inclined to come early.

*Ashton's Prince of Wales*.—The green edge of this variety is intense in colour, the paste round and fine, ground colour black, but narrow, the pip large and inclined to reflex, a free bloomer, and much like the old flower, Pollitt's Standard of England.

*Heath's Emerald* makes a very small plant, although it blooms freely. The pip is rather small, but it has paste, ground, and edge in regular proportions; it is inclined to cup, consequently requires heat to expand.

*Dickson's Earl Stanhope* produces a good sized pip, rather inclined to be angular in outline, the ground broad, of a very beautiful violet, paste circular, tube deficient in density of colour. The plant is not of robust growth, although a free bloomer.

*Dickson's Duke of Wellington*, with us, comes early into bloom, and is a free grower, producing also a very handsome truss; the pips are well proportioned, ground colour sienna brown, and circular, as is also the paste, which is of fine quality.

*Dickson's Earl of Errol* is a flower of beautiful proportions, but shy in growth. The ground colour brown, the edge a lively green, rather thin of paste at times, and small-sized pip.

[To be continued.]

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There is no spirit which it is more important to cherish in a commercial people, as we are, than a spirit of attachment to nature.—*Wm. Howitt.*

## Part II.

## EXTRACTS, HINTS, AND RECOLLECTIONS.

**LILIES.**—We hope our readers will recollect the hints given by a correspondent, in our last number, about cross breeding lilies. Last year, we saved a pod of seed of *Lilium punctatum*, hybridized with the orange Tiger Lily of the garden, and have now a pot full of seedlings, from the sowing. We gave several friends a small quantity of this hybridized seed, and should be glad to hear how they are getting on.

**HUNTER'S PROLIFIC CUCUMBER.**—This variety was exhibited on the 2nd of July last, at the Royal Botanic, Regent's Park. The brace measured each fruit thirty inches in length and seven inches and a half in circumference. They were very straight and handsome.

**PRIZE GERANIUMS.**—At the same exhibition, Mr. C. Turner, of Slough, took the first prize, with the following varieties:—Foster's Gipsy Bride, Narcissus, Alonzo, Conspicuum, Hoyle's Nectar Cup, Ajax, Nandee, Beck's Centurion, Emily, Turner's Rowena, Illuminator, and Foquett's Magnificent.

Mr. Turner was also first with the following twelve varieties of picotees:—Mary (Dodwell), General Bem (Read), Cleopatra (May), Prince Arthur (Fellowes), Miss Burdett Coutts (Burroughes), Duke of Rutland (Hollyoake), Constance (May), and four seedlings. Also with the following twelve carnations:—Romeo (May), Prince Albert (Hale), Blondel (Puxley), Count Pauline (Holmes), Cradley Pet (Wallis), Lord Byron (Taylor), Voltigeur (Cheetham), Percy (May), Cardinal Wolsey (May), Omnium Primum (Kaye), and two seedlings.

**GLENNY'S DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND TULIP.**—A dark purple flamed bybloemen, short cup, with flame and feather. This flower will suit anybody, we should imagine.

**HARRISON'S VICAR OF FELTON TULIP.**—A flamed bizarre, good cup, pure, and well marked with rich and shining brown.

**ST. CUTHBERT AND PEGASUS** are also flamed bizarres, of good form and purity, but with hardly so fine and decided character as the preceding. When they bloom with less of the breeder or mother colour about them, they will then be near the standard of a fine tulip.

## REVIEWS.

**BECK'S FLORIST, FRUITIST, AND GARDEN MISCELLANY,**  
No. 43,

ILLUSTRATED with *Salvia Gomerifolia*, a rich scarlet-flowering sage; and an engraving of a *dahlia table*, invented by Mr. O. Jones, of Hill Top, West Bromwich, Staffordshire. Mr. Beck starts with a suggestion that horticultural fetes should be held alternately at Paris and London. We like this idea much, and think that if special trains were started, thousands of florists would avail themselves of these opportunities of friendly competition, which would thus draw the social bonds still closer, and doubtless be productive of immense advantage to floriculture. We should like Brussels to be one of the places where three monster exhibitions might be held,—and what a treat it would be! Let us hope that Mr. Beck's idea may be immediately acted upon. The number contains, besides many other interesting papers, An Account of the Evergreen Plum of California—Chiswick and Regent Park, as well as the National Floricultural Society—*Berberis Darwinii*—A Descriptive List of Fruits, &c.

**BRITISH POMOLOGY; OR THE HISTORY, DESCRIPTION, AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE FRUIT TREES CULTIVATED IN THE GARDENS AND ORCHARDS OF GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.** By Robert Hogg. *Groombridge & Son, 5, Paternoster-row, London.*

ANY work calculated to throw light on the almost interminable nomenclature of fruits will be hailed with pleasure by the horticulturist. The Horticultural Society of London had done much in their catalogue, and Mr. Hogg well seconds their endeavours. The work before us is the result of many years research, a long life having been devoted almost unremittingly to it. On the principle of that excellent work *Downing's Fruits of America*, sections of the fruit are given, so that an excellent idea of their form and size may be attained. Anyone who knows anything of apples will recognize the Blenheim Pippin, the Court Pendu Plat, the Devonshire Quarrenden, the Emperor Alexander, &c. The synonymes are numerous, and in each instance great care appears to have been taken to arrive at the proper definition. We can cordially recommend the work to those of our readers who are interested in the cultivation of fruits.

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**THE GARDENER'S MAGAZINE OF BOTANY. Part 18.**

THE coloured engravings are, *Acacia grandis*, a greenhouse shrub, with yellow flowers; *Tricopilia marginata*, a pretty orchideous plant, which puts one in mind of a gloxinia; a plate of four very beautiful epacrises, *E. Conspicua*, *E. grandiflora rubra*, *E. Kinghornii*, and *E. hyacinthiflora candidissima*; also *Broughtonia lilacina*, a delicate-looking orchid. To these may be added some beautiful wood engravings of ferns, &c. The principal articles are, On the Cultivation of Asparagus—Metropolitan Exhibitions—a useful paper on the Theory and Practice of Pruning—Culture of the Rhododendron, &c.

## Part III.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS,  
FOR AUGUST.

THE amateur may now bud any briars he may have procured last winter with favourite roses. Amongst yellow sorts, the briers, *Smithii* and *Harrisonii*, are the most showy, particularly the latter; neither are very double, but they bloom most profusely. In the midland and northern counties, the Yellow Persian is a failure. The Manetti stock will be found a good one on which either to bud (or graft in the spring) hybrid perpetuals, or other choice sorts. This stock makes many more fibres than the common dog rose, and seems better adapted for dry situations; consequently, roses may be grown, when worked on this stock, in lighter soil than is commonly the case when on either their own roots or the dog rose. The following sorts will be worth while budding:—Geant des Batailles, Standard of Marengo, Jaques Lafitte, Reine des Fleurs. These are perpetuals, blooming not only now, beautifully, but even more splendidly in the dewy nights of September and the latter part of autumn. All roses that are out of bloom should have the decayed stems cut off; but if the amateur have any well-formed seed vessels, of either Bourbon or hybrid perpetual, we would advise them to be left to ripen, as, from the success of several of our seed-saving friends, we think much might be done at home, in the way of originating fresh varieties.

Perennials that are getting too luxuriant in growth, or have flowered, may be reduced in size, and any decayed shoots or foliage removed. Look to *verbenas*. Continue to peg down. In fact, all *bedding flowers* should now be carefully attended to; much of the beauty of the garden will depend on their neat arrangement. *Salvias*, *verbenas*, *heliotropes*, *calceolarias*, &c. may now be struck from cuttings. *Biennial plants*, for blooming next summer, should be put out; and in fact, any seedling perennial plants, such as *linums*, *delphiniums*, *lupines*, *hollyhocks*, &c. Carefully save all seed of good perennials. Cross breed and impregnate such things as *potentillas*, *campanulas*, *dianthus*, &c. If our readers would only think of the gratification they would have, as well as credit, honour, and profit, in raising a new and beautiful hybrid plant, we are sure they would devote a little attention to this interesting and beautiful department of floriculture.

*Dahlias* are now extensively grown in shrubberies as well as in the flower garden. Considerable care is requisite, for, independent of catching earwigs and other insects, it will be neces-

sary to thin and tie out the branches; this must be done as soon as requisite, or a high wind may arise and twist them off, and thus spoil the plants for the season. We have covered the soil round the roots of ours with very rotten manure, and water with soft water every other, and in some cases, every night.

*Carnations and picotees* may now be layered, beginning with the plants having the longest and strongest shoots. We use leaden pegs, which have now been cast five or six years, and will last many more, thus saving much trouble in getting pegs of fern, or bracken, as it is sometimes called. Previous to layering, give the plants occasional doses of weak liquid manure, which will help the bloom; but we would not apply this after that operation was performed.

Plant out *pink pipings*. The second crop of shoots may also be put in now, with every chance of success; and plant out seedlings on well prepared beds. We see that much diversity of opinion still exists as to this flower, as in the lists sent in from the north and south, the character of the flowers are in as great contrast as possible.

*Tulips*.—These ought to be safe in their drawers. Bulbs may yet be retained on the beds, on account of their seed pods, but as soon as the lower part of the stem is yellow, though the capsule may be green, they may be cut off, and the bulbs taken up.

*Auriculas* may be repotted, taking care that the soil is well sweetened, and that no nostrums are tried. Vegetable mould, maiden fibrous loam, and sand, with a small portion of very rotten manure, will grow these plants in perfection; if a stimulant is required, let it be applied when the plants are in a growing state, and when they need it, in the shape of liquid manure. They want no such stimulant now. The same may be said of *polyanthus*. These are now about to make their autumn growth. Remove all decayed leaves, divide, plant out on well prepared and shady borders, and water when they require it.

In the vegetable garden, the earlier crops of *peas* will, of course, be got off, and the land manured and planted with *Brussels sprouts* and other *winter greens*. Do not forget to give *celery* a good dose of liquid manure, at least once a week, which will help it wonderfully. Sow *cabbage seed*. The King, Enfield Market, and Improved Nonpareil, are amongst the best and most useful. Toward the latter end of the month, Tripoli and other *onions* may be got in, to stand the winter. Bend down the necks of *onions* that have attained their full size. *Bath Cress lettuce* should be sown. This, take it altogether, is one of the most useful sorts. Plant out *endive* as soon as possible. Sow *Stone* or *Snowball turnip* on any spare piece of ground. A large bed of *American cress* will be found very useful, and should be also got in. Look to *tomatoes* which have been planted in warm situations; thin out the branches, and nail in those that are to remain.

## FLORAL EXHIBITIONS.

## CARRINGTON ANNUAL TULIP SHOW,

At the house of Mr. Henry Daine, the Windmill Inn, May 21.

J. Lanslett, maiden grower, Newcastle (flamed rose); J. L. Richardson, S.P. Sovereign (feathered bizarre); J. Smith, S.P. San Joe (flamed bizarre); E. Dean, S.P. Lancashire Hero (feathered bybloemen); T. Hollingworth, S.P. Czarinne (flamed bybloemen); P. Daine, S.P. Lady Crewe (feathered rose); J. Lanslett, S.P. Newcastle (flamed rose).

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Sovereign, P. Daine.
- 2 Wellington, ditto.
- 3 Crown Prince, J. L. Richardson.
- 4 Surpass Catafalque, E. Dean.
- 5 Waterloo, ditto.
- 6 Trafalgar, ditto.
- 7 Catafalque, ditto.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 San Joe, J. Ackerley.
- 2 Mayor of Manchester, R. Dickson.
- 3 Lustre de Beauty, J. L. Richardson.
- 4 Surpass Lacantique, ditto.
- 5 Charbonnier, E. Dean.
- 6 Sovereign, J. Ackerley.
- 7 Albion, E. Dean.

*Feathered Bybloemens.*

- 1 Bienfait, J. Smith.
- 2 Ditto, J. L. Richardson.
- 3 Zenobia, J. Slater.
- 4 Sir Henry Pottinger, R. Dickson.
- 5 Louis (seedling), J. Ackerley.
- 6 Emperor Nicholas, J. Thorniley.
- 7 Buckley's 46, ditto.

*Flamed Bybloemens.*

- 1 Queen Adelaide, E. Dean.
- 2 Bienfait, ditto.
- 3 Violet Wallers, ditto.

Judges.—J. Clegg, Middleton; and J. Boardman, Bleakley.

## WILLIAM POSTLETHWAITE'S TULIP MEETING,

Folley Field, Leigh, Lancashire, May 23.

Maiden Prize.—Bienfait, Pass Cat, J. Smith.

Premier Prizes.—1. Triumph, Unique, J. Belchaw. 2. Beurs, Bienfait, J. Eaton. 3. Heroine, Pass Lacantique, J. Thompson. 4. Bienfait, Count, J. Postlethwaite. 5. Unique, Crown Prince, J. Tyldsley. 6. Triumph, Unique, J. Leather. 7. Triumph, Unique, W. Postlethwaite. 8. Pass Cat, Lustre, P. Hilton.

Fans of Breeders.—1. Truth, Gibbons's Bybloemen, Boadicea, J. Belchaw. 2. Truth, Purple Perfection, Lady Lilford, J. Postlethwaite. 2. Two seedlings and Lady Lilford, T. Boydel.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 George IV., J. Postlethwaite.
- 2 Crown Prince, W. Postlethwaite.
- 3 Pass Cat, J. Leather.
- 4 Beurs, J. Eaton.
- 5 Truth, J. Belchaw.
- 6 Firebraud, J. Tyldsley.

*4 Sable Rex, J. Ackerley.*

- 5 Atlas, J. Thorniley.
- 6 Violet A Fond Noir, P. Daine.
- 7 Violet Winner, H. Daine.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Comte de Vergennes, J. Thorniley.
- 2 Lady Crewe, E. Dean.
- 3 Dolittle, ditto.
- 4 Duc de Bronte, J. L. Richardson.
- 5 Newcastle, ditto.
- 6 Huntress, R. Dickson, Esq.
- 7 Unknown, J. L. Richardson.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Rose Unique, E. Dean.
- 2 Comte de Vergennes, J. L. Richardson.
- 3 Thalestris, E. Dean.
- 4 Vesta, ditto.
- 5 Rose Regina, J. Thorniley.
- 6 Gibbons's Seedling, ditto.
- 7 Rose Unique, J. Lanslet.

*Breeders.*

Seedling (bizarre), J. Slater.  
 Sancta Sophia (byb.), T. Hollingworth  
 Jane of Aragon (rose), J. Slater.

*Selfs.*

White Perfection, P. Daine.  
 Min d'Or, J. L. Richardson.

- 7 Trafalgar, J. Buckley.
- 8 Magnum Bonum, P. Hilton.
- 9 Wellington, J. Eaton.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Polyphemus, J. Boardman.
- 2 Lustre, W. Lythgoe.
- 3 Surpass Lacantique, J. Boardman.



- 4 Albion, J. Tyldsley.
- 5 George IV., J. Boardman.
- 6 Pass Cat, J. Leather.
- 7 San Joe, J. Thompson.
- 8 Crown Prince, W. Lythgoe.
- 9 Turner's Bizarre, ditto.

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, J. Buckley.
- 2 Ponceau, J. Boardman.
- 3 Mungo, J. Tyldsley.
- 4 Violet Winner, A. Belchaw.
- 5 Lancashire Hero, J. Boardman.
- 6 Gris del Noir, J. Thompson.
- 7 Buckley's Beauty, J. Buckley.
- 8 La Belle Narene, J. Tyldsley.
- 9 Incomparable, J. Eaton.

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Siam, J. Tyldsley.
- 2 Bienfait, P. Hilton.
- 3 Adelaide, J. Boardman.
- 4 Wallers, W. Postlethwaite.
- 5 Magnus, W. Lythgoe.
- 6 Wirtemberg, R. Davison.
- 7 Sable Rex, J. Thompson.
- 8 Maitre Partout, J. Eaton.
- 9 A Fond Noir, P. Hilton.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Comte, J. Postlethwaite.
- 2 Lady Crewe, J. Belchaw.
- 3 Hero of the Nile, T. Boydell.
- 4 Triumph, John Buckley.

- 5 Andromeda, J. Buckley.
- 6 Lady Lilford, P. Hilton.
- 7 Dolittle, J. Thompson.
- 8 Rose Selina, J. Eaton.
- 9 Seedling, T. Boydell.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Unique, T. Boydell.
- 2 Rose Vesta, J. Eaton.
- 3 Lady Lilford, W. Postlethwaite.
- 4 Camillus, J. Postlethwaite.
- 5 Rose Regina, T. Boydell.
- 6 Aglaia, J. Belchaw.
- 7 Triomphe Royale, J. Leather.
- 8 Newcastle, J. Postlethwaite.
- 9 Ponceau Brilliant, ditto.

*Bizarre Breeders.*

- 1 Pilot, J. Eaton.
- 2 Truth, W. Postlethwaite.
- 3 Unknown, R. Davison.
- 4 Unknown, J. Belchaw.

*Byblæmen Breeders.*

- 1 Jenny Lind, J. Belchaw.
- 2 Gibbons's Breeder, R. Davis.
- 3 Lancashire Hero, J. Thompson.
- 4 Seedling, J. Eaton.

*Rose Breeders.*

- 1 Lady Lilford, W. Postlethwaite.
- 2 Lady Leicester, John Belchaw.
- 3 Miss Catrine, J. Postlethwaite.
- 4 Roadicea, J. Buckley.

## TULIP SHOW,

At Mr. Samuel Massey's, Cale Green, May 24.

Maiden Prize.—Bienfait, J. Warren.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Sissigambus, W. Hill.
- 2 Crown Prince, W. Garner.
- 3 Duc de Savoy, W. Hill.
- 4 Charles X., J. Moores.
- 5 Pearson's Wellington, T. Batho.
- 6 Trafalgar, Joshua Bowden.
- 7 Abercrombie, J. Moores.
- 8 Beurs, W. Garner.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Waterloo, J. Bowden.
- 2 Black Prince, ditto.
- 3 Lustre, J. Turner.
- 4 Unknown, J. Hill.
- 5 Lacantique, W. Hill.
- 6 Unknown, T. Bollock.
- 7 Liberty, J. Bowden.
- 8 Trafalgar, J. Moores.

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Baguet, J. Moores.
- 2 Bienfait, J. Bowden.
- 3 Violet Winner, T. Batho.
- 4 Lewold, W. Hill.
- 5 Violet A Fond Noir, J. Bowden.
- 6 Unknown, S. Massey.
- 7 Ambassadeur d'Holland, W. Hill.
- 8 Unknown, J. Ashton.

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Sable Rex, J. Moores.
- 2 Pyramid d'Egypt, W. Hill.

Premier Prize, Bienfait, T. Batho.

- 3 Violet A Fond Noir, J. Hill.
- 4 Bienfait, J. Moores.
- 5 Grotius, J. Hill.
- 6 Buckley's 74, J. Bowden.
- 7 Tout, W. Hill.
- 8 Violet Wallers, S. Massey.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Comte de Vergennes, J. Moores.
- 2 Lady Crewe, ditto.
- 3 Dolittle, T. Batho.
- 4 Triomphe Royale, J. Moores.
- 5 Unknown, ditto.
- 6 Duc de Bronte, J. Hill.
- 7 Duke of Newcastle, J. Bowden.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Rose Vesta, J. Bowden.
- 2 Duke of Newcastle, J. Warren.
- 3 Aglaia, J. Bowden.
- 4 Rose Regina, J. Warren.
- 5 Rose Unique, J. Moores.
- 6 Lord Hill, T. Batho.
- 7 Walworth, W. Hill.
- 8 Lady Crewe, ditto.

*Bizarre Breeders.*

- 1 Victory, J. Moores.
- 2 Catafalque, J. Warren.
- 3 Sunbeam, J. Turner.

*Byblæmen Breeders.*

- 1 Unknown, J. Bowden.
- 2 Louis XVI., J. Warren.

*Rose Breeders.*

- 1 Duke of Newcastle, J. Warren.
- 2 Lady Crewe, J. Bowden.
- 3 Unknown, ditto.

*Selfs.*

- White Flag, J. Warren.  
Min d'Or, J. Moores.

## TULIP SHOW,

At Mr. P. Eaton's, the Cotton Plant, Bedford, near Leigh, Lancashire, May 24.

Maiden Prize.—Charles X., Surpass Catafalque, Crown Prince, Mungo, Count, Unique, J. Tyldsley.

Pans of Six.—1. Charles X., Pilot, Bienfait, Bienfait, Count, and Unique, A. Blackburn. 2. Charles X., Lustre, Bienfait, Bienfait, Count, and Unique, R. Ratcliffe. 3. Charles X., Pass Lacantique, Bienfait, Bienfait, Lady Crewe, and Unique, R. Prescott. 4. Charles X., Lustre, Lancashire Hero, Bienfait, Count, and Unique, J. Postlethwaite. 5. Crown Prince, Lustre, Bienfait, Bienfait, Count, and Unique, W. Leather. 6. Charles X., Lustre, Bienfait, Sable Rex, Andromeda, and Unique, J. Monks. 7. Pass Catafalque, Lustre, Bienfait, Bienfait, Lady Lilford, and Unique, P. Hilton. 8. Wellington, Dutch Catafalque, Baguet, Bienfait, Count, and Unique, R. Mort. 9. Crown Prince, Pass Lacantique, Bienfait, Bienfait, Count, and Unique, W. Postlethwaite.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Charles X., J. Postlethwaite.
- 2 Goud Beurs, J. Eaton.
- 3 Trafalgar, R. Ratcliffe.
- 4 Crown Prince, ditto.
- 5 Magnum Bonum, J. Tyldsley.
- 6 Wellington, W. Leather.
- 7 Pass Catafalque, R. Leather.
- 8 Seedling, A. Blackburn.
- 9 Waterloo, J. Postlethwaite.
- 10 Truth, R. Mort.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Pilot, R. Ratcliffe.
- 2 Polyphemus, ditto.
- 3 Lustre, ditto.
- 4 San Joe, J. Monks.
- 5 Careless, A. Blackburn.
- 6 Unknown, R. Mort.
- 7 Pass Lacantique, J. Leather.
- 8 Albion, J. Tyldsley.
- 9 Old Lacantique, J. Mort.
- 10 Turner's Bizarre, J. Eaton.

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, J. Postlethwaite.
- 2 Mungo, A. Blackburn.
- 3 La Belle Narene, R. Mort.
- 4 Violet Winner, P. Rosbottom.
- 5 Baguet, J. Monks.
- 6 Lancashire Hero, W. Leather.
- 7 Ambassador, ditto.
- 8 Godet Parfait, ditto.
- 9 Gris del Noir, J. Thompson.
- 10 Turk, R. Prescott.

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, J. Eaton.
- 2 Siam, J. Tyldsley.
- 3 Queen Charlotte, A. Blackburn.
- 4 Wallers, W. Postlethwaite.
- 5 Magnus, R. Ratcliffe.
- 6 A Fond Noir, P. Hilton.
- 7 Tout, R. Mort.
- 8 Sable Rex, A. Blackburn.

- 9 Atlas, J. Thompson.
- 10 Adelaide, R. Ratcliffe.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Count, R. Ratcliffe.
- 2 Heroine, ditto.
- 3 Seedling, A. Blackburn.
- 4 Andromeda, W. Leather.
- 5 Hurst's Rose, A. Blackburn.
- 6 Duc de Bronte, W. Leather.
- 7 Dollittle, P. Rosbottom.
- 8 Lady Lilford, J. Tyldsley.
- 9 Bagley's Rose, R. Prescott.
- 10 Cheshire Beauty, J. Monks.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Ponceau Brilliant, A. Blackburn.
- 2 Unique, ditto.
- 3 Aglaia, Richard Ratcliffe.
- 4 Newcastle, J. Postlethwaite.
- 5 Lady Lilford, W. Postlethwaite.
- 6 Vesta, J. Eaton.
- 7 Roi de Cerise, A. Blackburn.
- 8 Village Maid, J. Thompson.
- 9 Andromeda, R. Prescott.
- 10 Rose Ann, R. Mort.

*Bizarre Breeders.*

- 1 Truth, A. Blackburn.
- 2 Gold Cup, W. Leather.
- 3 Seedling, R. Mort.
- 4 Ditto, J. Thompson.

*Byblæmen Breeders.*

- 1 Purple Perfection, J. Postlethwaite.
- 2 Prince Albert, R. Mort.
- 3 Godet Parfait, J. Thompson.
- 4 Lancashire Hero, ditto.

*Rose Breeders.*

- 1 Lady Lilford, R. Mort.
- 2 Catherine, J. Postlethwaite.
- 3 Lady Leicester, R. Ratcliffe.
- 4 Newcastle, ditto.

*Selfs*

- White Flag, R. Prescott.

## THE ECCLES UNITED TULIP SOCIETY,

At the house of Mr. J. Wright, Dyers' Arms, Eccles, May 25.

Premier Prize.—1. Firebrand and La Belle Narene, C. Wych. 2. Charles X. and Aglaia, T. Shawcross. 3. Dollittle and Vesta, M. Gaskill.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Trafalgar, T. Shawcross.
- 2 Beurs, M. Gaskill.
- 3 Unknown, C. Wych.
- 4 Duc de Savoy, H. Pearson.
- 5 Hall's Seedling, ditto.
- 6 Firebrand, C. Wych.
- 7 Unknown, F. Harrison.
- 8 Rufus, M. Fogg.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Smith's Alexander, H. Pearson.
- 2 Lustre, M. Gaskill.
- 3 Turner's Bizarre, M. Fogg.
- 4 Albion, M. Gaskill.
- 5 Catafalque Superior, M. Fogg.
- 6 Unknown, T. Shawcross.
- 7 Ditto, C. Wych.
- 8 Crown Prince, T. Shawcross.

*Feathered Byblamens.*

- 1 Bienfait, T. Shawcross.
- 2 Adelaide, H. Pearson.
- 3 Lawrence's Friend, C. Wych.
- 4 Baguet, M. Fogg.
- 5 Washington, H. Pearson.
- 6 La Belle Narene, T. Shawcross.
- 7 Duc de Bordeaux, T. Cordwell.
- 8 Violet A Fond Noir, J. Harrison.

*Flamed Byblamens.*

- 1 La Belle Narene, M. Fogg.
- 2 Sable Rex, C. Wych.
- 3 Bienfait, ditto.
- 4 Roi de Siam, T. Cordwell.
- 5 Unknown, H. Pearson.
- 6 Vulcan, ditto.
- 7 Sable Rex, T. Cordwell.
- 8 Violet Wallers, T. Shawcross.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Dolittle, C. Wych.
- 2 Comte de Vergennes, ditto.
- 3 Lady Crewe, M. Fogg.
- 4 Duc de Bronte, M. Gaskill.
- 5 Walworth, T. Cordwell.
- 6 Regina, T. Harrison.
- 7 Andromeda, T. Cordwell.
- 8 Newcastle, T. Shawcross.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Unique, M. Gaskill.
- 2 Thalestria, M. Fogg.
- 3 Vesta, C. Wych.
- 4 Comte de Vergennes, H. Pearson.
- 5 Triomphe Royale, T. Shawcross.
- 6 Regina, T. Harrison.
- 7 Dolittle, C. Wych.
- 8 Lady Crewe, H. Pearson.

*Sels.*

Min d'Or, C. Wych.

Judges.—T. Clegg, Middleton, and J. Boardman, Blakely.

## THE NORTHAMPTON FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

Held their Grand Tulip Show, on Tuesday, May 27th, at the  
New Hall, Newland, Northampton.

Best Twenty-four Tulips, Eight in each Class.—1. Mr. T. Watts, for Finlayson's Hampden, Grand Cairo, Platoff, Goldham's Albion, Leonardi de Vinci, Noven's Incomparable, Polyphemus, Waterloo, Comte de Vergennes, Guerrier, Triomphe Royale, Lawrence's Attila, Madame Vestris, Everique de Londres, Lady Crewe, Goldham's Maria, Bacchus, Holme's King, Duc de Bordeaux, Violet Pourpre, Valerius Publicola, Black Baguet, Light Baguet, Imperatrice de Maroc. 2. Mr. H. Archer, for Triomphe Royale, Josephine, Lord Hill, Tomlin's 100, Duc de Bronte, Chellaston Seedling, Lady Crewe, Baguet, Albano, Dutch Catafalque, Surpasse Catafalque, Unknown, Bienfait, Buckley's Beauty, Strong's Light Bizarre, Goud Beurs, Violet Winner, Violet A Fond Noir, Gloria Mundi, Archduke Charles, Seedling Bizarre, Queen of Wirtemberg, Cleopatra. 3. Mr. T. Holliday, for varieties similar to the above.

Best Twelve, Four in each Class.—Mr. T. Watts, for Pizarro, Triomphe Royale, Polyphemus, Dutch Catafalque, Rector Magnificans, La Beauty, Virginalle, Nouveau, Scipio Africanus, Duc de Savoy, Aglaia, Lord Hill, Rector Magnificans.

Best Six, Two in each Class.—Mr. H. Goodall, for Washington, Lady Crewe, Albano, Maître Partout, Unknown, Triomphe Royale.

Best Bizarre.—1. Mr. T. Holliday, for Glenco. 2. Mr. H. Archer, for Albada.

Best Byblomen.—1. Mr. T. Watts, for Accapulco. 2. Mr. T. Watts, Duc de Bordeaux.

Best Rose.—1. Mr. Goodall, for Lord Hill. 2. Mr. T. Watts, for Triomphe Royale.

Best Twelve Pansies.—1. Mr. H. Archer, for Constellation, Zabdi, Mrs. Bragg, Aurora, France Cycole, Seedling, Hall's Rainbow, Marchioness of Lothian, Masterpiece, Devonshire Lass, Cossack. 2. Mr. C. Holliday, for Ophir, Thisbe, Mr. Beck, Miss Edwards, Commander in Chief,

Ellen, Queen of England, Blue-eyed Maid, Mrs. Hamilton, Supreme, Model of Perfection, Masterpiece.

Best Six Pelargoniums.—Mr. H. Archer, for Forget-me-not, Arabella, *Rosea Striata*, Lady Flora, Statuiski, Beauty of Winchester.

Mr. Shipley exhibited a fine specimen of the India Rubber Tree, (*Ficus elastica*); also, a specimen of the Date Palm and *Pittosporum Coriaceum*, which were much admired. Mr. T. Watts had some very fine *Victoria Rhubarb*, three sticks weighing eighteen pounds with the leaves on.

### NOTTINGHAM HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Wednesday, May 28.

**TULIPS.**—Pans of Twelve Blooms.—1. Mr. T. Houghton, for Royal Sovereign, Captain White, Polyphemus, Queen Charlotte, Brilliant, Emperor of Austria, Violet le Grand, Triomphe (Flamed), Triomphe (Feathered), Princess Royal, Passe Perfecta, and Queen of Sheba. 2. Mr. T. Gibson, for Royal Sovereign, Charles the Tenth, Magnum Bonum, Defiance, Lilliard, Incomparable, Baguet, Lawrence's Friend, Heroine, Anastasia, Lady Middleton, and Triomphe Royale. 3. Mr. J. Brown, for Sovereign, Triomphe Royale (Feathered), Rose Quarto, Abercrombie, Turton's Catafalque, Joe Maltby, Prince of Orange, Queen Charlotte, La Belle Narene, Shakspeare, Triomphe Royale, (Flamed), and Incomparable le Grand. 4. Mr. Lineker, for Earl of Nottingham, Lord Milton, Captain White, Sovereign, Rose Camillus, Triomphe Royale, Anastasius, Princess Royal, Queen Charlotte, Incomparable Cid, Midland Beauty, and Unknown. 5. Mr. Clark, for Captain White, Sovereign, Triomphe Royale, Baguet, Queen Charlotte, Violet, Alexander, Magnum, Polyphemus, Lady Middleton, and Beau Jean.

**PANSIES.**—Pans of Twenty Distinct Blooms.—1. Mr. Joseph Gibbons, for Jenny Lind, Milton, Elegant, Duchess of Rutland, Zabdi, Constitution, Climax, Polyphemus, Aurora, Duke of Norfolk, Lucy Neal, Notabilis, Great Britain, Lord John Russel, Addison, Affable, Masterpiece, Mrs. Beck, Marchioness of Lothian, and Seedling. 2. Mr. J. Nevill, for Juventa, Marquis of Lothian, Climax, Magnificence, Gem, Hector, Cossack, Lucy Neal, and Twelve Seedlings. 3. Messrs. Pearson, for Seedlings.

### LEICESTER SOCIETY OF AMATEUR FLORISTS,

At the Wickliffe Rooms, Leicester, May 29.

**Pans of Six Tulips.**—1. Celestine, Bagot, Captain White, Triomphe Royale, Sovereign, and Violet Alexander, G. Evans. 2. Seedling (feathered bybloemen), Magnum Bonum, Washington, Lord Milton, Feathered Triomphe Royale, and Flamed Triomphe Royale, G. Hudson. 3. Pilot, Sovereign, Bagot, Violet Alexander, Feathered Triomphe Royale, and Flamed Triomphe Royale, F. W. Hollyoake. 4. Ambassador, Lady Stanley, Magnum Bonum, Lord Milton, Princess Royal, and Feathered Triomphe Royale, R. Marris. 5. Pilot, Captain Sleigh, Anastasia, Aglala, Marris's Criterion, and Gibbons's Breeder, J. Cooke. 6. Polyphemus, Violet Alexander, Lady Crewe, Violet Wallers, Holland, and Victory, W. Mitchell.

**Pans of Three Tulips.**—1. Violet Alexander, Polyphemus, and Triomphe Royale, G. Evans. 2. Magnum Bonum, Violet Alexander, and Triomphe Royale, G. Hudson. 3. Violet Alexander, Magnum Bonum, and Triomphe Royale, Rev. S. Wigg. 4. Polyphemus, Unknown, and Triomphe Royale, W. H. Marris. 5. Polyphemus, Thackeray's Feathered Bybloemen, and Feathered Triomphe Royale, J. Cooke. 6. Feathered Triomphe Royale, Unknown, and Pilot, F. W. Hollyoake. 7. Polyphemus, Violet Alexander, and Unknown, W. Mitchell. 8. Magnum Bonum, Feathered Triomphe Royale, and Unknown, R. Marris.

#### *Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Magnum Bonum, G. Hudson.
- 2 Ditto, ditto.
- 3 Ditto, G. Evans.
- 4 Ditto, J. Cooke.
- 5 Unknown, W. Mitchell.
- 6 Victory, ditto.
- 7 Magnum Bonum, G. Hudson.

#### *Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Shakspeare, G. Evans.
- 2 Polyphemus, G. Hudson.
- 3 Lord Milton, ditto.
- 4 Britannica, J. Cooke.
- 5 Pilot, ditto.
- 6 Shakspeare, ditto.
- 7 Captain White, G. Hudson.

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Ambassador, G. Evans.
- 2 Unknown, G. Hudson.
- 3 Bagot, G. Evans.
- 4 Grand Turk, G. Hudson.
- 5 Unknown, W. Mitchell.
- 6 Ditto, ditto.
- 7 Ditto, ditto.

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Princess Royal, G. Hudson.
- 2 Grand Monarque, R. Marris.
- 3 Violet Alexander, W. Mitchell.
- 4 Lewold, G. Hudson.
- 5 Gibbons's Prince Albert, J. Cooke.
- 6 Lavinia, G. Hudson.
- 7 Siam, R. Marris.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Comte de Vergennes, G. Hudson.
- 2 Triomphe Royale, ditto.
- 3 Arlette, R. Marris.
- 4 Celestine, G. Evans.
- 5 Triomphe Royale, ditto.
- 6 Sherwood, W. Mitchell.
- 7 Triomphe Royale, ditto.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Triomphe Royale, W. Mitchell.
- 2 Ditto, ditto.
- 3 Ditto, ditto.
- 4 Ditto, ditto.
- 5 Ditto, ditto.
- 6 Unique, ditto.
- 7 Aglaia, ditto.

## TULIP SHOW,

At the Park-place School, Blackburn, May 29.

Best Pan of Six Dissimilar Blooms.—Charles X. San Joe, Bienfait, Violet Cook, Comte, and Rose Unique, T. Chippendale.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Charles X., T. Chippendale.
- 2 Catafalque Superior, W. H. Turner.
- 3 Wellington, T. Chippendale.
- 4 Royton Hero, ditto.
- 5 Fabius, ditto.
- 6 Gold Mont, J. Tomlinson.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Polyphemus, T. Chippendale.
- 2 San Joe, ditto.
- 3 Charbonnier, ditto.
- 4 Atticus, J. Bramley.
- 5 Unknown, T. Chippendale.
- 6 Lustre, ditto.

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, J. Bramley.
- 2 Buckley's Beauty, ditto.
- 3 Grotius, T. Chippendale.
- 4 Ambassador, ditto.
- 5 Atlas, ditto.
- 6 Pyramid of Egypt, J. Bramley.

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 General Barneveldt, T. Chippendale.
- 2 Incomparable, J. Tomlinson.
- 3 Bienfait, R. Howarth.
- 4 La Belle Narene, T. Chippendale.
- 5 Roccius, ditto.
- 6 Gigantea, ditto.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Lady Crewe, T. Chippendale.

- 2 La Belle Nannette, J. Bramley.
- 3 Comte, J. Holker.
- 4 Incomparable, R. Howarth.
- 5 Rose Blanche, T. Chippendale.
- 6 Andromeda, H. Smith.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Rose Unique, H. Smith.
- 2 Lady Crewe, T. Chippendale.
- 3 Amelia, R. Howarth.
- 4 Alexander du Roi, J. Bramley.
- 5 La Vandikken, R. Howarth.
- 6 Triomphe Royale, C. Voce.

*Bizarre Breeders.*

- 1 Telemachus, T. Chippendale.
- 2 Prime Minister, ditto.
- 3 Charbonnier, T. Chippendale.
- 4 Old Catafalque, H. Smith.

*Byblæmen Breeders.*

- 1 Sancta Sophia, W. Wilkinson.
- 2 Sir Henry Pottinger, J. Holker.
- 3 Golconda, T. Chippendale.
- 4 General Picton, ditto.

*Rose Breeders.*

- 1 Lady Suffield, T. Chippendale.
- 2 Queen Philippa, ditto.
- 3 Jean of Arragon, J. Holker.
- 4 Unknown, C. Voce.

*Selfs.*

- 1 Min d'Or, C. Voce.
- 2 White Perfection, J. Holker.

## DURHAM OLD FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

At the house of Mr. J. Colpitts, Framwellgate Bridge.

TULIPS.—Best and 4th best, Duchess of Clarence and Triomphe Royale, J. Blakey; 2nd and 3rd best, Incomparable Primus and Triomphe Royale, J. Herbert; 5th best, Golconda, G. Norrie. An extra prize of 5s. given by a member, for the best three tulips, was won by W. Parker, with Care Emblem, Countess de Mason, and Prince Frederick. J. Blakey was second, with Pearl Blanche, Triomphe Royale, and Goud Beurs.

## TULIP SHOW,

At the Lomax Arms Inn, Great Harwood, May 31.

Premier Prizes.—1. Charles X., T. Chippendale. 2. Comte, R. Birtwistle.  
3. Bienfait, T. Whalley.*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Charles X., T. Chippendale.
- 2 Vanquisher, J. Morehouse.
- 3 Firebrand, ditto.
- 4 Catafalque Superior, T. Chippendale.
- 5 Old Catafalque, R. Birtwistle.
- 6 Trafalgar, A. Bentley.
- 7 Wellington, W. Hodgson.

*Blamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Charles X., T. Chippendale.
- 2 Albion, T. Whalley.
- 3 Polyphemus, ditto.
- 4 San Joe, T. Chippendale.
- 5 Wellington, J. Baron.
- 6 Charbonnier, T. Chippendale.
- 7 Lustre, J. Baron.

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, E. Hodgson.
- 2 La Belle Narene, R. Birtwistle.
- 3 Grotius, J. Morehouse.
- 4 Ambassador, T. Whalley.
- 5 Winner, J. Morehouse.
- 6 Bordeaux, R. Birtwistle.
- 7 Incomparable, T. Whalley.

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Great Western, T. Whalley.
- 2 Bienfait, T. Chippendale.
- 3 La Belle Narene, T. Whalley.
- 4 Sable Monarch, ditto.

- 5 Baguet John Baron.
- 6 Levia, T. Chippendale.
- 7 Incomparable, R. Birtwistle.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Comte, T. Chippendale.
- 2 La Belle Nannette, ditto.
- 3 Lady Crewe, T. Whalley.
- 4 Hero of the Nile, ditto.
- 5 Dolittle, J. Baron.
- 6 Andromeda, R. Birtwistle.
- 7 Walworth, E. Hodgson.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Rose Unique, T. Whalley.
- 2 Rose Imperial, R. Birtwistle.
- 3 Aglaia, T. Whalley.
- 4 Unknown, ditto.
- 5 Triomphe Royale, T. Chippendale.
- 6 Vanqueur, T. Whalley.
- 7 Vesta, R. Birtwistle.

*Breeders.*

Cyclops (bizarre), T. Chippendale.  
Britannia (byblæmen), T. Whalley.  
Kate Connor (rose), T. Chippendale.

*Selfs.*

Min d'Or, R. Birtwistle.  
White Perfection, J. Baron.

*Double.*

Double Rose, T. Gibbons.  
Double Bizarre, J. Baron.

## HANDSWORTH TULIP AND PANSY SOCIETY.

The first annual exhibition took place at the Crown and Cushion, Perry Barr. The display, as a whole, was a good one. The tulips were very fine, some of them being exceedingly beautiful in colour and marking, as well as in form. A bloom of Polyphemus, shown by Mr. J. Haines, of Horsley Heath, was considered to be one of the finest feathered bizarres ever seen in this part of the country; and a bloom of Zanzio, from Mr. J. Hartland, jun. of West Bromwich, was also a perfect specimen of a flamed bizarre. These, with Aglaia, from J. Willmore, Esq. which was greatly admired, were three of the best flowers in the whole collection.

Collections of Six.—1. Maid of Orleans, Roi de Bretagne, Triomphe Royale, Aglaia, Earl of Dartmouth, and Polyphemus, Mr. Willmore. 2. Princess Royal, Duc de Bordeaux, Triomphe Royale, Lady Crewe, Zanzio, and Magnum Bonum, Mr. Hartland, jun. 3. Violet Imperial, Glorie Florum supreme, Lady Crewe, Aglaia, Catafalque (Pope's), and Caliph, Messrs. Pope & Sons.

Premier Bizarre, Polyphemus, Mr. J. Haines. Premier Byblæmen, Prince Elie, J. Willmore, Esq. Premier Rose, Aglaia, Mr. Haines.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Catafalque Imperial, Pope & Sons.
- 2 Magnum Bonum, Mr. Haines.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Hamlet, Mr. Haines.
- 2 Donzelli, J. Willmore, Esq.

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bacchus, J. Willmore, Esq.
- 2 Violet Imperial, Mr. Haines.

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Queen Charlotte, Mr. Haines.
- 2 Princess Royal, ditto.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Comte de Vergennes, Mr. Haines.
- 2 Claudiana, ditto.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Camuse de Croix, Mr. Haines.
- 2 Emma, J. Willmore, Esq.

In the report of the feathered bizarres, at Derby (p. 199), there occurs a slight error. For 9th prize, Sir Sidney Smith, G. W. Hardy, Esq., and 10th, Pompe Funebre, J. Thorniley, Esq., it should be, 9th, Sir Sidney Smith, I. Willmore, Esq., and 10th, Magnet, Mr. Charles Forman.

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E. S. Dodwell, in thus bringing to a close the record of a work unanimously devolved upon him by its early promoters, deems it proper to state, he accepted the duty only from a full assurance that his insignificance as an individual would uncontestedly exhibit the sterling character of the testimonial to be offered to Mr. Wood, and in him, and in his works, to faith, and hope, and charity, principles on which all that is great and good must be founded; and to that *host* of friends who, with a noble alacrity, stepped forth to give to the testimonial its present proud importance, E. S. D. feels indeed his sincere thanks are due. To the *many* kind friends also, who till that time unknown to E. S. D. yet greeted him with expressions of cheering and kindly regard, E. S. D. offers his most grateful acknowledgments, being well assured he cannot over-estimate their kindness. Further, E. S. D. feels especially called upon to record his thanks to Dr. Lindley, Edward Beck, Esq., and Richard Sutton, Esq., for the generous permission accorded of using the advertising sheets of the *Gardener's Chronicle*, the *Florist*, and the *Midland Florist*, free of charge. Let honour be rendered where honour is due.

## Part I.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.



## HOW TULIPS ARE JUDGED IN THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

It appears absolutely imperative that a fair statement of our system of judging should be laid before the floral community, in order that any errors or misconceptions that we have made may be corrected,—and correction we shall take most thankfully; for we believe our midland, as well as our northern brethren are most anxious to be set right; and as discussion in a temperate tone and proper language will most likely be conducive to this desirable consummation, we will endeavour in such a way to lay our views before our readers. We must, however, observe, that we by no means intend to assert, that we are “ALPHA AND OMEGA.” We do not boast, that we are right and everybody else is wrong;—we do not mean to say, that even if we do hold a right and incontrovertible opinion, that it is decorous or kindly to browbeat all other florists who may happen to hold a different opinion to ourselves; neither do we think that such a line of conduct in those who profess to be leaders in the cause of floriculture, is calculated to benefit, or advance that cordiality and good feeling which is so essential to unanimity. We will acknowledge that we are yet but *learners*; and we find that at every florist meeting we attend, there are none so humble, but from whom we can gather information, and glad we are to acknowledge the source. True, we are yet supposed to be very much in the back ground, as far as our estimate of a good tulip goes.

But we will give our opinion, and where we err, we shall consider it a kindly and friendly act, if some of our numerous readers will just point out our failings, promising them, however, that we will endeavour to "mend our ways," and act according to the most correct and best advice.

Well then, the midland opinion of tulips is this:— That we should get perfect purity, both in base and stamens. No fine cup, no splendid markings, will cover the sad defect of a stained cup. We fairly acknowledge that formerly it was not so; but are we still to adhere to old prejudices, *when we know better?* We can recollect when the first stands at Nottingham (when ten-guinea silver tankards were shown for) were graced with Potter's Albion, a splendidly-marked bizarre, but excessively foul, and widely different from the south country Albion, which is pure and of good form. Then there was Sable Rex, a noted variety, for an offset of which, as large as a horse bean, in our simplicity, we gave a sovereign, to our late friend, Mr. Thomas Gascoigne. Pearson's Wellington (bizarre), with spots at the base, has been in a winning stand, pulled through by five good flowers. There was also Rose Unique and Vesta, finely-marked flowers, with Crown Prince and Lustre des Beauties, and scores of others which we might name, that formerly stood high, but are now consigned to oblivion here, and if their names ever appear in a prize list, it is where a variety is allowed to win only once; thus keeping these old and worthless sorts before the public, dragging out a miserable existence in the latter part of a class, and affording their owners neither profit nor credit; and sure we are that this system very much retards the onward course of perfection in florists' flowers. We have mentioned a few out of many that were considered good flowers twenty years ago; but, thanks to the floricultural press and the great trial exhibitions, these opinions have passed away, and more sound and healthy ones are recognized.

The next point is form,—and the nearer that form approaches the old feathered bizarre, Surpasse Catafalque, or Polyphemus, the better we like it; but of this style we have not a great many. We confess that midlanders are very fond of the marking of their flowers. They delight to see their feathered varieties with an unbroken edge; for instance, like a fine Charles X., a Sir Sidney Smith, or Polyphemus; and any gaps or breaks in this feather, is considered a serious drawback—the flower which is most perfect in this respect winning, provided always that it is pure. In one of the exhibitions at Nottingham, this season, we had a well-bloomed Edgar (Naylor). The feathering was perfect, the colour intense and laid on a ground of snowy whiteness, the filaments or stamens, however, were stained; and, though beautiful, it was on this account set aside, and did not take a place in any part of the class. This does not look like patronizing “*smudgy bottoms.*” In flamed flowers, the midland and northern growers require that the beam shall rise from the base—not from immediate contact with the stem, but from the circle of pure white or yellow, as the case may be, which surrounds it; and this beam or flame is required to branch right and left, contracting as it nears the top of the petal, there meeting with a feathered edge. If this feather has a gap in it, or if the flame is broken, or should the beam make its way through the feathering at the top of the petal, these we consider defects; and should the anthers be deficient—should there be only five instead of six, or should a flower have seven petals, or should one with great care be removed, these we consider disqualifications. Again, we do not like flowers that are, though well marked, bright yellow inside the cup, and nearly white on the exterior; still this a point on which judges may and do differ, for these often come under the denomination of tricolors. We regret to see that in some parts of the country Albion, Lustre, Sable Rex, &c. have won in the classes; but we imagine it is only among

growers who have no better, and who cannot afford to throw away all at once their little stock, which has given them so much pleasure. The collection and formation of a good bed of tulips is a work of time, "*the labour of a life*;" and though there may be men in humble circumstances who cannot afford many of the expensive kinds of tulips, and who yet grow "SMUDGY BOTTOMS," we do not see that the whole fancy should therefore be branded and unjustly held up to ridicule. We have before said that derision and falsehood are not likely to make those who err respect the party who applies this kind of castigation to them. Good sober reasoning, and that too in a kindly spirit, will be found more efficacious; and though the writer who dips his pen in gall, "MAY BE FEARED," still "HE IS NOT LOVED." We certainly think that our notions of a flamed flower are right, and we have no doubt that our southern friends are right also. A flower with a fine cup and purity, with a single beam, forming as the flower expands a "*six-rayed star*," we can conceive to be beautiful, "*but it is not our fashion*." Nevertheless, we see no reason why it should not be, and we would advise that a class for this style of flower be forthwith established in all our northern shows, and the same with regard to tricolours. Much diversity would thus be given to beds, as well as to exhibitions, and what is of more importance, we should be fast assimilating; in fact, judges would begin to know what they were at, and we should have a fully recognized standard to work by, thus possibly avoiding any chance of mistake or misconception. These observations apply to our present ideas, and it is curious to observe old and young florists who now examine a tulip bed.

When a bold and striking flower is seen, anxiously is put the question, "Is it right" (pure)? and if, on examination, the stamens are stained, with hands uplifted is uttered the mournful ejaculation, "Ah! it wont do." The flower's fate is sealed, and purchasers of "*smudgy bottoms*" are "NOT FOUND."

## DESCRIPTIVE NOTES ON AURICULAS.

BY MR. JAMES LIGHTBODY, FLORIST, FALKIRK.

[Continued from page 242.]

## GREY EDGES.

*McLean's Unique*.—This variety has a most beautiful tube, the ground colour black, of fine proportions; the pip large, round, and of great substance, occasionally not so flat as could be wished; the foliage is peculiarly thick and fleshy, and of a rich dark green.

*Dickson's Unique* has beautiful properties; the tube round, with a circular paste of very fine quality; the ground colour dark, at times rather heavy; the pip is round and flat, but small in size. It is inclined to be shy in growth.

*Dickson's Duke of Cambridge*, whether as an ornament on the stage, or for competition, I think is one of the most splendid varieties in cultivation, having fine habit of growth and producing a noble truss. The tube is very fine in shape and rich in colour; the ground a beautiful violet, at times broad enough in proportion to the edge; the pip quite round and flat. This variety is occasionally a green edge, but in either state, most beautiful.

*Dickson's Duke of Kent* is very late in blooming, and hard to expand. It makes a compact truss; the pips are rather small, and at times very unequal in quality; the tube and paste good, dark in ground colour, and very distinct in the edge. This and the two preceding varieties were raised by Mr. James Dickson, of Acre-lane, Brixton.

*Dixon's Lady Jane Grey* is a new variety of promise. By many the tube would be considered rather weak in colour, the paste, however, is very fine in quality, the ground dark and even, the edge distinct; the truss is large, and the pips attain to a good size. It was raised by Richard Dixon, Esq., Manchester.

*Lightbody's Richard Headly*.—This is a new variety of great promise,—a beat upon Fletcher's Ne plus ultra.

*Lightbody's James Dickson* is also new. It is of very fine quality, having all the properties to constitute a crack variety.

*Brown's Perfection*.—This is not so round in the pip as many; it is also small, but very perfect in other properties. It should be grown in every collection.

*Headly's Splendour* is very showy, having a most beautiful violet ground; the pip is round and flat, the truss large and handsome; the plant is also of free growth. The ground inclines to break through to the edge.

*Chapman's Sophia* is much like Smith's Britannia, but finer. The ground a beautiful rich violet, the pip round and flat, but inclined to be rough on the edge.

## WHITE EDGES.

*Hepworth's True Briton* is a very fine variety; the pip large, round, and flat; the paste of fine quality, the ground black, of fine proportion. At times comes deficient of farina on the edge.

*Hufton's Miss Willoughby* is of free growth. The properties are all very good; it should be grown.

*Summerscale's Catherina*.—This is one of the finest varieties grown. The tube rich in colour, with a fine paste, and dark in ground. It is a free grower, and throws up a large truss. The pips are rather small in some seasons. Its only fault is the stem being weak.

## SELFS.

*Dickson's Apollo*.—This is claret-coloured; the paste fine, but angular. It is a great favourite with the London growers.

*Kenyon's Freedom* is of a brownish marone, the pip large, paste good, but also angular.

*Lowe's Ivanhoe* has beautiful paste, and quite round; the colour of the pip almost black, but requires close shading to stand well; the pip is round, but soon frills.

*Martin's Mrs. Sturrock* is a favourite here; the colour a dull crimson, the tube very rich orange, the paste fine in quality and round, a free grower, and produces a handsome truss.

*Lightbody's Admiral of the Blue* is of free growth, and throws up a very large truss, which requires a great deal of thinning. I have seen as many as forty pips. The colour is an ultramarine blue. The tube is rather weak in colour. This variety has a handsome appearance on the stage.

*Lightbody's Meteor Flag*.—This is also of a blue colour, paste round, and very fine in quality, the pip large, round, and flat. This variety stands long in bloom.

*Headly's Royal Purple* is of a rich plum colour; it is a free grower, and throws up a very large truss; the stem, however, is inclined to be weak. The pips require some degree of heat to get them expanded, as they are inclined to cup.

## ON SPORTS AND VARIETIES OF THE ROSE.

I READ with pleasure the remarks of Mr. Shalor, in the June number of the *Midland Florist*, on the origin of several moss roses. As *Rose cristata*, or the Crested Moss Provence, is said to have been discovered growing from a wall, in Belgium, and I only, as far as I know, have obtained any varieties,



it may be interesting to you to see them, as well as to give a short account of their origin. As soon as the crested moss was advertised by Mr. Wood, of Maresfield, I obtained a plant, from which I soon had a large stock, some of them producing crested and others plain flowers. Amongst these, one of robust habit, having a kind of rugose leaf, showed itself, this is the one I call *Rugosa*, having a more leafy calyx and being more double than the old variety. Two or three years after this, I grew a fine standard plant in a pot, from which I obtained a few good seeds, but from which I was not fortunate enough to raise anything; still from this plant a shoot came, from which I got the curled crest, or, as I have since thought it might be more properly called, *Foliosa multiplex*. About the same period, the crimson or Wellington crest made its appearance in a line of plants. The mottled crest, although not so steady as the above, is very pretty and distinct, when caught good; this also was discovered by me, in the Newgardens nursery, Whitby. The white mossy *De Meaux* I observed growing at the root of an old white Bath Moss, about ten years ago; the shoot was four or five feet in length, but since working, it has not grown more than a foot in one year, and is very delicate. Its pretty little flowers are of a silvery white, occasionally streaked with red, distinctly but not abundantly mossed. The Wild Dog Moss, which is as hardy as the common brier, was also raised by me, several years ago, by crossing the wild rose of the hedge with the Moss Provence. I have now three varieties of this class of roses. Two or three other interesting sports and seedlings I have not yet sufficiently proved, when I have you shall hear the results. Along with this batch I send you what I think one of the most interesting of my productions since I commenced raising seedlings, that is the Unique Sweetbriar. It is now three years since I raised it from the *Splendens* Sweetbriar, and it is forming a fine pillar, seven or eight feet high; its

perfect double flowers are unequalled by anything hitherto obtained, at least as far as I know, whilst its foliage and its scent is that of a true sweetbriar.

W. W.

[We can vouch for the beauty of Mr. Willison's crested moss roses, having them all in flower at this time (July 9). The foliage of the Curled Crested Moss is as curious as the Crested Beech, whilst the Mottled is very distinct and double.—ED.]

## DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF HYACINTHS.

BY ALPHA.

THERE is perhaps no class of flowers which requires curtailing more than the hyacinth; numbers are annually exported by the Dutch, with glowing descriptions, in some instances adopted by the importers, that create no sensation when grown in this country. We readily admit that they possess some beautiful varieties; these we gladly welcome, and are desirous of cultivating, but in the present rage for novelties, combining sterling excellence, their inferior sorts will not do. I know of no better plan, where personal inspection cannot be generally resorted to, than a descriptive list, for guiding purchasers; and which, so far from lessening the demand for *good* varieties, must ensure a *greater sale*. The subjoined, which comprises but a very limited number, is compiled from notes taken during the present season, when the plants were in bloom.

*Ascalon* (Double Blue).—Pale blue, or porcelain, with a finely shaded eye; the bells are of good substance, but hang down too much, neither are the petals sufficiently reflexed; it appears rather a late variety, and more suited for the ground than glasses. I do not like this so well as Jupiter, hereafter described, though it much resembles it in colour.

*Blocksberg* (Double Blue).—This is a lovely variety, approximating in colour to a French grey, or light lavender, and producing an amazingly large truss; the flowers are semidouble

only, but its peculiar tint, good trussing, and vigorous habit will ensure it a place in select collections for years to come.

*Buffon* (Double Blue).—We have here what may strictly be termed a fine bed flower; the principal recommendation, however, is its colour, which is an intense azure blue, shewing at first opening a dark mulberry-coloured centre, eventually changing to a deep blue; the footstalks of the bells are sadly too long, averaging about half an inch, whilst the lower tier considerably exceeds it; the flowers are only of medium size, do not reflex well, and consequently have a starry appearance. It is only worthy of being cultivated as a showy variety, and can never stand the test of competition at an exhibition.

*Catherine la Victorieuse* (Double Red).—How pleasing is the task to describe a real gem, for such is Catherine, partaking, as she does, of the Groot Vorst character, but producing larger bells. The flowers are very double, expand freely, and show a good anther; in short, a magnificent flower, and however select the assortment, Victorious Catherine ought to occupy a prominent place.

*Circe* (Single Red).—This flower, I believe, was introduced a few years since, to English cultivators, at one guinea per root, and from its astonishing price, expectation seemed to anticipate something surpassing grand. It certainly has attractive points, though I imagine there is great room for improvement. Its prominent feature is its colour, which is an intense crimson; the flower stem is strong and erect, with stout fleshy foliage; the peduncles of the flowers are too short, which gives the truss a crowded appearance; the bell is elongated, and not sufficiently round at the shoulder, nor does it appear to form a large rocket of flowers, and although evidently an attractive variety, is much overrated. It bloomed in the collection of a friend, from whence my notes were taken. Should it present any improvement another season, I shall be glad to report further on it. It is now charged about five shillings.

*Comte de la Coste* (Double Red).—A moderate-priced flower, with lively pink bells and dark eye of peculiar tint. It rarely produces a large head of bloom, but should be grown for the sake of contrast in colour.

*Emicus* (Single Blue).—This is a well-known variety. It invariably produces a good truss, its colour is dark indigo, with a white eye, and dark stripe down the centre of each petal; the bells on the lower part of the stem are too pendulous, which creates an irregularity in the general appearance. Where hyacinths are cultivated in glasses, this should always be one.

*Groot Vorst* (Double Red) is one of the most popular varieties we have, and is, I imagine, known to every cultivator; it has

frequently been designated *the* model flower. Its colour is a beautiful waxy flesh, with fine circular bells, and well reflexed; the foliage is narrower than the generality of flowers in this class; it rarely produces a large bulb.

*Grand Vidette* (Single Blue) is a flower undoubtedly worth inquiring after. The bells are large and well shouldered, but, if anything, a trifle too long; the colour is pale blue or porcelain. It does not produce so compact a truss as some varieties. It cannot be dispensed with for many years to come, as it is really a noble bed flower.

*Gloria Solis* (Double Red).—This sort is much too full of petals for my taste, and is evidently one that requires blooming under glass to get it thoroughly expanded. The petals do not reflex sufficiently; the shoulder of the bell is better than double varieties usually are. It appears a late-blooming variety.

*Grand Lilas* (Single Blue) has certainly two shades of purple, but there is a total absence of any colour approaching lilac, nor am I able to discover the particularly attractive points which cause it to command a higher price than some far better flowers in this class.

*Grand Monarque de France* (Double White).—We recognize in this an old variety, formerly commanding a high price, but now much reduced. Its bells are amazingly large, of a delicate fleshy white, the eye intersected with rosy florets; the flowers are too pendulous, and hang stragglingly on the stem, neither does the face of the bell present a good outline. Although a showy attractive variety on a bed, it by no means constitutes perfection.

*Helicon* (Double Blue).—From the good character universally claimed for this flower, in the annual catalogues, it will be presumed to be nearly faultless. It has some very good points, commingled with bad ones, which greatly reduce its merits as a first-rate flower. It is a vigorous-growing sort, the foliage is broad and of good substance, and the flower stem is stout and erect. When young, the flower is of a beautiful bright azure blue, and the bells stand out horizontally, but the colour soon fades, and has then a very mediocre appearance. It does not reflex sufficiently; the petals are nicely rounded at their termination, but a deal too narrow; it is not a large-trussing variety, and appears to be too much thought of.

*Hecla* (Double Red) has the narrowest foliage of any hyacinth I am acquainted with. It has large bells, of a deep rose colour; the petals are narrow, and it comes out with a hard green eye, interspersed with rosy purple florets; it appears a variety which requires blooming under glass, and protecting from frost.

*Josephine* (Double Red).—We have here a flower not generally

appearing in the catalogues. It is a late-flowering variety, of a deep rose colour, and well reflexed; the bells are too pendulous, and rather narrower than I like, yet it is a sort that will command a place for some time to come.

*Jupiter* (Double Blue).—A delicate pearl or porcelain, with a darker stripe down the centre of each petal; it reflexes well, and shows a dark eye, the small florets in the centre being nicely shaded with deep blue. Its chief fault is in the bells being too far apart on the stem, but it must be grown for the present.

*Lord Wellington* (Double Red) is one of Mynheer's crack varieties, and still maintaining a high price. The colour is waxy flesh; the bells are very large, show a fine outline, and reflex extremely well; the petals are sadly too narrow and terribly flimsy, but its robust habit will cause it to be grown in select collections for many years hence.

*Laurens Coster* (Double Blue).—Although this flower does not possess the points of excellence observable in many varieties, it is a desirable sort for cultivation; the flower is of a splendid lively indigo purple, nicely relieved with a shade of crimson purple; it produces a large rocket, but the bells hang down too much to show them off to advantage.

*L'Unique* (Single Red).—The only claim this sort has to be kept in cultivation is the singularity of its colour, which is a red, having a shade of purple. It appears to me to be an hybrid between a pink and blue, the pink preponderating. The bells are small and insignificant.

*Marquis de la Coste* (Double Red) is a pleasing rose colour; it reflexes well, though the petals are too narrow, and it is evidently unsuited for glass culture.

*Orondates* (Single Blue).—A more certain and delicate variety for blooming in glasses can hardly be found; it generally produces a splendid rocket of flowers, of a French grey colour, and finely formed; it is far deeper in colour when bloomed in the ground. In selecting for glasses, *Orondates* should always be asked for.

*Og, Roi de Basan* (Double White).—This variety furnishes large bells, of a delicate flesh, but they hang too straggling on the stem, which detracts greatly from its appearance. It is only adapted for the ground, and, compared with many others, for that purpose, is only second-rate.

*Queen Victoria* (Single White).—A newly-introduced variety, a *real gem* that must please the most fastidious. In addition to fine fleshy foliage, it throws up a strong stem, with flowers of good form and of snowy whiteness. It is the best single white I have seen, and deserves to be in every collection.

*Themistocles* (Single White) is another of the same class as the preceding, but far inferior to it in form and purity of colour, although perhaps, as a trussing variety, where more than one

single white is required, it may be safely grown. It blooms later than the above.

*Tour d'Auvergne* (Double White).—A semi-double white, producing a good bold truss. It is a fine variety, blooming well in glasses, though it does not reflex sufficiently, yet must have a place, on account of the splendid truss of flowers it invariably throws up.

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### MIDLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ON the 6th of August, we paid a visit to Derby, in the capacity of censor, it being the annual carnation and picotee show, and we can truly say, we had a treat of no ordinary character. Most of the best flowers in cultivation are grown in the neighbourhood, and if we state that the florists bring them out well, and do them infinite credit, we shall only be awarding honour where it is deserved. The show had been adjourned for a week, in consequence of the hall being required for the assizes, so that some were enabled to exhibit who otherwise would not have been. The list of prizes will be given in another place, but we must here make a few comments on flowers that particularly struck us as being of fine quality. The good old veteran, Admiral Curzon, a flower of which Derby may well be proud, took the whole of the class of scarlet bizarres, thus evidencing its unmistakable superiority. Of what use are Lee's Colonel, and flowers of similar character? it can hardly be worth while growing them, except to win a prize in a class where flowers are allowed to win only once. Even in this case they are of little more service, for no one would save seed from an inferior flower, when that from such sorts as the Admiral would give infinitely more chance of something superior. However, as this point is now fairly mooted, we trust that florists will presently agree to *let the best flower win*.

True Briton was shown in its best character, and is certainly a fine bold-marking flower, though when out of character, apt to show a slight serrature on

the edge. Broughton's Sir R. Peel (also a Derby flower) is a very promising new variety, well marked, and though not so good as Curzon, is very desirable. Holliday's Lord Ranccliffe was a favourite flower, and was well done; and Duke of Sutherland (Elliott) was very pretty.

Crimson bizarres were exhibited in great force, and a manifest improvement is certainly made in this attractive and favourite class. Duncan and Owen Glendower (the latter an immense flower of very fine form) are south country varieties, and will certainly be favourites here. Lord Milton fully sustained its reputation as the best northern, being well grown by Mr. Dodwell, and placed first in its class, which, by the by, is the only way to ascertain the merits of individual flowers. Gladiator was exhibited by Mr. Adams, in better style than we have before seen it in this part of the country. A very promising high-coloured seedling (Othello), of excellent form, was shown in Mr. Dodwell's stand. This, we believe, will be a decided acquisition. Other first-rate sorts, though not for competition, were exhibited by Mr. C. Turner, of the Royal Nursery, Slough. Puxley's General Monk was certainly most beautiful; and Jenny Lind, of which we last year formed so high an opinion, was, if possible, in better character, and still, like its namesake, is pre-eminent. There were some delicate pink and purple bizarres, among which, Kirke White was beautiful. Princess, Twyford Perfection, Lady of the Lake, and Sarah Payne were all good in their way. But this class is not so much grown as it ought to be.

In the purple flake class there was nothing which calls for particular comment, the flowers being most of them old and good standard varieties, such as Premier, Lord Byron, Beauty of Woodhouse, and Squire Meynell. In the rose flakes this was different, for Madame Sontag, in the first stand, was unique—really a gem, with stout petal, fine form, and excellent colour. Then there were Ariel and Lorenzo, which

should be grown by everyone; and our old friend, Lady Ely, has lost none of her beauty, though she is now getting into years, for she took the first place in the class. Antonio, brought by Mr. Turner, was a splendid flower; and so was May's King John, of a rich and high colour, and certainly first-rate. This fine sort, we believe, is not yet sold out. Flora's Garland and Lovely Ann we add to the list of really good things. This class, take it altogether, we think one of the best.

Firebrand was conspicuous as a fine scarlet flake, and Willmer's Hero of Middlesex was in good condition, whilst Justice Shallow, by Mr. Turner, was as rich and high-coloured as possible. William IV. and old Lydia took prominent positions; but we did not see a good bloom of Cradley Pet, which, to our mind, is one of the best yet raised.

The picotees mustered strong, and were shown well. Amongst the best scarlet or rose-edged, which are now such universal favourites, were (in the heavy-edged varieties) Marris's Victoria Regina, a splendid new variety, but rather shy of increase; and Grace Darling, by the same raiser. Then there were the old favourites, Princess Royal and Green's Queen. Merryweather's Miss Rosa, a medium-edged sort, is most certainly a beautiful and chaste flower; and Headly's Venus is always attractive. These, we believe, were the cream. In the light-edged rose class, Mrs. Barnard still maintains her supremacy, taking the first and four succeeding prizes in the class; in fact, scarcely anything else of note was exhibited.

In light purple picotees there were some very nice things, amongst which we may mention May's Juliet; but Ophelia, raised by the same gentleman, was one of the most exquisite blooms we have for a long time seen. Lady Franklyn, a seedling exhibited by Mr. Merryweather, was very clean and promising, but we thought rather out of condition. In heavy purples, Dodwell's Alfred took the lead. The white



of this fine flower is remarkably good. Hollyoake's Duke of Rutland is also a first-class flower, of fine form, and crowning well: in this point it beats Alfred. The whole of the class was taken by these two flowers, no other having any chance with them.

In light red picotees Dodwell's Mary was conspicuous, being much larger than Gem, with other properties equal. Kirkland's Miss Holby, brought by Mr. Turner, was a most beautiful variety. This is new, and will be much sought after. Mrs. Wood (Merryweather) took a fourth place. We wish the white had been better, but we fancy all the flowers from York had suffered from the weather. It was, however, a remarkably neat variety, and we hope to see it again, in better character. There were several other seedlings above the average degree of merit, in this class. Heavy red picotees were fine. Prince of Wales (Marris) was run very close by Robinson's Elizabeth, a flower which has been done well this season, and though it has rather an awkward mode of expansion, yet its large size and fine broad petals, with distinct dark red margin, will ensure it a welcome in most collections. Lady Dartmouth was also very pretty, and May's Sebastian rich. In Mr. Bayley's stand, there was a seedling which we think a beat on this sort; it is in the same character, but does not bar so much. There was also a seedling of Mr. Fellowes's, Julia Romano, brought by Mr. Turner, an advance even on the good varieties already out: it was indeed first-rate. Altogether, the show was of a first-class character; and in addition to the flowers of Mr. Turner, which we have before alluded to, that gentleman had two fine stands of hollyhocks, amongst which were Napoleon, Sir David Wedderburn, Comet, Magnum Bonum, Charles Baron, Rosy Queen, Lady Clarke, Rosea grandiflora, Enchantress, and Belladonna. We think our readers may venture to procure any of the sorts of carnations, picotees, or hollyhocks we have noticed, and thus improve their

collections, which will, we hope, prove the utility of reports of this description.

We cannot close this article without noting and expressing our unqualified approval of the style in which Mr. Dodwell both grows and exhibits his flowers. A glance at the prize list will best tell of his success. His collection, arranged under a neat awning, each flower with a card at the back, the tall ones behind, another row rather lower, and the short ones in front,—three rows of carnations on one side, and the picotees on the other, were certainly very beautiful; and we were not surprised at those amateurs who saw them expressing a determination to make an endeavour to grow in similar style. We are glad to learn that the exhibition passed off most satisfactorily, and most earnestly do we wish it continued success.

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## Part II.

### NEW, RARE, OR GOOD FRUITS, FLOWERS, PLANTS, TREES, AND VEGETABLES.

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#### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

**TROLLOP'S VICTORIA STRAWBERRY.**—This is a light-coloured variety, early, and great bearer; it throws its fruit well above the foliage, and is strongly recommended by some of the best judges in the kingdom.

**BRITANNIA STRAWBERRY (Jackson).**—A very large fruit, raised in the neighbourhood of Hull. It is an immense bearer and very hardy, and appears peculiarly well suited for market purposes.

**NEW PEA.**—We see by a notice in the *Gardener's Chronicle* that the horticulturists of Paris have obtained a new kind of late pea. It was introduced from Switzerland, by M. Croux. It possesses in a high degree the property of flowering and fruiting abundantly, late in the autumn, and until checked by frosts. It is well known that other peas sown for a very late crop are apt to push long stems, which flower only at the tops, and produce badly filled pods. They are, moreover, very subject to mildew, and this, with even a short season of drought in August, renders their produce almost nothing. A new variety, which appears to be free from all these disadvantages, must be considered an acquisition. It is called *Pais Gros Sucré de Croux*, or, in English, *Croux's Large Sugar Pea*.

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### HARDY PERENNIAL HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

THERE is now a great variety of pæonies. The following we have seen good; they belong to the division *Albiflora*:—

- P. Speciosa Striata*.—A large double flower, with pink exterior petals, the centre being filled with white narrow ones, like a double anemone, and the top of each slightly tinged with red.
- P. Anemoneflora Striata*.—Bright rose, centre petals shaded salmon. This is most beautifully scented like a rose.
- P. Elegans Superba*.—Delicate blush, guard petals of great substance, opens with a yellow centre, of fine form.

**POTENTILLA SEMIPLENA.**—This is a seedling, raised by Mr. Willison, with crimson semidouble flowers. It is a very pretty border plant.

**DELPHINIUM ELATUM AZUREA.**—This is a fine seedling, raised in the neighbourhood of Nottingham. The spikes of bloom are very large, and the flowers individually well formed. Few tribes of plants are so handsome as the perennial larkspurs.

**LADY LUCY SMITH** (Willison).—A most singular hybrid perpetual rose. It is not sufficiently double, but in the hands of the hybridist, we think it is likely to become the parent of a race of mottled and striped hybrid perpetuals. The petals are mottled crimson and purple, slightly edged with white.

**ULTIMATUM** (Willison).—A singular light purple Gallica rose, shaded with slate colour, of good form, and very double.

**EXQUISITE** (Willison).—A very pretty deep carmine hybrid perpetual rose, very double, and powerfully scented. These three above-named roses are also interesting as British raised varieties. From the quantity of seed sown, we hope to see more British names amongst our lists of first-rate roses.

The following new phloxes are first-rate:—

*P. Cælestis*.—Very beautiful light blue.

*P. Dr. Andry*.—A bold flower, of good form, deep rosy pink on its first expansion, getting, as it ages, to a delicate rose colour.

*P. Nitens*.—White, with purple centre, occasionally shaded with the same.

*P. William Gillot*.—A splendid white, of fine form and habit.

*P. Baron des Chapelles*.—Delicate light blue, making a noble truss of flowers.

**DELPHINIUMS**.—We have been fortunate in raising two very beautiful varieties of this favourite family of plants. We like to have the opinion of others on our own seedlings, and therefore they have been submitted to the editor of the *Gardener's Chronicle*, and are pronounced by him to be very beautiful. One we believe to be the produce of some experiments we made in hybridizing *D. Chinensis* with *D. elatum* and *D. cheilanthum*. It partakes of the broad-petaled delicate azure blue flower of the former, with the more robust habit of *D. elatum*; but what is the most singular part of the matter, each petal is edged with pink, giving the bloom a most novel and beautiful appearance. The plant is weak, and even if we are

successful with it, some years must elapse before it can be generally cultivated. We call it *D. pulchrum*. The other is in a different style, throwing up close and compact spikes of flowers, from ten inches to a foot in length. They are individually of excellent form—deep violet, beautifully shaded. The habit of the plant is dense, and altogether good. This we have named *D. superbum*. It probably will be sold out in the spring of 1853, if nothing unforeseen happens.

**LILIUM GIGANTEUM.**—A new lily, from Nepaul, with heart-shaped leaves. It has been only lately introduced, but is described as very beautiful, with large white flowers, which are produced in great profusion.

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## GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

**FUCHSIA IGNEA.**—Beautiful. The style is like *Formosa elegans*, except that the blossom is much larger.

**PHLOX MAYII STRIATA.**—A very pretty plant, a variety of *Phlox Drummondii*. The flowers are light pink, distinctly striped with purple. This is a great embellishment for the greenhouse, and is also well adapted for bedding out in the summer.

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## ROSES.

**QUEEN VICTORIA**, advertised by Messrs. Paul, of the Cheshunt Nurseries. This has received several certificates of merit, and is pronounced by competent judges to be first-rate. Raised from that fine rose, *La Reine*, it approaches it very much in general character, except that it is a delicate creamy white, and of most waxlike appearance. It being a hybrid

perpetual, and so novel and good, will, we are confident, ensure a great demand for it.

**ROBERT BURNS.**—Colour brilliant carmine, of a peculiarly lively appearance. 'This also is an autumnal rose, and about as double as Chenedole, to which it bears some resemblance.

### THE EDITOR'S RECORD.

"These things we would buy ourselves, and therefore recommend them."

**PHLOX.**—**ANTAGONIST** (Downie and Laird).—A splendid white, large truss, good habit, and very fragrant.

**PHLOX.**—**MASTERPIECE.**—A fine pinky lilac, with a darker rayed eye.

**FLOWER OF THE DAY PANSY.**—A large and beautiful dark self, rich in colour.

**CURLED CRESTED MOSS ROSE** (Willison).—A very singular sport, the leaves being curled or twisted like the crested beech; independent of which, the flower is large and high scented.

**POTENTILLA PENCILLATA** (Willison).—Semidouble, mahogany colour, very distinct.

### OPINIONS ON FLOWERS, ETC.

FORWARDED SINCE THE AUGUST NUMBER.

**FRANK.**—**BLACK CURRANTS.**—No. 1 is by far the best, and as seedlings will often adapt themselves to unfavourable situations, and the Naples does not appear to flourish, we would advise our correspondent to grow it for his own use, though we do not think it superior to the Naples. No. 2 is destitute of flavour.

**ANNE MARIA LIGHT-EDGED PICOTEE** (Oldham) is a flower of considerable merit, though hardly so good as some of the best in cultivation; nevertheless, it may be considered a fine second class flower.

**PINKS.**—C. A.—The four seedling pinks possess average merit; they are well laced, but want growing larger.

**W. C.**—The scarlet flake, *Ivanhoe*, is a fine bold well-marked flower. The bloom sent appeared to have suffered from the weather, as the white was rather flushed, or pinky.

The scarlet picotee, *King Charles*, bars too much; in fact, there are marks completely down the centre of some of the petals.

**HEAVY RED PICOTEE**, from R. Brown, Ilkeston.—Very good petal and clear white ground, without spot or bar; the dark crimson margin is heavily laid on. If well grown, this variety will be worth naming. What is it to be called?

**MILTON MANSLEY HEAVY RED PICOTEE.**—Very similar to the above, but the edge is laid on in heavy stripes. We should call it a good second-class flower, but it cannot compete with *Mrs. Norman*, *Prince of Wales*, *Julia Romano*, &c.; nevertheless, it is a showy sort, and will beat many in its class.

**L., *Chesterfield*.**—PINKS.—Very prettily laced, but defective, in consequence of the roughness of the margins. We would advise our correspondent to get a few rose-leaved sorts, to seed from.

**C. S., *Berwickshire*.**—Your self pansy is a fair flower. Perhaps the indentation in the lower petal may not be permanent.

**T. Y. C.**—A fine plum-coloured self, very round, and of good substance. Name it—it promises fair to make a good show flower.

**LANCASHIRE WITCH GERANIUM.**—A handsome flower. Lower petals delicate pink, slightly veined; upper, dark crimson marone, shading off to a lively pink. It is further embellished with a large and distinct white centre. If the habit of the plant is good, it will be an acquisition.

**H. I.**—SCARLET BIZARRE CARNATION.—This should have been named when sent. We like it very much. It is rich in colour, and of most excellent form and petal. It will, if we are not mistaken, take a place amongst the best out.

**A SCARLET AND A CRIMSON BIZARRE**, from I. H.—These have some good properties about them, and as they have been grown under great disadvantages, we should by all means propagate, and grow them again under more favourable circumstances.

**H. H.**—Your No. 3 light red picotee is large and clean. The light purple, No. 7, is also very neat. The white ground appeared hardly so pure as it ought to be, but we certainly should give them another trial. The two rose picotees, though showy flowers, are surpassed by others in cultivation.

**CHAMPION GOOSEBERRY**, weighed in 23dwts. is a handsome smooth dark red berry, and promises very fair to become a favourite. Raised by Mr. Elliott, Hath Cottage, Womburn.

- H.—*Christiana*.—**Rose picotee, medium lace, the specimen sent slightly barred, the ground colour good. We should try this.
- Sysimachus*.—**Heavy purple edge, the centre petals too small and curled, the ground colour and lacing very good.
- Lady Rowena*.—**Medium-edged red, of good form. This is a clean and promising flower.
- H., *Denton*.—*Paymaster*.—**Light-edged red, good white, a neat flower, will take a place in its class.
- Pic Nic*.—**Heavy red, one of the best blooms we have seen, quite free from bar or speck, a good flower.
- No. 26.** Light purple picotee. Fine white, and good formed petal, the purple confined to the edge, but not in the thread-like character of May's *Ophelia*, or *Ganymede*; nevertheless, a pretty sort.
- No. 37.** Heavy purple, good formed petal, the edge laid on rather roughly.
- No. 50.** Very much in the same character as the preceding.
- I. A.—*Downing's Fruits of America*** is excellent and cheap.

## REVIEWS.

THE JOURNAL OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF  
LONDON. Vol. vi. Part 3,

CONTAINS the continuation of an excellent paper, Contributions to a History of the Relation between Climate and Vegetation, in various Quarters of the Globe—The Report from the Council to the Anniversary Meeting, May 1, 1851—On the Cultivation of Celery—A short account of the Cultivation of the Victoria Water Lily in an open heated Pond—Protecting Fruit Blossoms, &c.

BECK'S FLORIST, FRUITIST, AND GARDEN MISCELLANY,  
No. 44,

Is illustrated with three very beautiful ranunculuses—*The Queen*, cream or straw-coloured, edged with reddish crimson; *Exhibition*, orange, with large brown spots; and *Victor*, rich purple self. The principal articles are, A Chapter in the History of Hybrid Rhododendrons—Descriptive Lists of Fruits—National Floricultural Society, &c.



## Part III.

## QUERIES.

In an article on the use of camphor in horticulture, at p. 187, in the June number, the quantity of camphor and alcohol to be mixed is not given. Would your correspondent mention this?  
I. A.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**SPOT ON GERANIUM LEAVES.**—It is occasioned by drip.

**A STAND OF TULIPS,** having one of the flowers with seven petals, would be disqualified altogether.

**PANDORA.**—It appears too tender for this part of the country.

**PICOTEES.**—It is absolutely necessary that the edges of the petals should be free from serrature, and that the colours should be confined to the margin. So many that are good are now raised, that it would be a waste of time and space to cultivate those of inferior character.

**LORD SUFFIELD APPLE.**—We cannot speak to its quality yet. We have proved, however, that it is a most abundant bearer. We have young plants, budded this time two years, about as high as a good walking stick, and the stems are covered with fruit, like ropes of onions.

**BELLADONNA HOLLYHOCK.**—We are glad it has turned out so well with you. *We have not yet seen a better white out.* We raised it from seed, about five years ago. The other part of your query next month.

**PEAR LEAVES.**—Your pear leaves are infested by an insect which burrows in the tissue, and lives on the juices. In spring, we would spread hot lime on the surface of the soil, round the stem, and fork it in. Unnail the tree, and dress the branches with a mixture of quick lime and soot. This will remedy the evil.

**PLUM TREES.**—You must check their growth. Cutting away the top, without touching the roots, will only increase the luxuriance of the shoots. The latter part of October, open a trench, three feet from the stem and three feet deep, cutting completely through all the roots, and fill up with good compost. This will have the desired effect.

## CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS, FOR SEPTEMBER.

THE second bloom of *hybrid perpetual* and *Bourbon roses* will now make a fine show where they are grown; in fact, the dewy nights of September appear to be highly beneficial to them. As old and yet beautiful varieties there are *Comte de Rambuteau* and *Souvenir de Malmaison*, and what can be more gorgeously beautiful than *Geant des Batailles*. We are glad to find these fine flowers are appreciated, and in most artizan's gardens one or more are seen. Some of the buds inserted into the brier will very possibly be found to have grown considerably: the bandage which enveloped them should be slackened, and the brier may be cut off three inches beyond the bud of the rose, which will cause it to increase in length very much. *Perpetuals* and *Bourbons* will often bloom the same season.

In the borders, where required, good *biennials* should be planted out—*sweetwilliams*, *wallflowers*, &c. *Hollyhocks*, which have so much improved lately, should be got in. Even in small gardens, these might be planted in the angles, occupying but little space when tied up. There are many things which will want the tops removing, and late *phloxes*, *asters*, &c. will require tying up. Now will be a good time to get a stock of plants for next summer's bedding—*verbenas*, *petunias*, &c. Look to *geranium cuttings* which have been rooted in the open ground; they will now require potting off; frame them if possible for a few days. Put in *cuttings of Chinese roses*. Gather all sorts of either *annual* or *perennial flower seeds*.

In the vegetable garden, prick out young *cabbage plants*, and earth up *celery*; tie up *endive* and *lettuce*; plant out *lettuce* for spring, &c. We have seen many diseased *potatoes*, therefore, not knowing whether the visitation may be serious, or otherwise, we would advise our readers to prepare for the worst, by planting all available spaces with *broccoli*, *cabbage*, &c. The *early potatoes*, as they are got up, should be carefully sorted, and kept in a cool, dark, well-ventilated place. The small ones reserve for seed.

In florists' flowers let all layering be finished directly. Water well when they require it. Towards the latter end of the month they will be sufficiently well rooted to remove. Plant out *pink pipings* in beds, for next year's blooming, recollecting that those put out in autumn flourish best, and generally come in better character than those deferred till spring. Plant *offset tulips* towards the latter end of the month, and prepare the bed for the best or blooming roots. Give *dahlias* every attention: this month is with them the chief season. Trap earwigs by every means. All the good cultivation in the world is of no use, if these pests are to mutilate and disfigure the blooms with impunity. Plant out *pansies*, for next spring's blooming, &c.

## FLORAL EXHIBITIONS.

### ANNUAL OPEN AURICULA AND POLYANTHUS EXHIBITION,

At the Mason's Arms, Middleton, near Manchester, April 21.

Premier Prize.—Imperator, Sykes's Complete, Regular, and Othello, Col. Lea.  
Best Bunch Flower.—Statdholder, W. Taylor.

Maiden Prize.—Imperator, Conqueror, Glory, Blue Bonnet, and Alexander, J. Bowland, Esq.

#### *Green-edged.*

- 1 Freedom, R. Lancashire.
- 2 Imperator, C. Stott.
- 3 Prince of Wales, D. Jackson.
- 4 Colonel, J. Heap.
- 5 Laddie, D. Jackson.
- 6 King, R. Lancashire.
- 7 Wilbraham, C. Stott.
- 8 Green Hero, Colonel Lee.

#### *Grey-edged.*

- 1 Sykes's Complete, C. Ball.
- 2 Lancashire Hero, D. Jackson.
- 3 Ringleader, Colonel Lee.
- 4 Privateer, E. Elliott.
- 5 Mary Ann, D. Jackson.
- 6 Fair Flora, ditto.
- 7 Conqueror, C. Stott.
- 8 Queen, J. Holland.

#### *White-edged.*

- 1 Regular, Colonel Lee.
- 2 Favourite, D. Jackson.
- 3 Seedling, J. Heap.
- 4 Chancellor, C. Ball.
- 5 True Briton, J. Holland.
- 6 Regulator, ditto.

- 7 Lord Hallamshire, J. Holland.
- 8 Catherina, D. Jackson.

#### *Selfs.*

- 1 Othello, W. Taylor.
- 2 Blue Bonnet, Colonel Lee.
- 3 Apollo, D. Jackson.
- 4 True Blue, ditto.
- 5 Ludd, C. Stott.
- 6 Primate, ditto.
- 7 Flag, C. Ball.
- 8 Seedling, W. Taylor.

### POLYANTHUSES.

- 1 Lord John Russell, J. Heap.
- 2 King, Colonel Lee.
- 3 Exile, ditto.
- 4 Alexander, C. Ball.
- 5 Lord Lincoln, ditto.
- 6 Sovereign, ditto.
- 7 Premier Peel, R. Lancashire.
- 8 Seedling, ditto.
- 9 Cheshire Favourite, Colonel Lee.
- 10 Beauty of England, J. Heap.
- 11 Princess Royal, R. Lancashire.
- 12 George IV., ditto.

### FELTON UNION OF FLORISTS AND HORTICULTURISTS.

Tuesday, May 5, at Mrs. Hine's.

#### POLYANTHUSES.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Thompson's Lord Morpeth, J. Thompson, Esq.</li> <li>2 Buck's George IV., T. Dawson.</li> <li>3 Pearson's Alexander, ditto.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 Clegg's Lord Crewe, T. Dawson.</li> <li>5 Nicholson's King, J. Grahamsley, Esq.</li> <li>6 Urquhart's Princess Royal, J. Thompson, Esq.</li> </ol> |
|--|---|

#### AURICULAS.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Warris's Union, J. Crossling.</li> <li>2 Fletcher's Mary Ann, G. Cockburn, Esq.</li> <li>3 Lancashire Hero, J. Crossling.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 Waterhouse's Conqueror of Europe, G. Cockburn.</li> <li>5 Page's Champion, ditto.</li> <li>6 Howard's Nelson, ditto.</li> </ol> |
|---|--|

#### DOUBLE HYACINTHS.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Groot Voorst, J. Hudson.</li> <li>2 Wellington, ditto.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 Virgo, T. Dawson.</li> </ol> |
|--|---|

#### SINGLE HYACINTHS.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Voltaire, Mr. Johnson.</li> <li>2 Grand Vainqueur, T. Dawson.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 Blucher, J. Hudson.</li> </ol> |
|---|---|

The prize for the best seedling polyanthus was awarded to Mr. Crossling, for a very promising sort, named Lady Crewe, which was evidently a seedling from Lord Crewe.

June 8.

## TULIPS.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Royal Sovereign, T. Bromfield, Esq.
- 2 Old Catafalque, J. Crossling.
- 3 Prince Albert, A. Gowens.
- 4 Lawrence's Bolivar, W. Harrison.
- 5 Ophir, ditto.
- 6 Demetrius, T. Dawson.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Polyphemus, A. Gowens.
- 2 Harrison's Pegasus, W. Harrison.
- 3 Shakspeare, T. Dawson.
- 4 Page's George IV., W. Harrison.
- 5 Brown's Thos. Brown, T. Bromfield.
- 6 Donzelli, ditto.

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Camarine, T. Bromfield, Esq.
- 2 Violet Imperial, A. Gowens.
- 3 Reine de Sheba, T. Bromfield.
- 4 Diana, T. Dawson.
- 5 Grand Marvel, J. Crossling.
- 6 Headly's Amyntas, T. Bromfield.

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Incomparable, J. Crossling.
- 2 Baguet, A. Gowens.
- 3 Amazon, W. Scott.
- 4 Constant, A. Gowens.
- 5 Cyrus, J. Crossling.
- 6 Violet Alexander, W. Scott.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Duchess of Clarence, T. Dawson.
- 2 Lilas Rose, ditto.
- 3 Heroine, ditto.
- 4 Comte de Vergennes, A. Gowens.
- 5 Clark's Clio, ditto.
- 6 Lady Crewe, T. Dawson.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Triomphe Royale, A. Gowens.
- 2 Amadis, ditto.
- 3 Madame Vestris, T. Bromfield.
- 4 Rose Astonishing, ditto.
- 5 Cerise Triumphant, J. Crossling.
- 6 Duchess of Clarence, W. Scott.

This was one of the very best tulip shows ever held in Felton, the number of fine specimens exhibited being great, and the rarity of many of the varieties causing the table to be highly attractive.

Monday, July 7.

## VARIEGATED RANUNCULUSES.

- |                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Supreme, H. Langlands.        | 4 Reid's Seedling, T. Dawson.    |
| 2 Lightbody's Nydia, T. Dawson. | 5 Quentin Durward, J. Crossling. |
| 3 Lightbody's Talisman, ditto.  | 6 Tyso's Luna, T. Dawson.        |

## SELF-COLOURED RANUNCULUSES.

- |                           |                                  |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 King George, T. Dawson. | 4 Cleopatra, T. Dawson.          |
| 2 Nabat, W. Scott.        | 5 Scotch Seedling, T. Macmorran. |
| 3 Condorcet, ditto.       | 6 Quaker Lady, T. Dawson.        |

## PANSIES.

The 1st prize for the best stand of six dissimilar blooms was awarded to Mr. J. Crossling, gardener, Felton Park, for Crossling's Golden Guage, Zabdi, Duchess of Rutland, Riddell's Conqueror, Crossling's Sylph, and Crossling's Gem of Northumberland. The 2nd to ditto, for Lightbody's Lord Jeffery, Conqueror, Golden Guage. Crossling's Mulberry, Exquisite, Zabdi, and Crossling's Mrs. Crossling. The 3rd to Mr. Langlands, of Bedlington, for Golden Guage, Conqueror, Satirist, Mrs. Beck, Rainbow, and Seedling. The 4th to Mr. A. Gowens, Felton, for Golden Guage, Conqueror, Alexis, Hoare's Superb, Hall's Conquering Hero, and Berryer. The 5th to Mr. T. Dawson, of Acklington, for Rainbow, Zabdi, Conqueror, Dawson's Duchess of Northumberland, Isabella, and a seedling. The 6th to ditto, for Berryer, Zabdi, Black Bess, seedling, Rainbow, and Duchess of Northumberland.

The prize for the best seedling pansy was awarded to Mr. Crossling, for a very beautiful seedling, something after the fashion of Rainbow, but with a most splendid light sky blue centre—a lovely gem indeed, which was named Crossling's Mrs. Crossling.

## VEGETABLES.

Kidney Potatoes.—1. Ashtop, Mr. Macmorran. 2. Ditto, Mr. Dawson. 3. Ditto, Mr. Langlands.

Round Potatoes.—1. Foster's Newton Seedling, Mr. Dawson. 2. Ditto, ditto. 3. Ditto, Mr. Mack.

Lettuce.—1. Bath Cross, Mr. T. Hudson. 2. Ditto, Mr. Robson. 3. Ditto, Mr. Scott.

An extra prize was awarded to Mr. Scott, for some extra large turnips; and another to Mr. Gowens, for a fine dish of cherries.

## GORTON TULIP SHOW,

May 29.

Maiden Growers' Kettle.—Lady Crewe, J. Grimshaw.

The Society's Plate.—Heroine and Polyphemus, Mr. J. Hague.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Lord Lilford, W. Collier.
- 2 Magnum Bonum, J. Morris.
- 3 Charles X., W. Whitaker.
- 4 Crown Prince, J. Morris.
- 5 Wellington, R. Bowker.
- 6 Duc de Savoy, J. Turner.
- 7 Surpass Catafalque, G. Mort.
- 8 Trafalgar, ditto.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Duke of Lancaster, W. Collier.
- 2 Polyphemus, G. Mort.
- 3 San Joe, J. Mather.
- 4 Lustre, G. Mort.
- 5 Crown Prince, J. Morris.
- 6 Albion, W. Collier.
- 7 Lord Stanley, ditto.
- 8 Surpass Catafalque, W. Whitaker

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, J. Mather.
- 2 Black Baguet, J. Morris.
- 3 Maitre Partout, W. Whitaker.
- 4 Violet Winner, G. Mort.
- 5 Mango, W. Collier.
- 6 Ambassador, A. Tomlinson.
- 7 La Belle Narene, G. Mort.
- 8 Fonce a Fonce, ditto.

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Queen Charlotte, W. Whitaker.
- 2 Bienfait, J. Turner.
- 3 Queen Adelaide, J. Hague.
- 4 Violet Wallers, W. Collier.
- 5 Roi de Siam, J. Mort.
- 6 Violet a Fond Noir, J. Morris.
- 7 Black Baguet, J. Hague.
- 8 Sable Rex, W. Whitaker.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Heroine, J. Hague.
- 2 Comte de Vergennes, J. Mather.
- 3 Andromeda, J. Mort.
- 4 Duc de Bronte, ditto
- 5 Lady Crewe, ditto
- 6 Walworth W. Whitaker.
- 7 Dolittle, R. Bowker.
- 8 Duke of Newcastle, A. Tomlinson.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Unique, J. Morris.
- 2 Gibbons, J. Knot.
- 3 Triomphe Royale, G. Mort.
- 4 Camillus, J. Morris.
- 5 Rose Vesta, G. Mort.
- 6 Lord Hill, ditto.
- 7 Ponceau Brilliant, ditto.
- 8 Aglaia, J. Knot.

*Bizarre Breeders.*

- 1 Victory, J. Turner.
- 2 Truth, G. Mort.
- 3 Polyphemus, ditto.
- 4 Chellaston, J. Morris.

*Byblæmen Breeders.*

- 1 Walker's No. 13, J. Morris.
- 2 Seedling, G. Mort.
- 3 San Sebastian, R. Bowker.
- 4 Breeder, ditto.

*Rose Breeders.*

- 1 Arletta, J. Hague.
- 2 Lady Lilford, G. Mort.
- 3 Unknown, ditto.
- 4 Andromeda, J. Morris.

*Sels.*

- 1 White Flag, A. Tomlinson.
- 2 Min d'Or, J. Knot.

## MOTTRAM TULIP SHOW,

At Mr. A. Chadwick's, Tollemache Arms, Mottram, May 31.

Premier Prize.—Charles X., J. Shawcross.

Maiden Prize, and Best Beaten Feathered Flower.—Comte de Vergennes, T. Chadwick.

Best Beaten Flamed Flower.—Vesta, T. Chadwick.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Surpass Cat, J. Bradley.
- 2 Magnum Bonum, S. Wild.
- 3 Duc de Savoy, G. Chadwick.
- 4 Crown Prince, T. Penkathman.
- 5 Unknown, J. Barratt.
- 6 Trafalgar, T. Penkathman.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Surpass Lacantique, J. Bradley.
- 2 Andrew Marvel, S. Wild.
- 3 Pearson's Wellington, J. Barratt.
- 4 Lustre, ditto.
- 5 Surpass Cat, ditto.
- 6 Lord Milton, J. Bradley.

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, S. Wild.
- 2 Ambassador, ditto.
- 3 Washington, T. Summers.

- 4 Black Baguet, J. Bradley.
- 5 Buckley's Beauty, S. Wild.
- 6 Unknown, S. Wild.

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Incomparable, S. Wild.
- 2 Bienfait, T. Chadwick.
- 3 Sable Rex, J. Barratt.
- 4 Unknown, S. Wild.
- 5 Flora, ditto
- 6 Unknown, J. Bradley.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Comte, J. Shawcross.
- 2 Unknown, G. Chadwick.
- 3 Dolittle, S. Wild.
- 4 Heroine, ditto.
- 5 Vesta, J. Barratt.
- 6 Lady Crewe, S. Wilde.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Rose Vesta, T. Chadwick.
- 2 Rose Unique, T. Summers.
- 3 Unknown, T. Penkathman.
- 4 Roi de Turca, ditto.
- 5 Lady Crewe, J. Bradley.
- 6 Matilda, G. Chadwick.

*Bizarre Breeders.*

- 1 Unknown, S. Wild.
- 2 Charbonnier, ditto.

*Byblæmen Breeders.*

- 1 Lancashire Hero, S. Wild.
- 2 Jephtha, J. Barratt.

*Rose Breeders.*

- 1 Parker Rose, J. Barratt.
- 2 Newcastle, ditto.

*Sels*

- Min d'Or, G. Chadwick.  
White Flag, ditto.

## MR. RICHARD PRESCOTT'S TULIP MEETING,

Duke-street, Bedford, near Lee, Lancashire, Saturday, May 31.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Crown Prince, W. Leather.
- 2 Charles X., A. Belshaw.
- 3 Lord Lilford, T. Belshaw.
- 4 Surpass Catafalque, ditto.
- 5 Trafalgar, A. Belshaw.
- 6 Goud Beurs, R. Prescott.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Lustre, J. Postlethwaite.
- 2 Old Dutch Catafalque, R. Prescott
- 3 Antusias, ditto.
- 4 Suthern's, Britannia, ditto.
- 5 Surpass Lacantique, A. Belshaw.
- 6 San Joe, J. Postlethwaite.

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Mango, R. Ratcliffe.
- 2 Baguet, W. Leather.
- 3 La Belle, Narene, R. Ratcliffe.
- 4 Bienfait, W. Leather.
- 5 Ambassador, ditto.
- 6 Washington, ditto.

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Violet Wallers, A. Belshaw.
- 2 Roi de Siam, W. Leather.

- 3 Queen Charlotte, W. Leather.
- 4 Alexander Magnus, A. Belshaw.
- 5 Bienfait, R. Prescott.
- 6 Sable Rex, ditto.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Heroine, R. Prescott.
- 2 Lady Crewe, William Leather.
- 3 Walworth, R. Prescott.
- 4 Aglaia, J. Postlethwaite.
- 5 Dolittle, R. Prescott.
- 6 Seedling, R. Ratcliffe.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Rose Unique, A. Belshaw.
- 2 Roi de Cerise, ditto.
- 3 Rose Regina, R. Prescott.
- 4 Rose Vesta, ditto.
- 5 Lady Lilford, ditto.
- 6 Andromeda, ditto.

*Breeders.*

- 1 Captain Slaith (bizarre), W. Leather
- 2 Catherina (byblæmen), R. Ratcliffe.
- 3 Boadicea (rose), ditto.

*Sels.*

- Min d'Or, R. Prescott.

## TODMORDEN FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Monday, June 2,

## TULIPS.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Sultana, J. Suthers.
- 2 Surpass Cat, R. Brook.
- 3 Rising Sun, ditto.
- 4 Duke of Lancaster, ditto.
- 5 Sir Sidney, ditto.
- 6 Liberty, ditto.
- 7 Crown Prince, J. Suthers.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Lacantique, R. Brook.
- 2 Incomparable, W. Holliwell, Esq.
- 3 Black Prince, W. Holliwell, Esq.
- 6 Crown Prince, J. Fielden, Esq.
- 7 Liberty, S. Fielden, Esq.
- 7 Vampire, W. Holliwell, Esq.

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Louis XVI., R. Brook.
- 2 Bienfait, J. Fielden, Esq.
- 3 Bagot, R. Brook.
- 4 Czarinne, J. Suthers.
- 5 A Fond Noir, R. Brook.
- 6 Washington, ditto
- 7 Pourpre Precocoe, ditto.

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Incomparable, J. Fielden, Esq.
- 2 Violet Wallers, ditto.
- 3 Bagot, J. Suthers.
- 4 Surpassant, J. Fielden, Esq.
- 5 Unknown, ditto.
- 6 Washington, R. Brook.
- 7 A Fond Noir, ditto.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Count, R. Brook.
- 2 Newcastle, J. Fielden, Esq.
- 3 Middleton, R. Brook.
- 4 Crewe, ditto.
- 5 Unknown, ditto.
- 6 Neat and Clean, ditto.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Unique, R. Brook.
- 2 Incomparable, ditto.
- 3 Rose Hebe, ditto.
- 4 Vesta, J. Suthers.
- 5 Aglaia, ditto.
- 6 La Interessant, J. Fielden, Esq.

*Breeders.*

- 1 Unknown, J. Fielden, Esq.
- 2 Rutland, J. Suthers.
- 3 Newcastle, R. Brook.

- 4 Unknown, J. Brook.

*Sels.*

- 1 Min d'Or, J. Suthers.
- 2 Ely's Sovereign, ditto.

## LEEDS CENTRAL FLORAL SOCIETY

At Mr. Wm. Dobbings', Golden Cock Inn, Kirk-gate, Leeds, June 3.

Premier Bloom.—Platoff, E. Schofield.

1st Pan.—Platoff, Polyphemus, Count, Rose Ruby, Tout, Voorhelms, Incomparable, and Cotherstone, E. Schofield. 2nd. Competitor, Hero of Slough, Visconsin Favourite de Vickee, Queen of Beauties, Heroine, Rose Ruby, and Cotherstone, J. Bramma.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Platoff, E. Schofield.
- 2 Competitor, J. Bramma.
- 3 Duc de Savoy, G. Wood.
- 4 Surpass Catafalque, R. White.
- 5 Dutch Catafalque, I. Fryer.
- 6 Rising Sun, I. Watson, Esq.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Polyphemus, E. Schofield.
- 2 Charbonnier, I. Watson, Esq.
- 3 Lord Brougham, G. Wood.
- 4 Donzelli, I. Fryer.
- 5 Alexander, J. Bramma.
- 6 Surpass Catafalque, E. Schofield.

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, I. Watson, Esq.
- 2 Washington, E. Schofield.
- 3 Favourite Delight, J. Bramma.
- 4 Baguet, I. Watson, Esq.
- 5 Tout, E. Schofield.
- 6 Wolstenholme, J. Bramma.

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Voorhelm's Incomparable, E. Schofield
- 2 Gibbons's No. 1, J. Bramma.
- 2 Queen of Beauties, ditto.
- 4 Roi de Siam, ditto.
- 5 Gibbons's No. 2, ditto.
- 6 Baguet, ditto.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Heroine, J. Bramma.
- 2 La Belle Nannette, ditto.
- 3 Count, E. Schofield.
- 4 Triomphe Royale, ditto.
- 5 Lady Crewe, J. Bramma.
- 6 Princess Royal, ditto.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Rose Ruby, J. Bramma.
- 2 Cerise Primo Superb, ditto.
- 3 Lord Hill, R. White.
- 4 Reid's No 39, J. Bramma.
- 5 Cerise Belleforme, ditto.
- 6 Matilda, ditto.

*Sels.*

- 1 Min d'Or, J. Bramma.
- 2 Cotherstone, E. Schofield.
- 3 White Flag, ditto.
- 4 Cotherstone, G. Wood.
- 5 Min d'Or, I. Bramma.
- 6 Cotherstone, I. Fryer.

*Breeders.*

- 1 Gibbons's, J. Bramma.
- 2 Ditto ditto.
- 3 Ditto ditto.
- 4 Lady Middleton, G. Wood.
- 5 Polyphemus, I. Fryer.
- 6 Unknown, J. Bramma.

## TULIP SHOW,

At Mr. John Casson's, Traveller's Inn, Hipperholme, near Halifax, June 4.

Premier Prize.—Garnett's Waterloo, J. Fletcher.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Garnett's Waterloo, J. Hinscliff, jun.
- 2 Charles X., ditto.
- 3 Royal Sovereign, ditto.
- 4 Strong's Bolivar, J. Fletcher.
- 5 Page's George IV., J. Hinscliff, jun.
- 6 Seedling, No. 4, ditto.
- 7 Dutch Catafalque, ditto.
- 8 Page's King, ditto.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Abercrombie, J. Fletcher.
- 2 Polyphemus, J. Hinscliff, jun.
- 3 George IV. ditto.
- 4 Surpass Catafalque, J. Fletcher.
- 5 Hamlet, J. Hinscliff, jun.
- 6 Donzelli, ditto.
- 7 Pompe Funebre, ditto.
- 8 Shakspeare, ditto.

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Seedling, J. Hinscliff, jun.
- 2 Baguet, J. Fletcher.
- 3 Buckley's Beauty, J. Hinscliff, jun.
- 4 Bienfait, ditto.
- 5 Washington, J. Fletcher.
- 6 Ne plus Ultra, J. Hinscliff, jun.
- 7 Seedling, ditto.
- 8 La Belle Narene, J. Rushworth.

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Grand Cid, J. Rushworth.
- 2 Bienfait, J. Hinscliff, jun.
- 3 Diana Bruin, J. Fletcher.
- 4 Alexander Magnus, ditto.
- 5 Voorhelm's Incomparable, ditto.
- 6 La Bell Narene, J. Hinscliff, jun.
- 7 Waller's Violet, J. Fletcher.
- 8 Reid's Prince Albert, J. Rushworth

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Lady Middleton, J. Rushworth.
- 2 Unknown, J. Fletcher.
- 3 Comte de Vergennes, J. Hinscliff, jun.
- 4 Heroine, J. Fletcher
- 5 Lady Crewe, J. Hinscliff, jun.
- 6 Unknown, J. Rushworth.
- 7 Newcastle, J. Fletcher.
- 8 Willmer's Prince of Wales, J. Hinscliff, jun.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Aglaia, J. Hinscliff, jun.
- 2 Triomphe Royale, J. Rushworth.
- 3 Seedling 132, J. Hinscliff, jun.
- 4 Noble Blanche, ditto.
- 5 Vesta, J. Rushworth.
- 6 Lady Middleton, ditto.
- 7 La Belle Nannette, J. Hinscliff, jun.
- 8 Unique, ditto.

*Bizarre Breeders.*

- 1 Baron's Seedling, J. Hinscliff, jun.
- 2 Charbonnier, J. Fletcher.
- 3 Polys. & Leopold, J. Rushworth.
- 4 Cotterill's Victory, J. Fletcher.

*Byblæmen Breeders.*

- 1 Seedling, J. Hinscliff, jun.
- 2 Ditto, ditto.
- 3 Ditto, ditto.
- 4 Ditto, ditto.

*Rose Breeders.*

- 1 Gibbons's Seedling, J. Rushworth.
- 2 Fair Ellen, J. Hinscliff, jun.
- 3 Lady Middleton, ditto.
- 4 Seedling, ditto.

*Selfs.*

- 1 Alba Perfecta (seed.), J. Hinscliff, jun.
- 2 Cotherstone, J. Fletcher.
- 3 Min d'Or, J. Rushworth.
- 4 Flag, J. Fletcher.

## DARLINGTON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Friday, June 6.

## TULIPS.

OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND.

Pans of Six — 1. Heroine, Triomphe Royale, Charles X., Sheet Anchor, Van Amburgh, and Read's Prince Albert, Mr. Hepton, York. 2. Heroine, Aglaia, Charles X., Polyphemus, Maid of Orleans, and Queen Charlotte, Mr. Steward, York. 3. Madam Vestris, Triomphe Royale, Charles X., Polyphemus, Lawrence's Friend, and Superb en Noir, Mr. Wetherell, Conescliffe.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Charles X., W. Blackwell, Esq.
- 2 Ditto, Mr. Wetherell.
- 3 Surpass Catafalque, Mr. Steward.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Marshal Soult, Mr. Hepton.
- 2 Pilot, Mr. Steward.
- 3 Polyphemus, Mr. Wetherell.

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Lady Flora Hastings, Mr. Hepton.
- 2 Maid of Orleans, Mr. Steward.
- 3 Baguet, W. Backhouse, Esq.

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Countess of Harrington, Mr. Steward

- 2 Lord Denman, Mr. Hepton.

- 3 Bacchus, W. Backhouse, Esq.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Rose Astonishing, W. Backhouse, Esq.
- 2 Duchess of Newcastle, Mr. Hepton.
- 3 Heroine, Mr. Elwin.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Dixon's Arlette, Mr. Hepton.
- 2 Triomphe Royale, Mr. Steward.
- 3 Aglaia, W. Backhouse, Esq.

*Selfs.*

- 1 Min d'Or, Mr. Steward.
- 2 Ditto, Mr. Elwin.
- 3 Cotherstone, Mr. Hepton.

OPEN TO AMATEURS AND GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS.

Pans of Six. — 1. Heroine, Aglaia, Baguet, Princess Royal, Lord Lilford, and Sanzio, Mr. Hepton. 2. Walworth, Aglaia, Charles X., Polyphemus, Washington, and Transparent Noir, Mr. Marley.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Old Dutch Catafalque, Mr. Hepton.
- 2 Charles X., Mr. Marley.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Sanzio, Mr. Hepton.
- 2 Cyclops, Mr. Smith.

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Sancta Sophia, Mr. Hepton.
- 2 Lewold, Mr. Marley.

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Queen Charlotte, Mr. Hepton.

- 2 Eveque d'Amboise, Mr. Smith,

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Lady Middleton, Mr. Marley.
- 2 Heroine, Mr. Smith.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Triomphe Royale, Mr. Smith.
- 2 Camillus, Mr. Hepton.

*Selfs.*

- 1 Cotherstone, Mr. Hepton,
- 2 Min d'Or, Mr. Marley.



## GREAT SOUTH LANCASHIRE TULIP EXHIBITION,

At the Nottingham Castle Inn, Denton, June 7.

Judges.—Mr. William Allsop, Stockport; Mr. Robert Taylor, Glodwick; Mr. Samuel Wrigley, Macclesfield.

A silver cup, value £5, was awarded to Mr. John Naylor, Denton, for the best pan of rectified flowers, namely, Magnum Bonum, Polyphemus, Edgar, Queen of Violets, Joan of Arc, and Triomphe Royale.

Best Pan of Breeders.—Duke of Hamilton, seedling, and Earl of Derby, W. Matley, Ashton.

Maiden Prize.—Albion, Richard Peacock, Esq. Openshaw.

Feathered Premium.—Charles X., W. Matley.

Flamed Premium.—Polyphemus, H. Parsonage.

Breeder Premium.—Lord Derby, W. Matley.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Charles X., W. Matley.
- 2 Surpass Catafalque, W. Batty.
- 3 Magnum Bonum, T. Leech.
- 4 Paul Pry, J. Naylor.
- 5 Lord Lilford, ditto.
- 6 Rufus, H. Parsonage.
- 7 Cato, J. Sidderley.
- 8 Polyphemus, H. Parsonage.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Polyphemus, H. Parsonage.
- 2 Surpass Catafalque, W. Peacock, Esq.
- 3 Albion, R. Peacock, Esq.
- 4 San Joe, W. Peacock, Esq.
- 5 Charles X., H. Parsonage.
- 6 Charbonnier, ditto.
- 7 Lustre, W. Matley.
- 8 Pilot, J. Naylor.

*Feathered Bybloemens.*

- 1 Baguet, W. Matley.
- 2 Unknown, J. Turner, Esq.
- 3 Bienfait, W. Matley.
- 4 Princess Royal, W. Peacock, Esq.
- 5 Washington, J. Naylor.
- 6 Salvator Rosa, W. Peacock, Esq.
- 7 Lady Flora Hastings, T. Thorniley, Esq.
- 8 Seedling, S. Ardern, Esq.

*Flamed Bybloemens.*

- 1 Alexander Magnus, W. Peacock, Esq.
- 2 Roi de Siam, S. Ardern, Esq.
- 3 Queen Charlotte, W. Matley.
- 4 Bienfait, S. Ardern, Esq.
- 5 Gibbons's, John Peacock, Esq.
- 6 Czarinne, J. Naylor.
- 7 Violet Wallers, W. Peacock, Esq.
- 8 Lord Vernon, T. Leech.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Lady Crewe, J. Naylor.

*2 Heroine, J. Sidderley.*

- 3 Comte de Vergennes, W. Peacock, Esq.
- 4 Arlette, J. Sidderley.
- 5 Lady Jane Grey, T. Thorniley, Esq.
- 6 Hero of the Nile, ditto.
- 7 Hope, J. Wild.
- 8 Andromeda, T. Thorniley, Esq.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Triomphe Royale, W. Matley.
- 2 Unique, W. Peacock, Esq.
- 3 Aglaia, W. Matley
- 4 La Vandikken, S. Ardern, Esq.
- 5 Vesta, W. Matley.
- 6 Vainqueur, ditto.
- 7 Quarto, W. Peacock, Esq.
- 8 Lord Hill, W. Peacock, Esq.

*Bizarre Breeders.*

- 1 Polyphemus, H. Parsonage.
- 2 Seedling 36, J. Peacock, Esq.
- 3 Duke of Hamilton, W. Matley.
- 4 Truth, W. Peacock, Esq.
- 5 Dutch Catafalque, J. Naylor.
- 6 Seedling, W. Peacock, Esq.

*Bybloemen Breeders.*

- 1 Princess Royal, W. Peacock, Esq.
- 2 Unknown, ditto.
- 3 Ditto, W. Matby.
- 4 Van Amburgh, J. Naylor.
- 5 Celeste, J. Peacock, Esq.
- 6 Britannia, ditto.

*Rose Breeders.*

- 1 Lord Derby, W. Matley.
- 2 Lady Stanley, W. Peacock, Esq.
- 3 Alice, T. Leech.
- 4 Rosy Queen, J. Naylor.
- 5 Seedling, ditto.
- 6 Lady Catherine Gordon, W. Matley.

## CARNATION SHOW,

At the Town Hall, Derby, Wednesday, August 6.

## CARNATIONS.

Twelve Blooms.—True Briton, Flora's Garland, Premier, Admiral Curzon, Squire Meynell, William IV., Madame Sontag, Firebrand, Horsa, Lydia, Sir Robert Peel (Broughton), and Othello, Mr. Dodwell. 2. Prince Albert, Rob Roy, Byron, Admiral Curzon, Robert Burns, Lovely Ann, Earl of Leicester, Milton, Premier, True Briton, Alice Peel, and Squire Meynell, Mr. Buswell. 3. Admiral Curzon, Victoria, Henry Kirke White, Premier, Ariel, True Briton, Firebrand, Pauline, and four seedlings, Mr. Bayley. 4. True Briton, Ariel, Mars, Lord Ranciffe, Lydia, Premier, Gladiator, Oberon, Antonio, Admiral Curzon, King of Scarlets, and Lorenzo, Mr. Adams. 5. Rainbow, Squire Meynell, Duke of Sutherland, Earl Spencer, Prince of Wales, Lady

Gardiner, Premier, seedling, ditto (Dodwell), Lady Dartmouth, seedling, ditto (Dodwell), Mr. Parkinson.

Six Blooms.—1. Admiral Curzon, Firebrand, seedling, Premier, Lord Milton, and Lorenzo, Mr. Fisher. 2. Admiral Curzon, Premier, Lord Talbot, William IV., unknown, Firebrand, Mr. Lowe.

*Scarlet Bizarres.*

- 1 Admiral Curzon, Mr. Dodwell.
- 2 Ditto, ditto.
- 3 Ditto, ditto.
- 4 Ditto, ditto.
- 5 Ditto, Mr. Buswell.
- 6 Ditto, Mr. Dodwell.

*Crimson Bizarres*

- 1 Lord Milton, Mr. Dodwell.
- 2 Duncan, ditto.
- 3 Queen Victoria, ditto.
- 4 Ditto, ditto.
- 5 Owen Glendower, ditto.
- 6 Duncan, Mr. Adams.

*Pink and Purple Bizarres.*

- 1 Princess, Mr. Dodwell.
- 2 Ditto, ditto.
- 3 Twyford Perfection, ditto.
- 4 Lady of the Lake, ditto.
- 5 Seedling, ditto.
- 6 Sarah Payne, Mr. Adams.

*Purple Flakes.*

- 1 Earl Spencer, Mr. Dodwell.
- 2 Squire Meynell, Mr. Buswell.
- 3 Premier, Mr. Dodwell.
- 4 Ditto, ditto.
- 5 Beauty of Woodhouse, ditto.
- 5 Premier, ditto.

*Scarlet Flakes.*

- 1 Firebrand, Mr. Dodwell.
- 2 Ditto, ditto.
- 3 Hero of Middlesex, ditto.
- 4 Firebrand, ditto.
- 5 Ditto, ditto.
- 6 Africana, Mr. Adams.

*Rose Flakes.*

- 1 Lady Ely, Mr. Dodwell.
- 2 Ariel, ditto.
- 3 Lovely Ann, Mr. Adams.
- 4 Lorenzo, Mr. Dodwell.
- 5 Unknown, ditto.
- 6 Lorenzo, ditto.

**PICOTEES.**

Twelve Blooms.—1. Duke of Rutland, Mary, Elizabeth, seedling, Princess Royal, Alfred, Mrs. Barnard, Queen, Prince of Wales, Gem, Venus, and Delicata, Mr. Dodwell. 2. Alfred, Elizabeth, Queen, Princess Royal, Sebastian, Duke of Rutland, Mrs. Barnard, Venus, Lorina, and three seedlings, Mr. Bayley. 3. Sophia, Queen, Mrs. Barnard, Charlotte, Princess Royal, seedling, Juliet, seedling (Dodwell), Elizabeth, (Nulli Secundi, Mr. Trahar, and Enchantress, Mr. Buswell. 4. Dodwell's No. 132, Isabella, Queen, Elizabeth, Phoebe, Juno, Prince of Wales, Venus, Mrs. Barnard, Rosalind, Duchess of Cambridge, and Duchess of Sutherland, Mr. Adams. 5. Portia, Princess Royal, Northampton Bride, Miss Howard, Mary Ann, Princess Alice, Prince of Wales, Isabella, Sebastian, L'Elegant, Mrs. Barnard, and Gem, Mr. Parkinson.

Six Blooms.—1. Alfred, Queen, seedling, Juliet, Mrs. Barnard, and Venus, Mr. John Fisher. 2. No. 70 (Dodwell), Alfred, Mrs. Barnard, Juliet, Prince of Wales, and Queen Victoria, Mr. John Lowe.

*Heavy-edged Red.*

- 1 Prince of Wales, Mr. Dodwell.
- 2 Elizabeth (Robinson), ditto.
- 3 Ditto, ditto.
- 4 Ditto, ditto.
- 5 Prince of Wales, Mr. Parkinson.
- 6 Lady Dartmouth, Mr. Dodwell.

*Light edged Red.*

- 1 Gem, Mr. Dodwell.
- 2 Mary, ditto.
- 3 Ditto, ditto.
- 4 Seedling (Mrs. Wood), Mr. Merryweather.
- 5 Ditto (70), Mr. Dodwell.
- 6 Gem, ditto.

*Heavy-edged Purple.*

- 1 Alfred (Dodwell), Mr. Dodwell.
- 2 Ditto, ditto.
- 3 Ditto, ditto.
- 4 Duke of Rutland (Hollyoake), do.
- 5 Alfred (Dodwell), ditto.
- 6 Duke of Rutland (Hollyoake), do.

*Light-edged Purple.*

- 1 Juliet, Mr. Dodwell.
- 2 Seedling (Lady Franklin), Mr. Merryweather.
- 3 Enchantress, Mr. Dodwell.
- 4 Lorina, Mr. Bayley.
- 5 Delicata, Mr. Dodwell.
- 6 Ditto, ditto.

*Heavy-edged Rose.*

- 1 Princess Royal, Mr. Buswell.
- 2 Queen, Mr. Dodwell.
- 3 Venus, ditto.
- 4 Miss Rosa, ditto.
- 5 Venus, ditto.
- 6 Queen, Mr. Bayley.

*Light-edged Rose.*

- 1 Mrs. Barnard, Mr. Dodwell.
- 2 Ditto, Mr. Buswell.
- 3 Ditto, Mr. Dodwell.
- 4 Ditto, ditto.
- 5 Ditto, Mr. Bayley.
- 6 Sophia, Mr. Buswell.

## Part I.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

## A GOSSIP ABOUT CARNATIONS AND PICOTEEES.

SCENE.—*The Snuggery of Z., an old Carnation Grower.*

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.—B., P., and Z.

P. [*Entering.*] Well, now I have at last caught you, I want you to tell me of all the fine things you have seen this season. Did you go southwards? and what did you see?

Z. I did go southwards; and saw Chiswick,—the famous collection of Mr. Edwards, at Holloway,—and the Royal Nursery, Slough.

P. Any other?

Z. I visited Derby and the neighbourhood, and other places in the midlands; but my intention of seeing Leeds, Halifax, York, &c. &c. was frustrated by engagements I could not avoid. However, I have a huge budget of notes, and if you want to gossip, they are quite at your service. You must understand I saw the Royal Nursery on the 18th of July, too early, unfortunately, to see many most beautiful varieties at their best, but I could not otherwise arrange, and it will take a *long hour* to describe what I saw there. So pass me my tea, and help yourself and our friend B. to some of those splendid grapes he has brought for our entertainment.

P. [*Passing tea.*] Go on; but first tell me—you know my curiosity—why it is called the Royal Nursery.

Z. Of course, because it enjoys the patronage of her Majesty; but, I think, loyal as every florist

always must be, far more fitly to us, because it contains *royal collections* of almost every florist flower.

P. Excellent. How many pots of carnations and picotees do they grow there?

Z. The foreman states the number as varying from 1,600 to 2,500 pots, besides those in the open ground.

P. Wonderful! However do they manage to protect such an immense number from the weather?

Z. At the earlier stage of bloom they are covered with caps or small glasses. As they become more developed, they are removed to the tent, an erection one hundred and thirty feet in length, by twelve in width, and here it is they are exhibited to the public. This tent has a walk, four feet in width throughout, with raised mounds on either side, on which the flowers are arranged, four rows deep. And a wonderfully imposing sight they were, I can tell you.

P. Wonderfully imposing indeed! Why, with that length, and four rows deep on each side, there must have been a matter of a thousand pots.

Z. There were: each pot containing three plants, and each plant with two or more blooms upon it, all nicely carded, and arranged at a proper angle to meet the eye of the visiter, as he turned to the right and left respectively. Ah! I assure you it was something past the power of words to describe the full tide of beauty which greeted my enraptured sight. I walked slowly many times to and fro, before I could trace a line; and even when at length I did jot down my passing thoughts, many most deserving of a notice went unrecorded, so difficult was it, often, to decide between contending claims for regard. However, to begin: in scarlet bizarres, there was Admiral Curzon, of course extra fine, something paler than I saw it subsequently, at Derby, but most superb. Martin's Splendid was a star; small, but excellent in the white, rich and regular in the scarlet and bizarre, and superb in form—just as fine there as it almost invariably proves poor with me. La-

martine, a new flower, by Kaye, is much in the Curzon style, and promises to be very beautiful. Then there was Emperor, and Howard, and another variety of Mr. Puxley's (unnamed), first rate; and Bolingbroke, and Bardolph, two flowers of Mr. May's, the last-named quite as high coloured as ever was the nose of its pottle-loving patronymic.

Of crimson bizarres there was a superb array, Duncan, Owen Glendower, Queen Victoria, Lord Milton, and Prince Albert standing out most prominently. Duncan is a large variety, with a splendidly-formed and marked petal, and, *as grown there*, first-rate in quality. Owen Glendower is of immense size, finely formed, full and striking in its style of marking, not quite so good in the petal as Duncan. Milton and Prince Albert are so well known, I shall only say of the latter flower, that if those persons who complain that they cannot manage it, would remove the first pod, which is often double, they would secure splendid blooms; indeed, I know very few to excel it.

In pink bizarres, by far the best was a superb flower of Mr. May's—Falconbridge. It is fine in petal and form, smooth, clean, and full of colour. South London (Wood) was also fine. It is full, with a large well-shaped petal. Princess, and Kirke White, two Nottingham varieties, were extra good; and Sarah Payne, decidedly, to my taste, one of the sweetest varieties grown, was delightful.

Purple flakes were superb. Premier,—yes, *old* Premier, was splendid. I don't care, I can assure you, whether a flower is old or new, if it has that about it which constitutes a good flower, as a smooth edge, unbroken outline, decided colour well distributed, pure white, and plenty of petals, without confusion, I like it, *and I stick to it*; and Premier has all these. Then there was Beauty of Woodhouse, unrivalled for its white and colour, but not so good in the habit of bloom; and Squire Trow was

first-rate. These were the best of the old varieties. In new flowers, Poins, with its rich dark purple, was ex. ex.; and Perfection, equally distinguished for its lively and cheerful colour, and superb white, was exquisite. Mayor of Oldham is a northern variety, something in the way of Miss Thornton, but far better, and must be grown in the most select collections.

Of scarlets, there was Cradley Pet, Splendour, Justice Shallow, Simpson's Victoria, and Firebrand, all first-rate. Cradley Pet is thin, but so superior in form of petal and style of marking, that it was unquestionably the A. 1 there. Splendour was scarcely so bright as I saw it in 1850; then it stood before the Pet. Justice Shallow is remarkable for its massive petal, quite Johnsonian, in fact, in its pretensions; but, like the periods of the celebrated Doctor, if massive, they are *smooth, finely rounded, and thoroughly telling*.

Rose flakes were well done. There was, of the older varieties, Ariel, Lorenzo, Flora's Garland, and Princess Royal; and of those which are more recent in their date, Antonio, Romeo, Madame Sontag, Tongue's Seedling, and a seedling of Mr. May's, unnamed, an improvement on Ariel. The collection, indeed, was rich to overflowing with their beauty. Ariel is a well-known high-coloured and full flower. Lorenzo, a shade paler in colour, and a thinner variety, possesses the very finest of petals, and is decidedly, to my mind, the A. 1 of the class. Flora's Garland and Princess Royal, the latter almost a repeat of the former, are full flowers, large and commanding, and as grown there, producing an effect only to be appreciated by those who have seen it. Antonio is a flower of noble proportions, full, and of good habit. Romeo, remarkable for its delicate colour and exquisite white, is also large, and a beautiful variety. Tongue's seedling is pale in colour, but there is plenty of it, and I see no reason why such varieties should not be patronized. Madame Sontag

was superb. It is excellent in form and habit, large, and so rich in colour, I can only say it is a *cherry ground, with white markings*.

The picotees were magnificent indeed, bewildering the eye with their beauty. Who that saw their delicate tints and regular markings, would believe in the *blotches* and *irregular "perfections,"* as delineated in the *Practical Gardener*, not longer back than '44? But to my point. An immense advance is yearly taking place in these flowers, and those who intend to be in the first rank, either as raisers or cultivators, must be on the *qui vive*, I can assure them.

First in place, among heavy reds, was Mrs. Norman, the flower delineated in the opening number of the *Florist*, for the present year. It is clear, smooth, bright in colour, fine in form, and worthy of all the praise fame has given it. Closely in waiting on her ladyship was the Prince of Wales, *every inch a prince*, with Hogarth (Marris), Julia Romano (Fellowes), and another seedling of Mr. Fellowes's. Robinson's Elizabeth, too, is a fine flower, excellent in form, and *distinct*. Believers in the old Sir Wm. Middleton style would have been slightly astonished with this bevy, I can tell you.

In light reds, Dodwell's Mary stood out most prominently. It is indeed a noble flower. Large in size, excellent in form, of great substance, and margined with the brightest crimson, without a bar or spot, I think it will be a favourite.

P. But the *Florist* says it is "wanting in purity."

Z. True:—the certificate of the "National" describes it as "deficient in white or ground colour." There is ever, you know, my friend, the "worm at the gourd." As compared with some of the heavy class, and others in the roses and purples, Mary is inferior in the white, but the same remark applies to Gem and other light reds, and Mary is unquestionably at present first in the class. From what I saw of it at Slough, I should judge it is an early variety, and requires to be shown young. Duchess of Suther-

land was very pretty, but the centre petals are smaller than I like. Gem was first-class; and a new variety of Kirtland's, Miss Holbeck, pleased me very much.

In heavy purples, the midlands stood well forward. Dodwell's Alfred was scarcely developed, but Holly-oake's Duke of Rutland, a narrow-edged heavy, a seedling from Enchantress and Princess Alice, was superb. In habit it follows Enchantress, with the delicate white of the Princess, and margined with the sweetest lilac. It is of large size, and inimitable in form, and no collection can be complete without it. Prince Arthur too, is a most delightful variety, much in the way of the Duke, but not so full. It is exquisitely clear in the white, margined with a lovely purple, and I thought the "National" censors had viewed it with an over-critical eye, when they described it as "rather rough." But let us honour them for the careful discharge of their duties; we have cause for gratulation that flowers are now subject to their able and impartial criticism. Then there was Lord Nelson, dense and full in colour, pure, with fine petal, a fine heavy; and Garratt's King of Purples too, put in his claim to notice. It is a beautifully pure variety, exquisitely margined with a bright purple, and though too thin for a "king," it is assuredly a *prince of the blood royal*.

In light purples, Matthews, May, and Fellowes distanced all competitors. Ophelia is superb, so is Fellowes's No. 13 and 51, and Matthews's Seedling, I learn, outshines the trio; but this was not, at the time of my visit, sufficiently advanced for me to describe. I can only say, it must be indeed superb to surpass either of those I have named, for either would surpass all now out.

In heavy roses, Marris had the field to himself; in fact, he has fairly run away with it. His Victoria Regina is well named; rich in colour, pure in the white, unbeatable in form, it is indeed a queen. I wish I could say it was as generous a mother as our gracious queen;—unfortunately it is a shy grower.



Grace Darling is a worthy memento of the heroine, much in the way of Willmer's Princess Royal, but with a better petal. I was glad to see its robust growth, and trust we have no cause to fear it will suffer the fate of poor Grace,—sink into a consumption. Unexpected is a very sweet variety, rather small; but Jeanette is my favourite, as I believe it is of its raiser. It is thin, but has a most superb petal, margined with bright rose, indeed, it is the "Barnard" petal, and colour heavy, is a fine grower, and, in my opinion, a gem of the first water.

In older varieties, there were Venus, Green's Queen, and Princess Royal, all first-rate.

Light rose-edged is the thinnest class of all. Mrs. Barnard stands without a peer (or peeress, if you insist on the gender), and well able she is to excite, and worthy to receive, all the admiration you could feel for hundreds of rivals. Countess Howe, in *full dress*, may dispute precedence with Mrs. B., and Nina, another Leicester flower, has a good petal and bright colour, and is pretty; but on the 18th of July, Mrs. Barnard was pre-eminent.

And now I think you have had enough of my prosy gossip for one night, and if you please, we will defer the remainder for another evening.

P. Well, the chimes are reminding us of the little hours, but before we say *good night*, just tell me, after seeing so much that must have been so delightful to witness, do you think it is at all possible for us, *here*, to obtain anything like such results?

Z. Truly, I should be very sorry to commit myself to any opinion which should seem flattering to our vanity, but I really do not know of any cause which should prevent flowers here, or still more northward, being just as good.

P. and B. Good night.

Z. Good night.

## ROSES, THEIR ORIGIN AND CLASSIFICATION.

IN the early ages of the world, in connection with those plants necessary to the sustenance of man, would be cultivated the most beautiful indigenous to the various countries, for a love of flowers is inherent in human nature; and the rose being a native of three out of the four quarters of the globe, and being generally admired, even in its wild state, in all probability it was among the very first planted for ornament. We cannot suppose that the ancients had any knowledge of the sexes in plants, or of artificially impregnating one variety with another, yet varieties would be obtained. A rose planted in soil richer than that in which it originally grew, would in some cases sport; and again, the seeds sown in rich soil, either naturally or artificially, would produce some semidouble varieties, and these varieties, crossed one with another, and perhaps in some cases with a distinct species, by insects, would produce a progeny greatly diversified. In this way only can we account for the origin of varieties, before the process was conducted in the scientific and systematic way of the modern seedling raiser.

The oldest varieties now grown, the common Provence and the old moss, have been in cultivation upwards of three hundred years. The former is a variety of the *Rosa centifolia*, growing wild in the south of France; and the latter is supposed to be a sport from it, that is, from some cause unknown, to have acquired that glandular excrescence we call moss. There are many varieties of moss roses, originated from seeds and sports, some of which have no affinity to the Provence. The *Rosa Gallica*, indigenous to France, has given birth to the innumerable varieties of French or garden roses. The *Rosa alba* grows wild in middle Europe, and, as the name imports, the original species is white. From this has been raised some beautiful light-coloured varieties. The *Rosa damascena*, a native of Syria, is the parent

of the damasks. We may observe, that in every class there are varieties slightly hybridized with roses of the other classes. Then we have a division called hybrid Provence, raised between the Provence and French, although they have a greater resemblance to the latter than the former. The hybrid Chinese and Bourbon have been originated by crossing the French and other summer roses, by the China and Bourbon, but, unlike the latter, they flower but once in the season. The climbing roses are varieties of *Rosa arvensis*, indigenous; *Rosa multiflora*, a native of Japan; the *Rosa sempervirens*, from Italy; *Rosa Alpina*, growing wild on the Alps; *Rosa Banksiæ*, a native of Tartary and China; the prairie rose, from America; *Rosa rubifolia*. The varieties of the last, however, are more curious than beautiful. We have also varieties of the Scotch rose (*Rosa spinosissima*) and the sweetbriar (*Rosa rubiginosa*), both indigenous. The old double yellow rose, that rarely flowers in perfection, and called *Rosa sulphurea*, is not a distinct species, as is generally considered (nature never gives us species with double flowers), but is probably a garden variety of the *Rosa lutea*; and the latter is the parent of the Persian yellow and *Harrisonii*, two pure yellow roses. These conclude the summer roses. The rest have the delightful habit of flowering, more or less, until the frosts of winter put a stop to all vegetation out of doors.

The damask perpetuals, celebrated for their sweetness, have principally descended from the old monthly and the four-seasons, but are now giving way to the hybrid perpetuals. The origin of the latter are in some cases unknown. The principal part are said to be raised between the hybrid Chinese and Bourbon and the China and Bourbon, and in some instances from seeds of hybrid perpetuals, without impregnation. This is a most important class. Most of the new varieties belong to it, and additions may be expected every year. The original Bourbon rose was found more than thirty years ago, growing in a

hedge, in L'Isle de Bourbon, by a resident, who planted it in his garden. Young plants were sent to France, they bore seed freely, and from them have been raised the numerous and beautiful stiff-petalled varieties of this group. The only roses in the island at the time of its discovery, were the common China and the red four-seasons, and it must consequently be a hybrid between them. The China rose (*Rosa Indica*) was introduced from China, about sixty years ago. The tea-scented are varieties of it; and the noisette roses, flowering in clusters, were raised in America, between the musk rose (*Rosa moschata*) and the common China. Maria Leonida is a variety of the *Rosa bracteata*, from China. It has evergreen foliage. If roses can be raised with perpetual flowers and evergreen foliage, they will be interesting indeed. A few other species have produced varieties, but they are of no particular moment.

Roses are now classed in about twenty divisions, and in a modern work, thirty-nine. To say the least of this, it is very inconvenient. Without entering on a critical discussion of the present arrangement, or giving my reasons for proposing a new one, as it would lengthen this paper too much, I think, for all useful purposes, the divisions may be reduced to six, viz.:—1. Moss; 2. Summer; 3. Climbing, for the summer roses. 4. Perpetuals (the French word, *remontantes*, is better, if we had an equivalent English term) would include all those like Baronne Prevost, that, after the first flowering, should have their shoots shortened about half their length, when they would throw fresh shoots and flowers. 5. Continuous Bloomers, would include most of the Bourbons, and some perpetuals, that give a constant succession of flowers, from June to November, requiring merely the dead flowers to be cut off, without shortening the branches, as in the *remontantes*. 6. Tender Roses, would include the China and tea-scented. In every case the habit of each variety should be stated (the climbers, of course, excepted), as dwarf, mo-

derate, or vigorous. This would be a true guide in pruning, and enable the planter to place them with propriety in the beds and borders.

If the rose has been a universal favourite from time immemorial—if it has for ever been regarded as symbolical of love, and beauty, and innocence—if it has furnished poets with more comparisons and imagery than all other flowers taken together—if, for unknown ages, it has been admired, sung of, and cultivated in Europe and Asia—as it has, what far greater claims for admiration it possesses at the present time, with our beautiful modern varieties, and the charming addition of the perpetuals! In the dewy autumnal morns, when the landscape is gilded with a thousand tints, the garden stripped of its fair denizens, and everything around betokens nature's repose, to behold the rose bursting forth in all its freshness, beauty, and perfume, it is then we shall admit it stands without a rival in the floral world, and pre-eminently deserves the distinction of the "Queen of flowers."

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#### REFUTATION OF THE ASSERTION THAT STAINED TULIPS WERE ALLOWED TO WIN AT DERBY.

In your August number, I perceive you have been pleased to request my humble opinion of the tulip blooms exhibited at Derby, in May last. I will at once endeavour to comply with your wishes. To your first query, Whether any stained-cupped flowers were allowed to win? I answer, I saw none. To your second, Whether the flowers you have mentioned would have disgraced the stand of the poorest southern grower? I reply, that several of them are grown in the bed, and all of them in the collection of the (I believe pretty generally acknowledged) first amateur tulip grower in England. I am pretty well acquainted with most of the growers about London,

but I am certainly not acquainted with a grower, amateur or dealer, who does, or can, dispense with all of them. Of the show generally, I can only say, that more than twice the number of blooms were staged at Derby than it has ever been my good fortune to witness at any of our various metropolitan exhibitions; and bearing in mind that it was one of the worst blooming seasons known, some of the blooms were splendid, and which you have faithfully described. With these few remarks, I beg to conclude, having neither time nor inclination to carry on a paper war with the anonymous correspondents, E. Y. & Co. of the *Cottage Gardener*. And that there is a Co. I am satisfied. *Anguis latet in herba*.\* There he and all such may remain for me; and as to his good or bad opinions, I look upon them as coming from one of those of whom it is truly said, *Il y a des reproches qui louent, et des louanges qui médisent*.†

H. GOLDHAM.

*Albion Grove, Islington, August 18, 1851.*

## COPPICEANA.

No. XV.

IN pursuance of our plan of describing the hardy trees and shrubs cultivated at the Coppice, we resume from our June number, and commence with the

### LIGUSTRUM. (*Privet*.)

*L. Buxifolium*. (The Box-leaved Privet.)—This, we believe, was originated at, or at least disseminated from the nursery of Mr. Richard Smith, of Worcester. It is of erect stout habit, and a decided improvement on the old variety. The foliage, in most instances, especially when the shoots are short-jointed, is much like that of the common tree box. This will make a most excellent plant for the formation of hedges, &c. It is, from its easy propagation, now getting cheap. 1d. each, or, by the hundred, 7s. 6d.

\* The snake is hid in the grass.

† There are reproaches which praise, and praises which are injurious.

- L. Lucidum.* (The Shining-leaved, or Chinese Privet.)—A fine evergreen, but requires a warm situation. In the severe winter of 1837-8, nearly the whole were killed in the northern counties. 1s.
- L. Japonicum.*—A most beautiful plant, and one we can strongly recommend. The foliage is large and the habit graceful. We have it now (Sept. 8) in full flower. This, we are sure, will be a favourite evergreen. Plants, 1s. 6d.
- L. Myrtifolium* (The Myrtle leaved Privet) partakes more of the character of the common evergreen, though it is certainly an improvement on that variety. 1d.
- L. Laurifolia* (The Laurel-leaved Privet), with broader leaves than the common sort. This we obtained last autumn. 4d.
- L. Pyramidalis.*—A very distinct upright variety of the common evergreen. 4d.
- L. Variegata*, or *New Gold-striped.*—This is very different to the yellow blotched sort, sometimes seen amongst the common evergreen, being distinctly margined with yellow. It is deciduous, or at most only sub-evergreen. The branches are long and flexile. More curious than beautiful.

#### LONICERA. (*The Upright Honeysuckle.*)

- L. Tartarica.*—An early-blooming deciduous shrub, with greyish white branches. The flowers are pink. 3d.
- L. Tartarica Rubra.*—Of comparatively recent date, the flowers red. 6d.
- L. Tartarica Alba.*—Similar in habit and general character with the preceding, having white flowers. 3d.

These plants are cheap, and form good things for shrubberies.

#### MORUS. (*The Mulberry.*)

- M. Nigra.*—This would rank as a fruit tree, and is by many highly esteemed; its massive foliage renders it ornamental. Where fruit is an object, it should always be planted on grass, as, when ripe, the fruit falls, and the dirt or sand which may adhere to it, if such a situation is not selected, will not be found very agreeable. 3s. 6d. to 5s.
- M. Kämpferii.*—A very beautiful new variety, lately introduced, the foliage being of an elongated heart shape. We have not yet fruited it, therefore can say nothing in this particular at present.
- M. Nervosa.*—Rather narrow leaves, with a rough puckered appearance. It has little to recommend it, beyond its singularity.

*M. Multicaulis*.—This variety has a fine leaf, said to be well adapted for the food of silkworms; the fruit, however, is comparatively worthless.

In America, a few years ago, extravagant prices were given for these plants, to form plantations for the rearing of silkworms.

#### MAGNOLIA.

The magnolias are a splendid family. Some are from America, others from China.

*M. Conspicua Soulangea*.—A small deciduous tree. It was originated in France. The flowers are purplish white. 2s. 6d.

*M. Alexandrina* and *M. Speciosa*.—These also are seminal varieties, but so much alike that we would not advise the amateur to purchase more than one of them, if his object is variety in his pleasure ground or garden. 2s. 6d.

*M. Acuminata* forms a fine tree. The leaves are entire, and rather oval in form. As the tree ages, it forms a compact and dense head of foliage. It is deciduous. 1s. 6d.

*M. Tripetela*.—This is sometimes called the Umbrella Tree. We have often seen, on strong luxuriant shoots, in our propagating ground, a whorl of its large leaves standing out horizontally, which, by no very great stretch of the imagination, might be likened to an umbrella. It makes also a noble looking tree. The flowers are large and white. 1s. 6d.

*M. Grandiflora Exoniensis*.—A very excellent evergreen, producing large and highly fragrant white flowers. In the northern parts of England it should have a wall. There are some fine plants in a similar situation, at Wollaton, near Nottingham, which flower abundantly every year. 2s. 6d.

#### MAHONIA.

*M. Illicifolia*. (The Holly-leaved Barberry.)—This forms a beautiful evergreen bush, with pinnate leaves, blooming early, and bearing yellow flowers, succeeded by black fruit. Of this we have made excellent wine (see page 137.) It is a very valuable acquisition to our shrubberies, being extremely hardy, and growing in shady situations. It ought to be extensively planted in preserves for pheasants, on the margins of woods, and similar situations.

*M. Repens*.—Foliage rather broader than the preceding, and of a duller green. It makes strong under ground stolones or shoots, whence its name. Flowers and fruits in much the same style as the preceding.



*M. Fasciculosa Hybrida*, with very handsome glaucous foliage. Of more erect growth than either *ilicifolia* or *repens*. This variety will attain a large size.

We grow another sort, which we had under the name of

*M. Elegans*.—This is in no way distinguishable from the before-mentioned, except being possibly of more robust growth. 2s. 6d.

#### ONONIS. (*The Rest Harrow*.)

In some parts of the country this neat little plant grows wild; it is, however, worthy of garden cultivation. With us, it reaches about two feet in height, and bears pink pea-shaped flowers most of the summer. 6d.

#### PAULONIA.

*P. Imperialis*.—A fine new tree, with immensely large leaves, forming a dense conical head. Our plant is about ten years old, and forms a conspicuous object in the nursery. It has bloomed on the continent, the flowers being violet, and produced in spikes. 2s. 6d.

#### PLANERA.

*P. Richardii Pendula*.—This plant is closely allied to the elm, on which it will graft. The foliage is scalloped round the edges. It forms a fine pendulous lawn tree. It is not much known. 5s.

#### POPULUS.

Under this head we shall not describe those which are usually planted as forest trees, such as *P. fastigiata*, *molinifera*, and *Canadensis*, but confine ourselves to those more adapted for shrubberies, &c.

*P. Pendula* is one of these latter, and a most beautiful thing it is, the branches drooping and forming as fine a head as the weeping willow. Whoever is fond of pendulous plants should grow this. 2s. 6d.

*P. Grandidentata*.—Very distinct, with large toothed foliage. 1s. 6d.

#### PRUNUS. (*The Plum*.)

*P. Variegata*.—This was originated here, and is a very distinct and lively variegation. We anticipate that when we have plants of any size, they will make very striking and ornamental small trees.

*P. Pendula*.—Not so pendulous as some weeping trees, but, nevertheless, distinct, and worthy of a place in a collection. 2s. 6d.

## Part II.

NEW, RARE, OR GOOD FRUITS, FLOWERS,  
PLANTS, TREES, AND VEGETABLES.

## HARDY PLANTS.

A VERY interesting account is given in the *Gardener's Chronicle* of numerous new hardy plants, introduced into this country by Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter. Amongst them are the following, which will be well worth inquiring about by all who wish to embellish their lawns, shrubberies, parks, or gardens.

*Saxæ Gothæ Conspicua*.—This is a splendid evergreen, with the habit of the yew tree. It is from the Andes of Patagonia.

*Fitzroya Patagonica*.—This has also the yew tree character, but with drooping branches.

*Libocedrus Tetragonia*.—This is in the way of an arborvitæ. The shoots are four-cornered.

*Fagus Obliqua*.—The Great Oblique Evergreen Beech.

*Euchryphia Cordata*.—Flowers like the tea plant, with hard heart shaped leaves.

*Castanea Chrysophylla*.—The Evergreen Californian Chestnut.

*Pernettya Ciliaris*.—With broad hairy leaves and purple berries.

*Laurus Aromatica*.—A Chilian evergreen, whose leaves are much more fragrant than the Sweet Bay.

*Desfontania Spinosa*.—This is a holly-looking plant, with tubular scarlet blossoms.

*Berberis Darwinii*.—Forming a very beautiful bush.

*Arlentus Photiniaefolia*.—A very handsome evergreen.

*Ilex Alter Olerense*.—A fine holly, in the way of Balearica.

## GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

## GERANIUMS.

*Sheppard's Grace Darling*.—A new and very pretty fancy geranium. The ground colour is orange crimson, with the upper petals nearly covered with a dark blotch.

*Hoyle's Beatrice*.—A beautiful new pelargonium. Lower petals mottled pink, upper ones intense black, edged with deep rose. *Colonel of the Buffs* is another novelty raised by Mr. Hoyle, and is a most showy and beautiful variety. It is large, and approximates very closely to a decided orange tint.

*Illuminator* (Turner).—This flowers most abundantly, and will become a general favourite. Shaded crimson lower petals, Deep crimson upper, with a well-defined rosy pink margin.

*Shylock* (Foster).—A very dark variety. The upper petals are black, with narrow margin of crimson; lower petals purple. A striking and distinct variety.

*Purple Standard* (Foster).—Really good purple flowers has long been a desideratum. This is a great advance in the class. The lower petals are rich purple, the upper intensely dark. A decided good sort.



## DAHLIAS.

(NOT YET SENT OUT.)

*Sir F. Thesiger* (Rawlings).—A finely formed lilac.

*Miss Ward* (Turner).—Yellow, tipped with white.

*Miss Matthews* (Bragg).—Scarlet, with white tip, of fine form, deep and bold.

*Wonderful* (Keynes).—A finely flaked flower, very distinct. Buff, striped with deep pink.

These received certificates at the Shacklewell dahlia show, September 9.



## THE EDITOR'S RECORD.

"These things we would buy ourselves, and therefore recommend them."

**GIDDEN'S IMPROVED PRUSSIAN HOE.**—We put this here because it deserves to be extensively known. It is a most useful and handy tool, suitable alike for the labourer in the field, or the lady who may wish to move the surface of her flower beds. It cuts the weeds through with its knifelike blade, leaving the surface smooth. We found it useful for another purpose, a rather singular one for a hoe, that of removing shoots from the centre of trees; in fact, we are certain it would make a useful forest tree pruner, the

branches being removed by a close and powerful downward cut.

**SLATER'S WARRIOR CRIMSON BIZARRE CARNATION.**—A large flower, and apparently very constant. We received four or five blooms, and they each exhibited the bold well defined ribbons, without scratch or spot, which a first-rate flower ought to have. The white was particularly good, and the rich markings very beautiful. We should imagine this to be the best crimson bizarre ever raised in Lancashire.

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### FLOWERS RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST REPORT.

**SPLENDOUR (Kaye)**—A very brilliant scarlet flake. White good and colour high.

**EXCELSIOR (Kaye)**, a scarlet bizarre, arrived rather out of character, but is evidently a very fine sort. The petals were well ribboned, the white good, and it will, doubtless, take a high position in its class.

**MARY JANE.**—Rose flake. We are sorry we cannot commend this flower. The margin is too serrated, and the white ground flushed.

**I.R.S.**—Your carnation, *Rufus*, purple flake, is not a beat on anything out that we know of in this class. We are obliged by your offer, but second or third rates are of no use now-a-days. You must try again.

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### REVIEWS.

**THE BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND GARDEN MAGAZINE.**

WE beg to introduce this fresh candidate for floricultural favour to our friends. The editors are Mr. C. I. Perry, hon. secretary to the Handsworth Floral and Horticultural Society; and Mr. I. Cole, gardener to I. Wilmore, Esq. Oldford. We are sure we need only mention the names of these gentlemen to ensure

a hearty reception, where so excellent a work is required. The plates are got up very creditably, and the information contained in its pages is of the most varied and appropriate kind. In the last number (September), which, with the others, is just come to hand, is an engraving of a fine crimson purple self ranunculus, raised by I. Wilmore, Esq. It appears a most superb flower. The most interesting articles are, Culture of the Ranunculus—The Petunia—Seedling Fuchsias—Forcing Strawberries—Remarks on Hardy Heaths—Destruction of Earwigs—Ancient and Modern Gardening, &c. We most cordially wish our provincial friends success, which we are sure they richly merit.

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#### THE GARDENER'S MAGAZINE OF BOTANY. Part 19.

THE engravings are, *Escallonia macrantha*, a beautiful hardy shrub, with crimson flowers. This pretty plant should be in every garden. *Osbeckia stellata*, a stove plant, not much cultivated. *Deutzia gracilis*, a beautiful hardy shrub, producing an immense number of pure white flowers. It is really an excellent thing, and we have no doubt would force well, and be a great ornament to the conservatory, in the early spring months. *Doodia aspera* is the illustration accompanying the excellent article on ferns. *Alamanda Schottii*, a stove plant, with noble yellow flowers. The principal articles of interest are, The Beautiful and Picturesque in Garden Scenery—Chemistry of Soils and Manures—Coal Soot and its application as a Manure—Variegation in Plants—Reports of Shows, &c.

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#### FLORE DES SERRES ET DES JARDINES DE L'EUROPE. Edited by M. Louis V. Houtte, Ghent.

THE sixty-second number of this splendid work has just come to hand. The illustrations are numerous,

the first being a beautiful engraving of the underside of a leaf of the *Victoria regia*. This is succeeded by sketches of various parts of different sorts of water lilies. We then have *Dombeya Ameliæ*, a very fine stove shrub. *Stylidium Hookerii* or *micronifolium*, a Swan River greenhouse plant, with yellow flowers and neat foliage. *Pelargonium roseum striatum*, a blotched variety of pelargonium. We think with M. V. Houtte, that *striatum* is not a proper designation, as the white spots or blotches are much more conspicuous than *stripes*. It was raised and named in this country, and introduced to the continental gardens by M. Milliez. There are some good designs of fountains, and a representation of a natural one, "the famous *Geyser* of *Ireland*!" This of course is a misprint, it should have been *Iceland* we presume. *Pharbitis Jimbata*, a splendid convolvulus, with large crimson purple flowers, having a deep white margin. *Vanda cœrulea*, a very beautiful orchideous plant, with blue flowers. A rich illustration of the *Gloxinia Marie Van Houtte*, certainly a most attractive plant, the interior of each flower being deep rosy crimson, with white lip, whilst the exterior of the tube is the most delicate pink imaginable. *Deutzia gracilis* (true), a charming hardy shrub, with white flowers; it is a graceful plant, and we find that M. I. Baumann has grafted it standard high, on some strong upright shoots of *Deutzia crenata*. The last (a double plate), *Lilium Wallachianum*, shows this fine hardy plant to great advantage. We trust hybridizers will get this as soon as possible, and try what may be done with it, in cross breeding with others of the same race. We cannot too strongly recommend the *Flore* to the attention of amateurs, and young gardeners especially. French is now absolutely a necessary acquirement, and we know of no better book to study, in a professional point of view, than the work we have just reviewed, containing as it does, a great amount of floricultural and horticultural information.

## Part III.

## QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

A few subscribers, whose purchases have generally been influenced by your recommendation, wish you to state, which of the sorts of carnations and picotees sent out last year, or coming out this, are a *decided beat* on the following, which we think about the best. A good pod is essential.

S.B. Admiral Curzon.  
C.B. Lord Milton.  
P.F. Earl Spencer.  
S.F. King of Scarlets.  
R.F. Lovely Ann.

H.R.P. Prince of Wales.  
L.R.P. Gem.  
H.P.P. Prince Albert.  
L.P.P. Juliet.  
H.R.P. Queen Victoria.  
L.R.P. Mrs. Barnard.

*Lancashire.*

RURAL.

[We trust the following reply will be satisfactory to our friend, Rural, who, by the by, might as well have signed his own name, unless he had disguised his hand writing.]

**SCARLET BIZARRES.**—There is nothing better out than Admiral Curzon.

**CRIMSON BIZARRES.**—Jenny Lind is a decided advance on Lord Milton; Black Diamond is equal to it; and General Monk is a superb flower, as we have seen it.

**PURPLE FLAKES.**—Earl Spencer is not thought much of here. Premier, Perfection, Beauty of Woodhouse, and Squire Meynell all surpass it.

**SCARLET FLAKES.**—Cradley Pet, Splendour, Justice Shallow, and Firebrand we consider quite equal to the King. It does not succeed well here.

**ROSE FLAKES.**—We place Lorenzo first in this class; Lovely Ann second. Lorenzo is a better grower, and has a larger petal. Madame Sontag, a new flower, of very distinct character, threatens to displace both.

**HEAVY RED PICOTEES.**—Mrs. Norman is in advance of the Prince, though the latter is a decided favourite of ours.

**LIGHT RED PICOTEES.**—Dodwell's Mary is twice as large as Gem, and has a brighter marginal colour.

**HEAVY PURPLE PICOTEES.**—Dodwell's Alfred, and Hollyoake's Duke of Rutland.

**LIGHT PURPLE PICOTEES.**—Ophelia, Ganymede, and Matthews's Seedling.

**HEAVY ROSE PICOTEES.**—Marris's Victoria Regina, and Grace Darling.

**LIGHT ROSE PICOTEES.**—We have seen Countess Howe equal to Mrs. Barnard. There is no decided beat on it.

For further information, we refer our "rural" friend, B. to a most excellent article in the present number. The opinions there expressed we confidently rely upon.]

## CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS, FOR OCTOBER.



On heavy soils, *late potatoes* have suffered severely; they should be got up immediately, and those which are diseased boiled for pigs. Manure the land, dig deeply, and plant with *early cabbage*. The great secret of profit, in all gardens, is to have a succession of crops, so that land may not lie long unoccupied. *Late celery* will require earthing up. Choose dry weather for the operation. Towards the middle of the month, plant out *lettuce*, to stand the winter. There are few better than the Bath Coss. *Cauliflowers* should also be pricked out, on a sheltered border. We consider a situation secure from cutting winds far preferable to a sunny aspect. We have seen, in small gardens, two or three good rows of *cauliflowers* preserved by placing the kidney bean rods lengthwise over the rows; the small quantity of dry bine attached to the sticks affording an efficient shelter, while a free circulation of air is admitted. *Carrots, red beet, parsnips, &c.* should be got up and stored. They keep well in layers of sand, in a cool cellar. If *early peas* are desired, they may be sown towards the latter end of the month; but we do not recommend them for working men, as there is considerable risk about getting a crop worth the trouble. Stir the soil amongst such things as *Brussels sprouts, broccoli, &c.* Cut off *asparagus tops*, and give a slight dressing of common salt.

All sorts of *fruit trees* should be planted towards the latter end of the month. We would advise those who have only small gardens, to be careful how they plant standard trees. Pyramids or bushes are far better. Pruning may be done, as opportunity serves.

In the greenhouse, *chrysanthemums* and *camellias* will be better for manure water. Soot, stirred in water, is good, and soon made. All *greenhouse plants* should be brought into winter quarters, without delay, repotting, &c. Give *geraniums* but little moisture. *Annuals* may be sown in pots, and *hyacinths* planted for early spring decoration. Give plenty of air, in suitable weather.

In the florist's garden, *offset tulips* should be planted as soon as possible, and the main bulbs towards the latter end of the month. *Carnation and picotee layers* may be removed and potted, as soon as rooted. To be well established before winter, is a great point gained. Draw soil round the crown of *dahlia roots*. It is sometimes efficacious in preserving them from frost. Frame *auriculas* and *polyanthus*. Plant last spring's offsets into separate pots, water sparingly, and give abundance of air, taking care, however, to protect the plants from any heavy autumnal rains.



## FLORAL EXHIBITIONS.

### LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE AURICULA AND POLYANTHUS SOCIETY.

April 25, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Halifax.

#### *Green-edged.*

- 1 Imperator, C. Lee.
- 2 Freedom, R. Hall.
- 3 Lady Ann Wilbraham, ditto.
- 4 Prince of Wales, D. Jackson.
- 5 Green Standard, R. Summerscales.
- 6 Robin Hood, ditto.
- 7 Colonel Taylor, M. Mansley.
- 8 Green Hero, D. Jackson.

#### *Grey-edged.*

- 1 Complete, D. Jackson.
- 2 Privateer, C. Lee.
- 3 Lancashire Hero, R. Hall.
- 4 Ringleader, C. Lee.
- 5 Ne plus ultra, ditto.
- 6 Waterloo, R. Hall.
- 7 Lovely Ann, E. Pohlman.
- 8 Queen Victoria, R. Hall.

#### *White-edged.*

- 1 Countess of Wilton, E. Pohlman.
- 2 Regular, C. Lee.
- 3 True Briton, R. Summerscales.
- 4 Favourite, R. Hall.
- 5 Wood's Delight, D. Jackson.
- 6 Catherina, R. Summerscales.

- 7 Bright Venus, R. Hall.
- 8 Lord Chancellor, M. Mansley.

#### *Selfe.*

- 1 Metropolitan, D. Jackson.
- 2 True Blue, E. Pohlman.
- 3 Othello, ditto.
- 4 Tidy, ditto.
- 5 Blue Bonnet, R. Hall.
- 6 Lord Lee, M. Mansley.
- 7 Mrs. Smith, E. Pohlman.
- 8 Ned Lud, C. Lee.

#### *Alpines.*

- 1 Conspicua, R. Summerscales.
- 2 Fair Ellen, M. Mansley.
- 3 Favourite, R. Summerscales.

#### POLYANTHUSES.

- 1 Poor Dick, R. Summerscales.
- 2 Elegant, ditto.
- 3 Alexander, C. Ball, Esq.
- 4 Lord Lincoln, R. Hall.
- 5 Beauty of England, C. Ball, Esq.
- 6 Warrior, R. Summerscales.
- 7 Cheshire Favourite, R. Hall.
- 8 Royal Sovereign, M. Mansley.

### TULIP SHOW.

At the Red Gate, Spratslade, near Longton, May 24.

Premier Prize.—Bienfait, D. Brown. | Premier Prize.—Paul Pry, E. Poulson.

#### *Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Graff Morris, T. Cooper.
- 2 Waterloo, D. Brown.
- 3 Lord Melbourne, ditto.
- 4 Paul Pry, ditto.
- 5 Villa Flora, A. Shaw.
- 6 Sultana, ditto.
- 7 Trafalgar, ditto.

#### *Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Duke of Devonshire, A. Shaw.
- 2 Seedling, E. Poulson.
- 3 Negress, A. Shaw.
- 4 Rubens, E. Poulson.
- 5 Waterloo, ditto.
- 6 Charles X., D. Brown.
- 7 Turner's Seedling, ditto.

#### *Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, A. Shaw.
- 2 Toot, ditto.
- 3 Baguet, ditto.
- 4 Unknown, D. Brown.
- 5 Lewold, E. Poulson.

- 6 Beauty, D. Brown.

- 7 May Queen, T. Cooper.

#### *Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Lucidas, A. Shaw.
- 2 Lancashire Hero, D. Brown.
- 3 Toot, A. Shaw.
- 4 Bienfait ditto.
- 5 Fonce a Fonce, E. Poulson.
- 6 Turner's No. 2, ditto.
- 7 Wallers, A. Shaw.

#### *Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Comte de Vergennes, E. Poulson.
- 2 Lady Middleton, D. Brown.
- 3 Dollittle, A. Shaw.
- 4 Bacchus, T. Cooper.
- 5 Boadicea, D. Brown.
- 6 Walworth, A. Shaw.
- 7 Unknown, E. Poulson.

#### *Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Unique, A. Shaw.
- 2 Blandina, D. Brown.
- 3 Boadicea, T. Cooper.

- 4 Unique, D. Brown.
- 5 Ruby, E. Poulson.
- 6 Lord Hill, D. Brown.
- 7 Camillus, A. Shaw.

*Bizarre Breeders.*

- 1 Sunbeam, D. Brown.
- 2 Catafalque, T. Cooper.
- 3 Devonshire, A. Shaw.

*Bybloemen Breeders.*

- 1 Midland Beauty, D. Brown.
- 2 Gibbons, E. Poulson.
- 3 Ditto, ditto.

*Rose Breeders.*

- 1 Anastasia, A. Shaw.
- 2 Catherine, D. Brown.
- 3 Lady Lilford, ditto.

## TULIP SHOW,

At the Commercial Inn, Market-place, Bolton-le-Moor, June 3.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Magnum Bonum, J. Knowles.
- 2 Firebrand, R. Dunderdale.
- 3 Trafalgar, W. Yates.
- 4 George IV., ditto.
- 5 Crown Prince, J. Morris.
- 6 Duc de Savoy, J. Turner.
- 7 Wellington, J. Knowles.
- 8 Gem, R. Dunderdale.
- 9 Liberty, J. Kirkman.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Albion, J. Morris.
- 2 Lustre de Beautie, J. Barlow.
- 3 Incomp. Bizarre, R. Dunderdale.
- 4 George IV., J. Knowles.
- 5 Black Prince, J. Suthren.
- 6 Unknown, J. Morris.
- 7 Don Carlos, R. Dunderdale.
- 8 Britannia, J. Suthren.
- 9 Lord Lee, W. Shipperbottom.

*Feathered Bybloemens.*

- 1 Mango, W. Yates.
- 2 La Belle Narene, J. Knowles.
- 3 Bienfait, ditto.
- 4 Maid of Orleans, R. Dunderdale.
- 5 Unknown, ditto.
- 6 Violet Surpassant, J. Barlow.
- 7 Catherina, R. Dunderdale.
- 8 Washington, J. Barlow.
- 9 Wolstenholm Bybloemen, J. Morris.

*Flamed Bybloemens.*

- 1 Sable Rex, W. Yates.
- 2 La Belle Narene, ditto.
- 3 Bienfait, J. Barlow.
- 4 Tout, J. Morris.
- 5 Violet Wallers, J. Knowles.

- 6 Mango, D. Redford.
- 7 A Fond Noir, J. Suthren.
- 8 Maid of Orleans, R. Dunderdale.
- 9 Gibbons's Seedling, ditto.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Heroine, J. Morris.
- 2 Comte de Vergennes, J. Barlow.
- 3 Lady Crewe, R. Dunderdale.
- 4 Dolittle, ditto.
- 5 Andromeda, J. Barlow.
- 6 Duchess of Newcastle, R. Dunderdale.
- 7 Walworth, J. Barlow.
- 8 Duc de Bronte, J. Suthren.
- 9 Alice, J. Morris.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Rose Unique, J. Barlow.
- 2 Triomphe Royale, W. Yates.
- 3 Vesta, J. Knowles.
- 4 Regina, J. Suthren.
- 5 Duchess of Newcastle, R. Dunderdale.

- 6 Lord Hill, J. Knowles.
- 7 Guerrier, J. Morris.
- 8 Brilliant, W. Yates.
- 9 Walworth, J. Knowles.

*Bizarre Breeders.*

- 1 Seedling, R. Dunderdale.
- 2 Polyphemus, ditto.

*Bybloemen Breeders.*

- 1 J. Suthren.
- 2 Seedling, R. Dunderdale.

*Rose Breeders.*

- 1 Newcastle, R. Dunderdale.
- 2 No. 12, J. Morris.

## NOTTINGHAM FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the Crown Inn, Nottingham.

## TULIPS.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- Premier.—Polyphemus, Mr. Harpham
- 1 Royal Sovereign, Mr. Gibson.
  - 2 Magnum Bonum, ditto.
  - 3 Grand Duke, ditto.
  - 4 Polyphemus, Mr. Marshall.
  - 5 Plantagenet, Mr. Wasnidge.
  - 6 Truth, Mr. Gibson.
  - 7 Cleon, Mr. Wasnidge.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- Premier.—Polyphemus, Mr. Lymbery.
- 1 Charbonnier, Rev. S. Creswell.
  - 2 Leonotus Posthumous. Mr. Wasnidge.
  - 3 Marshal Soult, Rev. S. Creswell.
  - 4 Earl of Nottingham, Mr. Marshall.
  - 5 Surpass Charbonnier, Rev. S. Creswell.
  - 6 Pilot, Mr. Marshall.
  - 7 Lord Milton, Mr. Lymbery.

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

Premier.—Black Bagot, Mr. Lymbery.

- 1 Mrs. Harpham (seed.), Mr. Harpham
- 2 Britannia, Mr. Marshall.
- 3 Bagot, Mr. Gibson.
- 4 Sancta Sophia, Mr. Harpham.
- 5 La Belle Narene, Mr. Lymbery.
- 6 Van Amburgh, Mr. Wasnidge.
- 7 Bienfait, Mr. Clarke.

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

Premier.—Incomparable le Grand, Mr. Lymbery.

- 1 Incomparable, Mr. Gibson.
- 2 Salvator Rosa, Mr. Wasnidge.
- 3 Prince Albert, ditto.
- 4 Clio, Mr. Marshall.
- 5 Chellaston Seedling, Mr. Wasnidge.
- 6 Violet Alexander, Mr. Gibson.
- 7 La Bien Amie, Mr. Gibson.

*Feathered Roses.*

Premier.—Comte de Vergennes, Mr. Gibson.

- 1 Heroine, Mr. Gibson.
- 2 Triomphe Royale, Mr. Wasnidge.

3 Agnes (seedling), Rev. S. Creswell.

4 Walworth, Mr. J. Clarke.

5 Napoleon, Mr. Marshall.

6 Comte de Vergennes, Mr. Harpham.

7 Lady Middleton, Mr. Gibson.

*Flamed Roses.*

Premier.—Rose Camillus, Rev. S. Creswell.

- 1 Flambeau, Mr. Gibson.
- 2 Duchess of Sutherland, Mr. Clarke.
- 3 Aglaia, Mr. Marshall.
- 4 Miss Edgeworth, Rev. S. Creswell.
- 5 Triomphe Royale, Mr. Clarke.
- 6 La Vandikken, Mr. Lymbery.
- 7 Seraphim, Rev. S. Creswell.

*Breeders.*

Premier.—Catherine, Mr. Harpham.

- 1 Arlette, Mr. Harpham.
- 2 Pilot, ditto.
- 3 Polyphemus, ditto.
- 4 Chellaston, Mr. Marshall.
- 5 Queen, Mr. Lymbery.
- 6 Princess Royal, Mr. Wasnidge.
- 7 Herbert, Mr. Gibson.

## TULIP SHOW,

At the Peter's Arms, Holtmill, Lancashire.

Premier Prize.—Charles X., T. Chippendale.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Charles X., T. Chippendale.
- 2 Surpass Catafalque, R. Holdin.
- 3 Wellington, T. Chippendale.
- 4 Trafalgar, R. Holdin.
- 5 Waterloo, ditto.
- 6 Catafalque Superior, T. Chippendale

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Polyphemus, T. Whalley.
- 2 Charbonnier, T. Chippendale.
- 3 San Joe, ditto.
- 4 Charles X., T. Whalley.
- 5 Albion, ditto.
- 6 Wellington, ditto.

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, T. Whalley.
- 2 La Belle Narene, R. Birtwistle
- 3 Incomparable, T. Whalley.
- 4 Bordeaux, R. Birtwistle.
- 5 Baguet, T. Whalley.
- 6 Winner, R. Holdin.

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, T. Chippendale.
- 2 La Belle Narene, T. Whalley.

3 Pucella de Dart, T. Whalley.

4 Princess Royal, T. Chippendale.

5 Prince Elie, ditto.

6 Davis's Queen Charlotte, ditto.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 La Belle Nannette, T. Chippendale.
- 2 Hero of the Nile, R. Holdin.
- 3 Comte, T. Chippendale.
- 4 Catalina, ditto.
- 5 Dolittle, T. Whalley.
- 6 Lady Crewe, ditto.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Triomphe Royale, T. Chippendale.
- 2 Rose Unique, ditto.
- 3 Imperial, R. Birtwistle.
- 4 Duc Rog, T. Whalley.
- 5 Newcastle, ditto.
- 6 Vesta, R. Birtwistle.

*Breeders.*

Cyclops (bizarre), T. Chippendale.

Flora (byblæmen), ditto.

Kate Connor, ditto.

*Selfs.*

Min d'Or, R. Birtwistle.

## MIDDLETON ANNUAL TULIP SHOW,

At the house of Mr. John Smithies, the Woodman Inn.

1st Kettle.—Heroine and San Joe, J. Morton. 2nd. Charles and San Joe, J. Lunn. 3rd. Comte and Polyphemus, J. Ashton. 4th. Duc de Bronte and Polyphemus, B. Hilton. 5th. Surpass Catafalque and Triomphe Royale, J. Boardman. 6th. Surpass Catafalque and San Joe, J. Heap.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Charles X., J. Heap.
- 2 Rising Sun, B. Hilton.
- 3 Crown Prince, J. Boardman.
- 4 Magnum Bonum, John Smithies.
- 5 Surpass Catafalque, ditto.
- 6 Trafalgar, W. Taylor.
- 7 Captain Sleigh, J. Ashton.
- 8 Duc de Savoy, J. Boardman.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Lustre, J. Morton.
- 2 Earl St. Vincent, J. Ashton.
- 3 Polyphemus, J. Lunn.
- 4 Surpass Lacantique, J. Heap.
- 5 San Joe, J. Ashton.
- 6 Albion, W. Taylor.
- 7 Duke of Leeds, B. Hilton.
- 8 Black Prince, W. Taylor.

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, W. Taylor.
- 2 La Belle Narene, J. Ashworth.
- 3 Ambassador, J. Ashton.
- 4 Lady Flora, ditto.
- 5 Toot, W. Taylor.
- 6 Unknown, B. Hilton.
- 7 Gay Stella, J. Heap.
- 8 Catherina, T. Mellor.

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Surpassant, J. Smithies.
- 2 Violet Wallers, J. Morton.
- 3 Bienfait, J. Heap.
- 4 La Belle Narene, J. Smithies.
- 5 Roi de Siam, J. Boardman.

- 6 Sable Rex, J. Ashton.
- 7 Prince Elie, J. Heap.
- 8 Diana Bruin, B. Hilton.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Heroine, J. Morton.
- 2 Lady Crewe, T. Mellor.
- 3 Dolittle, W. Taylor.
- 4 Lady Grey, John Morton.
- 5 Hero of the Nile, John Lunn.
- 6 Comte, J. Morton.
- 7 Seedling, B. Hilton.
- 8 Walworth, J. Lunn.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Vesta, W. Taylor.
- 2 Unique, B. Hilton.
- 3 Triomphe Royale, J. Boardman.
- 4 La Vandikken, J. Morton.
- 5 Aglaia, J. Heap.
- 6 Rose Guerrier, T. Mellor.
- 7 Lord Hill, J. Smithies.
- 8 Unknown, J. Lunn.

*Bizarre Breeders.*

- 1 Polyphemus, W. Taylor.
- 2 Duke of Hamilton, B. Hilton.
- 3 Dutch, J. Heap.

*Byblæmen Breeders.*

- 1 Seedling, J. Boardman.
- 2 Ditto, J. Ashton.
- 3 Ditto, W. Taylor.

*Rose Breeders.*

- 1 Lady Crewe, T. Mellor.
- 2 Newcastle, J. Heap.
- 3 Pittho, J. Ashton.

## TULIP SHOW,

At the house of D. Asquith, Broad Tree Inn, Ovenden, near Halifax.

Premier Prize.—Waterloo, G. Baildon. 2nd. Abercrombie, J. Fletcher.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Charles X., J. Fletcher.
- 2 Waterloo, ditto.
- 3 Duc de Savoy, G. Baildon.
- 4 Alexander's Monarch, ditto.
- 5 Magnum Bonum, J. Fletcher.
- 6 Surpass Catafalque, D. Asquith.
- 7 Goud Beurs, J. Fletcher.
- 8 Rufus, ditto.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Leonatus Posthumous, G. Baildon.
- 2 Cato, A. Hartley.
- 3 Abercrombie, J. Fletcher.
- 4 Surpass Catafalque, G. Baildon.
- 5 Kouli Khan, J. Chapman.
- 6 Rufus, J. Fletcher.
- 7 Lord Brougham, ditto.
- 8 Lord Milton, D. Asquith.

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Baguet, J. Fletcher.
- 2 La Belle Narene, ditto
- 3 Bienfait, D. Asquith.
- 4 Cramoisi Pourpre, G. Baildon.
- 5 Washington, J. Fletcher.
- 6 Fleur de Lys, G. Baildon.
- 7 Transparent Noir, J. Fletcher.
- 8 Duc de Bordeaux, G. Baildon.

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Alexander Magnus, J. Fletcher.
- 2 Maid of Orleans, G. Baildon.
- 3 Leid's Prince Albert, ditto.
- 4 Grand Cid, J. Fletcher.
- 5 Czarinne, G. Baildon.
- 6 La Belle Narene, J. Fletcher.
- 7 Bienfait, J. Chapman.
- 8 Diana Bruin, J. Fletcher.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Heroine, G. Baildon.
- 2 Lady Middleton, J. Fletcher.
- 3 Comte de Vergennes, ditto.
- 4 Walworth, ditto.
- 5 Duchess of Newcastle, ditto.
- 6 Lady Crewe, G. Baildon.
- 7 Alexander du Roi, ditto.
- 8 Thunderbolt, ditto.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Triomphe Royale, A. Hartley.
- 2 Aglaia, J. Fletcher.
- 3 Lawrence's Athalia, G. Baildon.
- 4 Mantua Ducal, ditto.
- 5 Cerise Belle Forme, J. Fletcher.
- 6 Rose Unique, ditto.
- 7 Comte de Vergennes, A. Hartley.
- 8 Lord Hill, G. Baildon.

*Bizarre Breeders.*

- 1 Dutch Catafalque, G. Baildon.
- 2 Charbonnier, J. Fletcher.
- 3 Cotterill's Victory, ditto.
- 4 Unknown, ditto.

*Byblæmen Breeders.*

- 1 Lady Flora Hastings, G. Baildon.
- 2 Midland Beauty, ditto.
- 3 Buckley's Beauty, ditto.
- 4 Unknown, D. Asquith.

*Rose Breeders.*

- 1 Fairy Queen (Slater), G. Baildon.
- 2 Duchess of Newcastle, ditto.
- 3 Glaphra, J. Fletcher.
- 4 Lady Middleton, ditto.

*Selfs.*

- 1 Min d'Or, A. Hartley.
- 2 White Seedling, J. Fletcher.
- 3 Cotherstone, ditto.
- 4 Flag, ditto.

## LEICESTER SOCIETY OF AMATEUR FLORISTS,

At the Wickliffe Rooms, Leicester, July 3.

## ROSES.

Pans of Six Blooms.—1. Coup d'Hebe, 'Blanche Fleur, Boule de Nantieul, Baron Prevost, Mrs. Bosanquet, and Stadtholder, Mr. J. D. Hextall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. 2. Smith's Yellow Noisette, Coup d'Hebe, Boule de Nantieul, William Jesse, Mrs. Elliott, and Unknown, Mr. J. Jackson. 3. Boule de Nantieul, Baron Prevost, Coup d'Hebe, Geant des Battailles, Devigne, and Charles Duval, Mr. W. P. Cox. 4. Double-margined Hip, William Jesse, Coup d'Hebe, Ville de Londres, Princess Clementine, and Double-margined Hip, Mr. T. J. Wheeler. 5. Baron Prevost, William Jesse, Double-margined Hip, Coup d'Hebe, Charles Duval, and D'Agasseau, Mr. R. Marris.

Pans of Three Blooms.—1. Mrs. Elliott, Princess Clementine, and Rose Centifolia, Mr. W. Mitchell. 2. Mrs. Elliott, Lamarque, and Ville de Londres, Mr. T. H. Wheeler. 3. Baron Prevost, Charles Duval, and Bizarre Marbre, Mr. W. P. Cox. 4. Princess Clementine, Baron Prevost, and Boule de Nantieul, Mr. R. Marris. 5. Baron Prevost, Devigne, and Stadtholder, Mr. J. D. Hextall. 6. Charles Duval, Mrs. Elliott, and Geant des Battailles, Mr. J. Jackson.

## PINKS.

Pans of Six.—1. Laura, Elizabeth, and four seedlings, Mr. W. Mitchell. 2. Joseph Sturge, Sir Harry Smith, Laura, Zingari, Kirtland's Prince Albert, and Marris's Angelina, Mr. R. Marris. 3. Jenny Lind, Duchess of Kent, Holly-oake's Elizabeth, Hon. Mrs. Herbert, and two seedlings, Mr. G. Hudson. 4. Etchell's Susanna, Doctor Hepworth, Read's Jenny Lind, Marris's Waterwitch, Angelina, and seedling, Mr. J. D. Hextall.

Pans of Three.—1. Narborough Buck, Sir Harry Smith, and Elizabeth, Mr. W. Mitchell. 2. Angelina, Sturge, and seedling, Mr. R. Marris. 3. Willmer's Elizabeth, Read's Jenny Lind, and Marris's Seedling, Mr. Hextall. 4. Jenny Lind, Mrs. Herbert, and Rawson's Superior, Mr. G. Hudson.

*Purple-edged.*

- 1 Beauty of Clayton, Mr. R. Marris.
- 2 Ditto ditto.
- 3 Jones's Huntsman, Mr. Hextall.
- 4 Seedling, Mr. Hudson.
- 5 Jones's Huntsman, Mr. Hextall.
- 6 Seedling, Mr. Hudson.
- 7 Ditto ditto.

*Red-edged.*

- 1 Angelina, Mr. R. Marris.
- 2 Ditto ditto.
- 3 Adelaide (seedling), ditto.

- 4 Seedling, Mr. Hudson.
- 5 Lola Montes, ditto.
- 6 Angelina, Mr. Marris.
- 7 Laura, ditto.

*Black and White.*

- 1 Beauty of Clayton, Mr. Hextall.
- 2 Rawson's Superior, ditto.
- 3 Kay's Mary, ditto.
- 4 O'Brien's Virgin Queen, ditto.
- 5 Unknown, Mr. Hudson.
- 6 Seedling, Mr. Mitchell.
- 7 Unknown, Mr. Hudson.

## RANUNCULUSES.

Pans of Six.—1. Naxara, Sallust, Princess of Wirtemburgh, Dido, Highland Venus, and Orissus, Mr. W. P. Cox. 2. Seedlings, Rev. S. Wigg. 3. Orange Brabancon, Blade's Yellow, Rhodododen, and three unknown, Mr. Mitchell.

Pans of Three.—1. Sallust, Duchess of Wirtemburgh, and Orissus, Mr. W. P. Cox. 2. Seedlings, Rev. S. Wigg.

## PINK SHOW,

At Mr. Edward Barker's, Joiners' Arms, Newcastle-under-Lyme, July 5.

Judges.—Mr. H. Penson, Hanchurch, near Trentham; and Mr. H. Bradshaw, Eastwood Vale, Shelton.

Premium, by Mr. R. Moorley, to W. Griffiths, for the best bloom of Moorley's Dorothy, sold out in 1850.

*Purple-laced.*

Premier.—Jones's Huntsman, R. Moorley.

- 1 Bradshaw's Greensides, R. Moorley.
- 2 Faulkner's Duke of St. Albans, do.
- 3 Taylor's Mango, H. Eaton.
- 4 Kay's Advance, ditto.
- 5 Jones's Huntsman, ditto.
- 6 Howard's Beauty of Rochdale, ditto.
- 7 Taylor's Solon, R. Moorley.
- 8 Hand's Pilot, ditto.

*Red-laced.*

Premier.—Lee's Joseph Sturge, H. Eaton.

- 1 Lee's Joseph Sturge, E. Barker.
- 2 Etches's Susanna, ditto.
- 3 Parker's Dr. Hepworth, R. Moorley.
- 4 Williams's Thirza, E. Barker.

5 Moorley's Dorothy, W. Griffiths.

6 Worrall's Victory, ditto.

7 Brundreth's Sir William, H. Eaton.

8 Bossom's Elizabeth, ditto.

*Black and White.*

Premier.—Fairy Queen Seedling, E. Barker.

1 Fairy Queen Seedling, E. Barker.

2 Whalley's Beauty of Clayton-le-Moor, R. Moorley.

3 Fairbrother's Beauty of Blackburn, ditto.

4 Kay's Mary, W. Griffiths

5 Millman's Lillia, R. Moorley.

6 Gregson's Lady Boldhaughton, ditto.

7 Norris's Blackeyed Susan, H. Eaton.

8 Beauty of Home, ditto.

## LEEDS OLD FLORAL SOCIETY.

At the house of Mr. E. Wilkinson, the Woodman Inn, Gower-street, July 7.

## PINKS.

1st Pan.—Huntsman, Pilgrim, and Kay's Mary, W. Chadwick, 2nd. Huntsman, John Nixon, and Blackeyed Susan, C. Benton. 3rd. Huntsman, Diana, and Blackeyed Susan, T. Wainman.

*Dark-laced.*

- 1 Huntsman, W. Chadwick.
- 2 Pilgrim, J. Boshel.
- 3 Mrs. Chadwick, ditto.
- 4 Greensides, W. Chadwick.
- 5 Lady Milner, J. Boshel.
- 6 Mrs. Jackson, ditto.

*Red-laced.*

- 1 Pilgrim, W. Chadwick.
- 2 Diana, T. Wainman.
- 3 Lady Milner, J. Boshel.

4 Kerr's Harriet, T. Wainman.

5 Surplice, W. Chadwick.

6 Dr. Hepworth, ditto.

*Dark-eyes.*

1 Blackeyed Susan, C. Benton.

2 Virgin Queen, T. Wainman.

3 Beauty of Blackburn, W. Chadwick.

4 Lady Boldhaughton, J. Boshel.

5 Snowball, T. Wainman.

6 Parry's Union, J. Boshel.

## PINK SHOW,

At the Mason's Arms, Middleton, near Manchester, July 7.

1st Pan.—Mango, Joseph Sturge, and Snowball, C. Stott. 2nd. Mango, Joseph Sturge, and Beauty of Blackburn, W. Taylor. 3rd. Mango, Joseph Sturge, and Snowball, J. Buckley. 4th. Huntsman, Joseph Sturge, and Snowball, J. Beswick. 5th. Huntsman, Joseph Sturge, and Snowball, Robert Lancashire. 6th. Duke, Joseph Sturge, and Blackeyed Susan, S. Raynor.

Maiden Pan.—Duke, Joseph Sturge, and Beauty of Clayton-le-Moor, D. Boardman.

*Purple-laced.*

- 1 Mango, C. Lee.
- 2 Huntsman, J. Beswick.
- 3 Duke, D. Boardman.
- 4 Coronation, W. Taylor.
- 5 Duke of Devonshire, C. Lee.
- 6 Advance, F. Clegg.
- 7 Black Boy, ditto.
- 8 Buckley's Glory, J. Lancashire.

*Red-laced.*

- 1 Joseph Sturge, J. Lancashire.
- 2 Susanna, J. Buckley.
- 3 Sir William, S. Raynor.
- 4 Criterion, C. Lee.
- 5 Queen of the Isle, M. Partington.
- 6 Little Wonder, ditto.
- 7 Richard Cobden, S. Raynor.
- 8 Professor, C. Lee.

*Black and White.*

- 1 Blackeyed Susan, E. Clegg.
- 2 Beauty of Clayton-le-Moor, J. Bewick.
- 3 Snowball, J. Buckley.

- 4 Beauty of Home, W. Taylor.
- 5 Superior, E. Clegg.
- 6 Mary, C. Stott.
- 7 Lady Boldhaughton, J. Buckley.
- 8 Parry's Union, E. Clegg.

## FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

At Mr. Lewis Greaves's, Red Lion Inn, Newcastle-under-Lyme, July 12.

## PINKS.

*Purple-laced.*

Premier.—Jones's Huntsman, R. Moorley.

- 1 Jones's Huntsman, E. Barker.
- 2 Teebay's Thunderer, R. Moorley.
- 3 Norris's Blackeyed Susan, H. Eaton.
- 4 Faulkner's D. of St. Albans, R. Moorley.
- 5 Taylor's Mango, H. Eaton.
- 6 Hand's Pilot, ditto.
- 7 Bradshaw's Greensides, W. Griffiths.
- 8 Normington's Airdale Beauty, R. Moorley.

*Red-laced.*

Premier.—Etches' Susanna, R. Moorley.

- 1 Lee's Joseph Sturge, H. Eaton.
- 2 Etches' Susanna, ditto.
- 3 Jenny Lind, E. Barker.
- 4 Moorley's Dorothy, ditto.

- 5 Williams's Thirza, E. Barker.
- 6 Maclean's Criterion, R. Moorley.
- 7 Lightbody's Louis Tasso, H. Eaton.
- 8 Slater's Lady Antrobus, R. Moorley.

*Black and White.*

Premier.—Fairbrother's Beauty of Blackburn, R. Moorley.

- 1 Fairbrother's Beauty of Blackburn, R. Moorley.
- 2 Norris's Blackeyed Susan, H. Eaton.
- 3 Bradshaw's Margaret, E. Barker.
- 4 Fairy Queen (seedling), ditto.
- 5 Kay's Mary, W. Griffiths.
- 6 Gregson's Lady Boldhaughton, R. Moorley.
- 7 Millman's Lillia, E. Barker.
- 8 Whalley's Beauty of Clayton-le-Moor, R. Moorley.

Judges.—Mr. H. Bradshaw and Mr. H. Penson.

## PINK SHOW,

At the Lomax Arms, Great Harwood, July 19.

Premier Prize.—Miss Jessop, R. Barnes.

*Red-laced.*

- 1 Joseph Sturge, Charnley.
- 2 Dr. Hepworth, T. Chippendale.
- 3 Victory, ditto.
- 4 Laura, ditto.
- 5 Susanna, Charnley.
- 6 Miss Blandling, ditto.
- 7 Surplice, T. Chippendale.

*Purple-laced.*

- 1 Huntsman, T. Chippendale.
- 2 Greensides, Charnley.
- 3 Adam Smith, J. Ashworth.

- 4 Moore's Doctor, J. Ashworth.
- 5 Attractive, Charnley.
- 6 Cheshire Hero, J. Ashworth.
- 7 Lady Antrobus, T. Whalley.

*Black and White.*

- 1 Broom Girl, J. Ashworth.
- 2 Blackeyed Susan, T. Whalley.
- 3 Beauty of Blackburn, T. Chippendale.
- 4 Jenny Lind, ditto.
- 5 Beauty of Clayton, ditto.
- 6 Miss Jessop, R. Barnes.
- 7 Kay's Mary, J. Ashworth.

## GORTON PINK SHOW,

At the house of Mrs. Chadwick, Waggon and Horses Inn, Gorton, July 21.

Maiden Kettle.—Mango, Joseph Sturge, and Blackeyed Susan, W. Hill.

1st Pan.—Mango, Joseph Sturge, and Blackeyed Susan, W. Hill. 2nd. Mango, Joseph Sturge, and Blackeyed Susan, W. Matley. 3rd. Huntsman, Joseph Sturge, and Blackeyed Susan, John Knot. 4th. Huntsman, Joseph Sturge, and Blackeyed Susan, A. Tomlinson. 5th. Duke of St. Albans, Joseph Sturge, and Blackeyed Susan, W. Crossley. 6th. Duke of St. Albans, Joseph Sturge, and Blackeyed Susan, H. Markland.

*Purple-laced.*

- 1 Mango, J. Knot.
- 2 Huntsman, J. Grimshaw.
- 3 Duke of St. Albans, G. Davis.
- 4 Beauty of Rochdale, W. Matley.
- 5 Suwarrow, John Knot.
- 6 Greensides, H. Markland.

- 7 Plato, J. Knot.
- 8 Greensides, H. Markland.

*Red-laced.*

- 1 Susanna, J. Knot.
- 2 Sir William, H. Markland.
- 3 Joseph Sturge, W. Hill.
- 4 Dr. Hepworth, J. Knot.

- 5 Elizabeth, W. Crossley.
- 6 Fearnought, ditto.
- 7 Little Wonder, A. Tomlinson.
- 8 Coronation, W. Hill.

*Black and White.*

- 1 Blackeyed Susan, J. Knot.
- 2 Kay's Mary, John Knot.

- 3 Virgin Queen, W. Hill.
- 4 Margaret, J. Knott.
- 5 Seedling, W. Matley.
- 6 Lady Boldhaughton, J. Knot.
- 7 Parry's Union, A. Tomlinson.
- 8 Beauty of Blackburn, John Knot.

## OXFORD FLORAL SOCIETY.

## PINKS.

- 1. Looker's Optimus, Alderman Sadler, Oxford Rival, Queen of Purples, and Princess Helena, Harris's King of Purples, and Maclean's Criterion, T. Looker.
- 2. Young's Double X., Smith's Diana, Smith's Princess Royal, Hodges's Gem, Kerr's Harriet, Duchess of Kent, and Seedling, W. Carter.
- 3. Smith's Whipper-in, Queen of England, Harkforward, Harris's Duchess of Kent, Willmer's Laura, and Smith's Diana, C. Bates.
- 4. Smith's Whipper-in, King of the Purples, Queen of England, Seedling, Young's Double X, Hand's Pilot, and Duchess of Kent, D. Roberts.
- 5. Smith's Whipper-in, Smith's Diana, Lord Gough, Kerr's Harriet, Hand's Pilot, Princess Royal, and Seedling, J. Bates.
- 6. Looker's Warner Henly, Esq., Kirtland's Prince Albert, Duchess of Kent, Kirtland's Dr. Daubney, Smith's Harkforward, Kerr's Harriet, and Lord Valentinia, W. Hastings.

Many fine seedlings were shown. Mr. Looker exhibited five in his stand, one of which was awarded the seedling prize, and afterwards named Looker's Alderman Sadler.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE FLORAL &amp; HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the New Corn Exchange, Northampton, July 23.

## CARNATIONS.

Twelve Blooms (one of each class must be shown).—1. Holliday's Lord Rancilffe, Hale's Prince Albert, Smith's Duke of Wellington, Wakefield's Paul Pry, Mansley's Robert Burns, Hardwick's Firebrand, ditto, Barringer's Earl Spencer, ditto, Hudson's Miss Thornton, Elliott's Martha, and Ely's Lovely Ann, T. Chambers. 2. Easom's Admiral Curzon, Holliday's Lord Rancilffe, Hale's Prince Albert, ditto, Unknown (S.B.), Lodge's Great Britain, Wakefield's Paul Pry, Holmes's Count Pauline, Hardwick's Firebrand, Hudson's Miss Thornton, Ely's Lovely Ann, and Tomlin's Brisies, I. Macquire.

Six Blooms (one of each class must be shown).—1. Martin's Splendid, Ward's Sarah Payne, Lord John Russell, Barringer's Earl Spencer, Hardwick's Firebrand, and Ely's Lovely Ann, I. Rabbitt. 2. Holliday's Lord Rancilffe, Puxley's Prince Albert, Barringer's Earl Spencer, Hardwick's Firebrand, Willmer's Mrs. General Moore, and Ely's Lady Gardener, B. Vialls.

*Scarlet Bizarres.*

- 1 Easom's Admiral Curzon, I. Weston.
- 2 Holliday's Lord Rancilffe, I. Rabbitt.
- 3 Hale's Prince Albert, T. Chambers.

*Crimson Bizarres.*

- 1 Holmes's Count Pauline (fine), B. Vialls
- 2 Wakefield's Paul Pry, I. Macquire.
- 3 Ditto, I. Weston.

*Scarlet Flakes.*

- 1 Wood's William IV., I. Weston.

- 2 Hardwick's Firebrand, I. Rabbitt.
- 3 Wood's William IV., I. Macquire.

*Rose Flakes.*

- 1 Ely's Lovely Ann, I. Rabbitt.
- 2 Tomlin's Brisies, E. Weston.

*Purple Flakes.*

- 1 Barringer's Earl Spencer, I. Rabbitt.
- 2 Turner's Princess Charlotte, E. Weston.

- 3 Barringer's Earl Spencer, B. Vialls.

## PICOTEES.

Twelve Blooms (one of each class must be shown).—1. Dickson's Mr. Trahar, Brooks's Duchess of Cambridge, Youell's Gem, Barringer's Unique, Wood's Queen Victoria, Carter's Purple Standard, May's Portia, May's Juliet, Burroughes's Duke of Newcastle, Sharpe's L'Elegant, Brinklow's Lady Chesterfield, and Martin's Queen Victoria, T. Chambers. 2. I. Macquire. Our correspondent was obliged to leave without having taken down the names of this award, and they have not been furnished.

Six Blooms (not more than one of a class to be shown).—1. Brinklow's Goliath, Sharp's Duke of Wellington, Brinklow's Leader, Elliptic, Burroughes's Lady



Alice Peel, and Willmer's Princess Royal, I. Rabbitt. 2. Burroughes's Mrs. Bevan, May's Portia, Shaw's Beauty, Burroughes's Lady Alice Peel, Headly's Venus, and Martin's Queen Victoria, B. Vialls.

*Heavy-edged Red.*

- 1 Harrison's Picnic, I. Rabbitt.
- 2 Marris's Prince of Wales, B. Vialls.
- 3 Brook's Duchess of Cambridge, T. Chambers.

*Light-edged Red.*

- 1 Youell's Gem, T. Chambers.
- 2 Brinklow's Duchess of Bedford, I. Rabbitt.

*Heavy-edged Purple.*

- 1 May's Portia, B. Vialls.
- 2 Weston's Earl of Chatham, E. Weston.
- 3 John's Prince Albert, I. Macquire.

*Light-edged Purple.*

- 1 Barringer's Fair Ellen, I. Rabbitt.

- 2 May's Juliet, I. Macquire.

- 3 Ditto, B. Vialls.

*Heavy-edged Rose.*

- 1 Mrs. Vialls (seedling), B. Vialls.
- 2 Crouch's Conservative, I. Rabbitt.

*Light-edged Rose.*

- 1 Barnard's Mrs. Barnard, T. Chambers.
- 2 Ditto, B. Vialls.
- 3 Burroughes's Lady Alice Peel, I. Rabbitt.

*Heavy-edged Yellow.*

- 1 Martin's Queen Victoria, I. Macquire
- 2 May's Malvolio, B. Vialls.

*Light-edged Yellow.*

- 1 Martin's Queen Victoria, I. Rabbitt.
- 2 Ditto, I. Macquire.

## NORTHAMPTON FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the New Hall, Newland, Northampton, Tuesday, July 29.

**Best Twenty-four Carnations and Picotees.**—Prince Albert, Martin's Splendid, Admiral Curzon, Duke of Roxburgh, Black Diamond, Robert Burns, Firebrand, William IV., Ely's Lovely Ann, Apollo, Earl Spencer, Mango, Mrs. Barnard, Fanny Irby, Queen Victoria, Ely's Favourite, Delicata, Juliet, Youell's Gem, Duchess of Cambridge, Mr. Trahar, May's Sebastian, L'Elegant, and Seedling, H. Archer.

**Best Twelve Carnations.**—Milton, Robert Burns, Count Poland, Lord Rancilffe, Prince Albert, Admiral Curzon, Wilson's William IV., Hill's Sir John Franklin, Miss Thornton, Squire Meynell, Tomlin's Brisies, and Hill's Miss Ann, W. Hill. 2nd. Prince Albert, Lord Rancilffe, Lord Pollington, Sarah Page, Lord Milton, Count Pauline, Firebrand, William IV., Lovely Ann, Lady Elv, Miss Thornton, and Beauty of Woodhouse, H. Archer.

**Best Six Carnations (for Amateurs).**—Admiral Curzon, Ariel, Elizabeth, Hill's Sir J. Franklin, Lady Fly, and Squire Meynell, H. Goodall.

*Scarlet Bizarres.*

- 1 Seedling, Carter.
- 2 Admiral Curzon, W. Hill's.

*Crimson Bizarres.*

- 1 Appleby's Prince of Wales, Carter.
- 2 Hill's Seedling, W. Hills.
- 3 Holmes's Pauline, Carter.

*Scarlet Flakes.*

- 1 Firebrand, H. Goodall.

- 2 Hill's Sir J. Franklin, H. Goodall.

*Purple Flakes.*

- 1 Squire Meynell, W. Hills.
- 2 Christian's Excellent, Carter.
- 3 Miss Thornton, ditto.

*Rose Flakes.*

- 2 Brisies, T. Hills.
- 3 Hill's Miss Ann, W. Hills.

**Best Twelve Picotees**—Sir William Middleton, Duchess of Cambridge, King James, Mrs. Barnard, Queen of Roses, L'Elegant, Gem, Juliet, unknown, Miss Ashland, unknown, and Green's Queen Victoria, W. Hills.

**Best Six Picotees (for Amateurs).**—Mr. Trahar, Goodall's Ann Maria, Miss Desborough, Venus, Delicata, and King James, H. Goodall.

*Heavy-edged Purple.*

- 1 Favourite, H. Archer
- 2 Trip to Cambridge, W. Hills.
- 3 John's Albert, ditto.

*Light-edged Purple.*

- 1 Juliet, Carter.
- 2 L'Elegant, W. Hills.
- 3 Duke of Newcastle, ditto.

*Heavy-edged Red.*

- 1 Headly's King James, W. Hills.
- 2 Mr. Trahar, H. Goodall.

*Heavy-edged Rose.*

- 1 Headly's Venus, W. Hills.
- 2 Queen of Roses, ditto.

*Light-edged Rose.*

- 1 Mrs. Barnard, Carter.
- 2 Ditto, W. Hills.
- 3 Ditto, H. Archer.

*Yellow.*

- 1 Queen Victoria, W. Hills.
- 2 Unknown, T. Hills.
- 3 Martin's Queen Victoria, Carter.

**Best Twelve Verbenas.**—Defiance, Magnificent, White Perfection, Chauviere, John Salter, Royal Purple, Eclipse, Appollon, Excelsor, Optimus, Clotilda, Princess Alice, and Lapert, T. Watts.

**Best Twelve Fuchsias.**—Comte de Boileau, Kossuth, Dr. Smith, One-in-the-Ring, Scarletina, Reflexa, Gem of the West, Spanish Infanta, Elizabeth, William Sone, Sir John Falstaff, Beauty of Leeds, and Purity, T. Hills.

**Best Six Fuchsias**—Comte de Boileau, Elizabeth, One-in-the-Ring, Gem of the West, William Sone, and Sir John Falstaff, T. Hills.

**Best Specimen Fuchsia**—Exoniensis, T. Hills.

## ROYAL OXFORDSHIRE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In Queen's College Quadrangle, July 31.

**Stand of Twelve Carnations.**—Garland, Prince Albert, Duke of York, Brutus, Duncan, Ariel, William IV., Lady Ely, Firebrand, Earl Spencer, Lady of the Lake, and Queen Victoria, R. H. Betteridge, Esq.

**Stand of Seven Carnations.**—Brutus, Beauty of Woodhouse, Earl Spencer, Kirtland's William Hobbs, Misnomer, Admiral Curzon, Firebrand, J. Maltby.

**Seedling Carnation.**—Grand Duke, a fine flower, W. Bragg.

**Stand of Twelve Picotees.**—Audrey, Portia, Miss Rosa, Prince of Wales, Isabella, Mrs. Barnard, Jenny Lind, Constance, Lorina, King James, Venus, and a seedling, R. H. Betteridge, Esq.

**Stand of Seven Picotees.**—Sebastian, Venus, Isabella, Juliet, and three seedlings, R. Costar.

**Seedling Picotee.**—Lady Page Wood, a beautiful purple-edged flower, R. Costar.

**Stand of Nine Dahlias.**—Bragg's Admiral, Duke of Wellington, Mr. Seldon, Richard Cobden, Princess Radziville, Elizabeth, Bragg's Star, Bragg's Carmine, and Grenadier, W. Bragg.

**Stand of Twelve Roses.**—Duc de Trevis, Letitia, Columella, Stadtholder, Victor, William Jesse, Duc de Casse, Kean, Gloire de Colman, Alba felicité, Triomphe de Jearissens, and Coup d'Hebe, A. L. Rawlinson, Esq.

**Twelve Verbenas.**—Laura, The Bride, Antoinette, Minerva, Eclipse, Gem of the West, Orpha, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Monseigneur, Emma, S. Margaret, and Princess Alice, J. Soden.

**Hollyhocks.**—Queen of England, Walden Gem, Magnum Bonum, Charles Baron, Obscura, Bragg's Maiden Blush, Venosa rubra, Rosa alba, and Bragg's King of Roses, W. Bragg.

## CARNATION SHOW,

Ounsdale, Aug. 4.

**Premier Prize (Seven Blooms).**—Curzon, Defiance, Meynell, Lady Ely, Elliott's Brilliant, Elizabeth, and Alfred, Mr. Haines.

**Premier (Single Bloom).**—Seedling (S.B.), Mr. Haines

**Best Seedling.**—R. F., Mr. I. Elliott.

*Scarlet Bizarres.*

- 1 Schofield's Pet, Mr. Baylis.
- 2 Splendid, Mr. Addis.
- 3 Hamlet, ditto.
- 4 Lord Lewisham, Mr. Haines.
- 5 Hotspur, Mr. Addis.
- 6 Splendid, Mr. Baylis.

*Pink Bizarres.*

- 1 Duke of Bedford, Mr. Addis.
- 2 May's Edgar, Mr. Baylis.
- 3 Paul Pry, Mr. Addis.
- 4 Lord Milton, Mr. Haines.
- 5 Hastings' Rainbow, Mr. Elliott.
- 6 Lady of the Lake, Mr. Baylis.

*Scarlet Flakes.*

- 1 Haines's Defiance, Mr. Baylis.
- 2 Chadwick's Brilliant, Mr. I. Elliott.
- 3 King of Scarlets, Mr. G. Addis.
- 4 Beauty of Brighouse, Mr. I. Elliott.
- 5 Chadwick's Brilliant, Mr. Baylis.
- 6 Ditto, Mr. Haynes.

*Purple Flakes.*

- 1 Beauty of Woodhouse, Mr. Haines
- 2 Squire Trow, Mr. Baylis.
- 3 William Penn, ditto.
- 4 Beauty of Woodhouse, Mr. Addis.

- 5 Squire Trow, Mr. Baylis.
- 6 Ditto, Mr. Addis.

*Rose Flakes.*

- 1 May's Ariel, Mr. Baylis.
- 2 Lady Ely, Mr. Addis.
- 3 Ditto, ditto.
- 4 Ditto, ditto.
- 5 May's Ariel, Mr. Haynes.
- 6 Brisies, Mr. Baylis.

## PICOTEES.

*Red.*

- 1 Robinson's Elizabeth, Mr. Haines.
- 2 Lady Dartmouth, ditto.
- 3 Duchess of Cambridge, ditto.
- 4 Ditto, ditto.
- 5 Ditto, Mr. Baylis.
- 6 Ditto, ditto.

*Purple.*

- 1 May's Portia, Mr. Baylis.
- 2 Enchantress, Mr. Addis.
- 3 Portia, Mr. Haines.
- 4 Constance, ditto.
- 5 Marquis of Exeter, Mr. Baylis.
- 6 Portia, ditto.

## Part II.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.



## TULIPS OF 1851.

BY THE EDITOR.

As a matter of course, we cannot describe tulips we do not see, but in our last article on these favourite and splendid flowers, we promised our readers to look over our memoranda, and give the names of what we saw that struck us as particularly good or bad elsewhere than at the Derby exhibition. We will begin with the bed of Messrs. Lakin, of Derby. When we saw it, the bloom was certainly past its best, though there were fine flowers of Maid of Orleans (Gibbons), a dark feathered bybloemen, a splendid thing when caught right, but generally best at its first break. We know many who complain that though they are sure they had the best that could be, they have never been able to get it showable since. Here also we saw Lady Jane Grey, a large light flamed bybloemen, and Grace Darling. This last it is very difficult to meet with, and though apt to colour too much, is still a splendid sort when at its best. Then there was Jeffries's Royal George, in very good character. This is of fine form and clean, apt to come heavy; it is well known in the south, where it is plentiful. Lord Denman is not a Chellaston, though somewhat in their character. The form is against it, being rather tight at the base. It is, however, a splendid marking flower, pure, and the flame on the petals so nicely balanced, we thought it, so far as purity and marking went, first-rate; but form! form!! we must have that! *if possible*. In bizarres, Shakspeare was

splendid in colour and marking, but long. If this sort had but the cup of Pilot, what a flower it would be. Still it is a noble variety. Dentonian was of much better form, nicely marked, but slightly stained. Anastasia was very good in feathered roses, bright and clean. The flowers generally of this collection were well grown.

Mr. Marsden's bed was in a very fine state of growth, if anything, too strong; in fact, when we called, that was his own opinion, and the result proved he was correct. Here, however, we saw some noble flowers, and we prognosticate that Mr. M. will prove a troublesome opponent at any future midland exhibitions. The first flower that caught our eye was one called the Vicar of Radford. It was, we think, the tallest flower on the bed, and being a fine feathered rose, it stood out in bold relief. It was clean, with heavy dark feather, standing up as if its stem were a rod of iron. It is likely to be in request. There was Queen Catherine, prettily marked, rather long, weak in the petal, and questionable in the base. Amongst other roses that were above the average was Cerise Belle Forme, Camuse de Craix, and Camillus. In byblœmens, Lysander Noir was a flame, quite suitable for our midland ideas of right and wrong. Spencer's Prince of Wales, also very pretty. This has a little the look of Grace. Superben Noir was rich, and Priam in good character. Beighton's Sir Thomas, a very attractive flamed bizarre, which, as it ages, becomes cloudy—unfortunately so. Tariff, a Nottingham flower, well marked and distinct. Thomas Brown, apparently a fine strain of Polyphemus, and Charbonnier Noir, were amongst the best.

At Chellaston, we noticed in byblœmens, General Barnonveld, a fine and rich heavy feather; and Midland Beauty, also a heavy feather. This flower, we fear, is apt to sport a *little*. Our friend, Mr. M'Ewan, of Hinckley, had one last year with one of the most perfect feathers we perhaps ever had the

pleasure of seeing ; this season, we understand, it was but so so. It will come in two characters, heavy and light feather, but in either case *beautiful*. Prince Albert was an extreme dark flamed bybloemen, at the same time beautifully feathered. As we have always seen Prince Albert, it has been flamed, but there is some crotchet started now, that the feathered bybloemen in the winning stand at Derby, was this variety ; it may be so, but it only tends to show what miserable confusion there is. Here also was a tall flower, called Pyramid of Egypt. It is late, black and white, well marked, and clean in both stamens and cup. A noble fourth-row flower. Van Amburgh was here the best we have seen this season. It is apt to come creamy at opening, and should be planted on the warmest and most sunny part of the bed. Added to these, there was Premier, a second or third-row flower, of which we entertain a good opinion ; and on a bed of some five hundred Orleans breeders, there was a very fine break of the Maid. These, we think, were the principal of this class. In bizarres, there was a splendid bloom of Old Dutch Catafalque, and Sanders's Vivid, a sort, we fancy, that has been in some request this season, in the midland counties.

At Mr. Adams's, we saw Delaforce's Earl Douglas, a very pretty, good formed feathered bizarre, not much known in the north ; but if it is true to character, it may safely be added to collections in this part of the world. Pilot was first-rate. We are glad to find that this flower is winning its way into the good opinion of southern growers. The demand for it this season has been very great. Here, among bizarres, we saw Albion, not Potter's, which formerly held a high place in the midlands, though now utterly disqualified, but a flamed bizarre, like Polyphemus. In bybloemens, the safe old flower, Queen Charlotte, was very good ; and Chellaston Beauty, a short cup, feathered bybloemen, was in fine character. Van Amburghs were in profusion, but all creamy, or

thereabouts. In roses, Geraldine was not in quite so good character as we have seen it; nevertheless, it is a fine variety, and we understand that as much as five pounds has been given for a good strain of it. Catherine was very beautiful. When not too heavily flamed, this is decidedly the best rose amongst the Chellastons.

On Mr. Parkinson's bed, we noticed in bizarres, Rufus, flamed, better than we had ever before seen it. Charbonnier Noir was also fine. But the bed was so fearfully frosted, that nine-tenths of the flowers appeared as if burnt; still we picked out of the wreck the Chellaston Beauty, before noticed, in excellent condition. It was grievous to see the sad state of Grace Darling and Princess Royal, with other well known sorts; but as it is a long lane which has no turning, and the old gentleman has had a series of bad fortune, all we can hope is that he may yet live to have a fine bloom of the flowers he has so long toiled to get together.

At Mr. Parkyns's, amongst some very fine breeders, were Earl of Radnor, Earl of Pembroke, Godet Parfait, &c. Charles X. was very fine, and the flowers were generally well grown.

In Nottinghamshire, we saw at Mr. W. H. Caparn's, at Newark, the best Salvator Rosa we have yet had the good fortune to see—excellent cup, beautifully pure, splendidly marked, and petals as thick as leather, in fact, well meriting any encomium that can be given it. Here we saw also a first-rate strain of Heroine. It appeared to us of better form than usual, rounder at the top of the petals, and consequently shorter. Strong's King was also a fine strain, and though not exactly up to northern ideas, still we find all northerners glad to grow it. Donzelli, (flamed bizarre) was as good as ever we saw it, and Abercrombies and Captain Whites were quite up to the mark. Rosa Blanca, though early, was good; in fact, the flowers altogether here were excellent, the Chellastons being as fine as we have elsewhere seen

them. This bed ought to have been entered for the Derby, a first-rate stand could have been cut.

We must now whisper,—but it must be very gently. We know that Naylor's Joan of Arc is a beautiful feathered rose, and Slater's Kate Connor also very fine, but we have seen such a beauty! equal to either of them, and whether better, time must prove. It was raised in Leicestershire, and is called Lady Clifton. Only two flowering bulbs and one breeder have yet been parted with. We had a breeder some years ago, of the same name, but not it;—we wish ours had been half as good. We hope to report on this again, next year, for, unless we are much mistaken, it will prove "the pride of the midlands." Near Nottingham, Dixon's Bion was grown fine. It is a noble rose, though it verges close on a byblœmen as it ages. Cavaignac was a second-row flamed bizarre, with Pilot cup, but lighter in its flame, a neat and attractive sort. Carthusian, a new byblœmen, with broad black feather, was considerably injured by the frosts, but is very promising. Slater's Telemachus was a feathered bizarre of great promise, clean, rich, and well marked. Queen Eleanor (Dixon) was a very fine flamed rose, and Virginia, by the same grower, a most delicate feather. Abbott's Horatio, a soft lilac feathered byblœmen, has some good points; and Violet Brun (flamed byblœmen), though small, was very beautiful. Polyphemus, in its heavy feathered state, has been finely grown by several parties; and, where they have come in competition, Royal Sovereigns, &c. have got their *quietus*.

We have now brought up our arrears as far as we can recollect, and gratified shall we be if these notes are serviceable to those of our readers who are fond of tulips. We hope to visit Birmingham in 1852, and trust that our favourite pursuit will there receive a fresh impetus, and that these monster meetings may be productive of that good which we most earnestly and anxiously anticipate.

## A FEW HINTS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF ROSE FANCIERS.

I SEE in your last month's number, a nice article on roses, their origin, and classification. I must now add my mite to the general stock. This I should not have presumed to do, had I not have been solicited by various friends, to give a few hints for the guidance of those who are inclined to purchase the best as well as the most novel of recent introductions. When your November number makes its appearance, it will be a good time to transplant, therefore I trust mine may be "a word in season." I must say then, that amongst perpetuals,

*Baron Hallez* is a great favourite of mine, having bloomed it last season in great perfection. The shape is indeed perfect, and the colour a deep bright rose or light crimson.

*Pourpre Royale* is novel in colour. During the summer, I thought it would prove worthless; but about the middle of September I cut some of the most exquisite blooms possible. A dark crimson purple, a fine and distinct sort for a stand, and this I consider a point of considerable importance, as we want amongst other points, "variety."

*Reine des Fleurs* is another favourite of mine, and I am sure whoever grows it will not be disappointed. The colour is a very delicate pink; it blooms well in the autumn, and for shape and contour, is almost without a rival.

*Louise Peyronny*.—One of "The Queen's family," being nearly the size of *La Reine*, but opens much better than that variety; though I have been enabled, by adopting a plan of my own, and which I hope before next blooming season to lay before your readers, to open that variety under difficult circumstances. Its colour is rich pink, of the most superb form, and certainly a first-class one for exhibition.

*Auguste Mie* is another of the *Coup d'Hebe* form, and though something like the preceding in colour, should be grown.

*Joan of Arc*.—This is a very delicate and beautiful sort, cream colour, with deeper centre. I have heard that it is delicate; with me it was this season most robust. A first-rate rose for exhibition.

*Duchess de Montpensier*.—First-rate in form. A very distinct and beautiful blush rose. This is highly desirable to add to collections, however small.

*General Changarnier*.—This will prove a general favourite, like some of our other fine roses, *Pourpre Royale* for instance.



The petals are disordered in the summer season, but the cool dewy nights of September have a wonderful effect on it. It is then most beautiful, the colour being an exquisite shade of purplish crimson.

*Madame Lamorciere*.—I think this is one of the gems of the season. Shape perfect, fit for a stand of six. The colour is pink, but different to all other pinks, and the petals are nearly white outside.

*Lucie de Barante*.—The fragrance of the rose is proverbial, and in this splendid variety there appears a concentration. Though bright, the colour is not particularly novel, but in shape it is first-rate. Take it altogether, it is one amongst the best.

*Madame Rivers*.—A most distinct rose, nearly white, of undeniable form. This must be grown by every one who wishes to have a few of the best and most distinct.

*Comte Odart*.—This variety will make a good addition to the eleven sorts I have previously named, being distinct from any of them. It is a good show rose, of fine form, and rich in colour, which is deep crimson.

I might extend my descriptions much further, but these I consider to be twelve of the best amongst those which are new, or comparatively so; and of this I am certain, that those who intend competing next season, should immediately procure stout and healthy plants, and they will not be dissatisfied with the sorts I have recommended.

J. G.

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## ON JUDGING THE TULIP.

BY W. H. CAPARN, NEWARK, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

I HAVE carefully noticed the communications which have periodically appeared in various numbers of the *Midland Florist*, and have remarked the difference between the southern and midland opinions on the requisite properties of a flamed tulip. Although a midlander myself, I must confess I think my local brethren wrong in their judgment. Form and purity are, it is admitted by all, of course, indispensable; it is in the marking, therefore, on which the judges differ. A pure unbroken feather, *without any flame*,

is, I believe, esteemed by both southern and midland the correct marking of a *feathered flower*. If so, reasoning from analogy, why should not a *flamed flower* be correct, indeed only correct, *without any feather*? To require feather without flame in a feathered tulip, but the flame accompanied with feather in a flamed one, appears to me an irreconcilable anomaly, a perversion of terms. To obviate any difficulty which may arise on the subject hereafter, as the question appears yet unsettled, I would suggest, that in future, each class of tulips be separated into three distinct kinds of marking—feather, flame, and flame and feather; and each *pan* shall in future, of course, consist of nine flowers, instead of six, being three in each class.

This communication may, it is probable, meet the eyes of the committee of the tulip show to be held at Birmingham, in 1852; and I submit it to them whether it be not worthy of consideration, to put an end to existing differences on this point, to adopt at that show the suggestion I have made.

In other florists' flowers, censors are generally agreed as to the properties, proportions, and marking of the specimens submitted to their judgment. It is desirable that they should be equally so in their censorship on tulips; for it would be a saving of trouble to them, and an avoidance of perplexity to exhibitors, to have a permanent standard fixed for their guidance.

Newark, Oct. 1851.



## COPPICEANA.

No. XVI.

ALL the pæonies, whether herbaceous or shrubby, are gorgeous and splendid flowers. The moutans, or tree pæonies, are what we have now to describe, at least those which are grown at the Coppice. China is the native country of these plants, and Mr. Fortune

has introduced to the gardens of the Horticultural Society of London some new and beautiful varieties ; but from the circumstance of their rather slow propagation, it will be some time before they become common. All tree pæonies we would rather plant in a north or north-east aspect, for this reason,—they are easily excited in spring, and the buds are formed very early, and it often happens that they are cut off by late spring frosts. In a northern situation, their flower buds are somewhat delayed, and therefore have a better chance of expansion.

#### PÆONIA.

*Pæonia Moutan Banksii*.—This variety was one of the first introduced. The flowers are produced in profusion, large and semi-double, of a fine pink, showing a number of golden-coloured anthers. The foliage is also very beautiful. It is propagated by layers, grafting on the tubers of the herbaceous variety, and by cuttings. Plants from 1s. 6d. to 5s.

*P. Moutan Alba Pleno*. (The Double White Tree Pæony.)—The habit is very similar to the preceding variety, except that the flowers are white and more double. It does not, however, expand very well here, except in very hot summers.

*P. Moutan Papavaracea*. (The Poppy-flowered Tree Pæony.)—So named from its resemblance to the common medicinal poppy. The flowers are single, very large, and blush white, each petal having a purplish spot at its base. A fine variety.

*P. Moutan Papavaracea Pleno*.—Similar in every respect to the preceding, except that the flowers are double and very large. A splendid plant when in full bloom.

*P. Moutan Rosa Gallica*.—This again is a single variety, dark rosy crimson, with rich blotch at the base of each petal, forming a beautiful contrast with the other varieties.

*P. Moutan Violacea Superbum*.—A most gorgeous flower, very large, double, and handsome delicate blush, tinted with violet at the base. This we consider the best of the six, though all are beautiful. With us they grow well in a strong loam, occasionally dressing the surface with very rotten manure.

#### PERSICA. (The Peach.)

The double-flowering varieties are those which are grown for ornamental purposes, and certainly they are very handsome. That best known is the

*Persica Vulgaris Flore Pleno*.—This is generally budded on the plum stock, and thus makes a tree of rather small growth.

The flowers are produced on the previous year's branches; they are very double, and of a lively pink. It is a nice plant for a small lawn, looking remarkably gay in the early part of summer. Price 1s. 6d.

*P. Isphanensis*.—A very beautiful small tree, with thin and rather drooping branches. The leaves also are more narrow and glaucous than the preceding, neither are the flowers so large and dark; in fact, it is a more delicate plant altogether.

Added to these, there are two others, lately introduced, of which we have plants, though they have not yet bloomed, namely, the Double Red and Double White Chinese Peach.

#### PLATANUS. (*The Plane Tree*.)

The Plane trees are remarkable for the beauty of their foliage, and are singularly well adapted for planting in and near large towns, where they appear to flourish better than most other deciduous trees.

*Platanus Cuneata* has very large dark green palmate leaves, is robust in habit, and the foliage undulated; it is very ornamental, and adapted for belts, or the skirts of plantations, where diversity of foliage is desirable. 1s.

*P. Nepalensis*.—This appears rather tender, the shoots being sometimes killed back, owing, perhaps, to their late growth in the autumn. The foliage is very beautiful (certainly the handsomest), rather downy. A tree we can stongly recommend. 1s.

*P. Integrifolia*.—Remarkable for its immense foliage and good habit. This and the preceding make very fine trees. 1s.

*P. Pyramidalis*, differing from the before-mentioned sorts by its upright growth. A good and distinct variety.

#### PYRUS.

Under this head come the different varieties of service tree, apple, pear, and white beam tree. They are all highly ornamental. Amongst the most beautiful, may be named,

*Pyrus Aucuparia Pendula*. (*The Weeping Mountain Ash*.)—This variety we have budded on stocks of the common mountain ash, at least twenty feet high, and as the branches reach the ground, we anticipate some beautiful specimens.

*P. Aucuparia Flava*. (*The Yellow-berried Mountain Ash*.)—This bears a profusion of large bunches of bright yellow berries, and is very ornamental, contrasting nicely with the scarlet-berried variety, *Americana*.

- P. Aucuparia Laciniata*.—This is a most singular small tree, forming a neat and compact head. Our specimen plant, which has now been planted out eight years, and is in excellent health, has not, during that time, made a head larger than a man's hat.
- P. Aucuparia Variegata* (The Variegated Mountain Ash) has the foliage blotched with yellow; it is not, however, very attractive, the specimens with us having rather a curled and sickly look.
- P. Aria Nivea*.—This, as its name imports, has white foliage beneath, giving the tree, when the wind blows, a singular and beautiful appearance. It is generally worked on the white beam tree, and makes a fine specimen. 1s.
- P. Aria Pendula*.—Also a very ornamental plant, the branches weep, and the foliage is large.
- P. Spectabilis Riversii*. (Rivers's Double Chinese Crab).—This, Mr. Rivers tells us, was originated in an endeavour to obtain a hybrid between the Cydonia, or Pyrus Japonica, and the Double Chinese Crab. It has something of the appearance of a free-growing young apple tree; the flowers, however, are more beautiful than the Chinese variety.
- P. Spectabilis Variegata*. (The Variegated Chinese Crab).—Of rather neat growth, the foliage margined with deep yellow. It is very ornamental, but we have not yet seen it flower.
- P. Depressa*.—Grafted standard high, this forms a very beautiful tree. Our specimen is somewhat pendulous, and in the spring, covered with bunches of hawthorn like blossoms, whilst in autumn the foliage assumes an orange scarlet tint, rendering it very attractive.
- P. Florabunda*.—This also is a neat plant, but must be grafted standard high to give effect to its beauty. Flowers white, and produced in spring in very great profusion.
- P. Salicifolia*.—This forms a very nice standard for a lawn. The foliage is narrow, and of a silvery hue; the branches also are pendulous, reaching the ground. The flowers are like those of the pear.

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## TO THE CARNATION AND PICOTEE GROWERS OF THE MIDLAND COUNTIES, ETC

GENTLEMEN AND FRIENDS,—By the kind permission of our friend, the editor of this excellent work, I beg to introduce to your notice the following proposition for a meeting for next season, which I have just received from my friend, Mr. Dodwell—a proposition which has my most hearty approval, and also that of friends here, and which, as I cannot add to its graphic earnestness, I at once give in the shape it reached me.

H.

"And now for the future. As the National for '52 is fixed for Norwich, too wide for most of us here, what say you to a meeting of the *midland towns*, with any others that will join us? Thus—Let each town and locality place for competition, at a time and spot to be determined, twelve blooms of carnations, dissimilar varieties, and in a separate class, twelve blooms of picotees, also dissimilar varieties, such blooms being the growth collectively of the cultivators of the town and neighbourhood; in point of fact, making the *town* the exhibiter instead of an individual.

"It strikes me this would promote a most agreeable and interesting meeting; and as the *collections* would be from the aggregate growth of the respective towns and neighbourhoods, we should have one of the *finest exhibitions* we have yet seen. Our friends in Nottingham, Leeds, and York cordially approve of the proposition, and as I know your own and Mr. Marris's hearty enthusiasm, I am sure you will push it forward. And as my engagements for the next three weeks are exceedingly heavy, let me beg of you to put it ship-shape, and moot it at once in the *Midland Florist*, for I am sure we may count upon friend Wood in anything that is to *keep us jogging*.

"The details will be very simple. I *think* the awards should be *honorary*; we shan't need more than the honour of our respective localities to push us into exertion, and by this we shall save all that horrible work of begging, or heavy entrances, which often keeps out many a *good but poor man*. Then, as to judges, we shall be sure to be agreed; but in the event of any difference, each locality could choose its representative, of course paying his expenses; and those that are agreed can pay their several portions,—very trifling when divided. And this is the only expense I know to be met. Boxes and so forth, I have no doubt, will be readily granted to us by those who have them. So hurrah for our meeting! Think of the shock in arms when Leicester, Leeds, Birmingham, Burton, Northampton, Nottingham, Derby, and York meet, with any other friends who will join us. Now, good-by. Remember, I leave the whole arrangement with you and friend M.

"Yours very truly,

"E. S. D.

"P.S.—You will of course take care this is not thought a *cut of the National*. That society ought to have the support of every carnation and picotee grower in the kingdom; but as we cannot attend, there can be no objection to a little interlude of our own.

"E. S. D.

"Derby, Sept. 1st, 1851."

[We most certainly shall give our hearty support to the above proposition. There are now so many excellent flowers raised in the northern and midland counties, that yearly aggregate meetings are absolutely imperative.]

## Part II.

NEW, RARE, OR GOOD FRUITS, FLOWERS,  
PLANTS, TREES, AND VEGETABLES.

## FRUITS.

**THE SHANGHAE PEACH**, introduced from China, by Mr. Fortune, has fruited in the garden of the Horticultural Society of London. It resembles the Late Admirable; but is thought to be hardly adapted to our cold springs. We should imagine that Mr. Rivers's orchard house would meet this difficulty. In Paris it is delicious, and cheap glass will give us the climate of "*La Belle France*."

**THE BALGOWAN NECTARINE** also ripened fruit in the same garden. It was fine, being eight inches round.

**BALEBORODOVA APPLE**.—A Russian variety, large and ovate, red next the sun, and carrying a delicate bloom, like a plum. Very handsome, with an agreeable brisk flavour.

## NEW HARDY FLOWERS.

**THE** following new pansies obtained first-class certificates at the Scottish Pansy Society, at Falkirk, September the 2nd :—

*Count de Flahault* (Finlayson).—This is described as a fine yellow ground flower, the upper petals and belting being dark marone, and the form excellent.

*Ætna* (Dickson & Co.)—Fine yellow self, with rich brown eye. *Sovereign*, also by the same growers, is another splendid yellow, with dark blotch.

NOVEMBER—VOL. V. 2 K

*Miss Talbot*.—White ground, with purple belting, the upper petals being of the same colour; form exquisite, petals very stout.

The following antirrhinums we have seen very good this season. They were raised by Mr. Willison, of Whitby. The spikes were long, and the flowers large, and well set on the stem.

*A. Bicolor Major*.—Crimson scarlet, yellow lip.

*A. Cobeia*.—Mottled white and crimson.

*A. Purpurea Magnifica*.—A splendid crimson purple self.

We believe these fine seedlings are not yet sold out.

### HOLLYHOCKS.

*Model of Perfection* (Bircham).—A pale primrose flower, of fine form and texture; guard petals smooth, centre well filled.

*Poupre de Tyr* (Bircham).—Rosy purple. A welcome addition to others of a similar colour.

*Saffranot* (Parsons).—Pinkish salmon, with buff guard petals; novel, and likely to be a favourite.

*Pillar of Beauty* (Parsons).—Bright rosy crimson, fine form, with a long and well-bloomed spike of flowers.

*Triumphant* (Parsons).—Pale primrose, occasionally shaded with pink.



### GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

**ELLIOTT'S SURPRISE GERANIUM.**—We see this fine and striking variety is now selling by Mr. W. E. Rendle, of Plymouth. We have been favoured with the following description:—"Round flower, under petals pink, upper covered with a large and handsome blotch, surrounded by a ray of bright rose. The centre of the flower is pure white, with bright pink rays."

**HAMMERSMITH BEAUTY CINERARIA.**—A beautiful dwarf variety, raised by Mr. Ivery. It is blue, with white centre, and is peculiarly remarkable for its neat habit.

**MOUNTAIN OF LIGHT VARIEGATED GERANIUM.**—There have been many of this description of plants



introduced to the notice of amateurs, and in fact, as bedding plants, they are a great and well-recognized ornament to the flower garden. This variety comes before the public well recommended, having received first-class certificates from both the South London and the National Floricultural Societies. The flowers are not very large, but they are well formed, and of a deep scarlet. The foliage is very beautiful, the margin being pure white, with green centre.

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## VEGETABLES.

**NAVET JAUNE DE FINLANDE.**—An excellent yellow turnip, with thin skin and very slender tap root.

**NEAPOLITAN CABBAGE LETTUCE.**—This is thought by many to be even superior to the Malta. It has another advantage, it is a long time before it runs to seed.

**CHOU IOANNET.**—A foreign cabbage, as early as the Early York, dwarf, close-headed, and of good flavour.

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## FLOWERS RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST REPORT.

**FUCHSIAS.**—W. B.—*Rob Roy*.—Rosy scarlet tube and sepals, the latter long and narrow; corolla purplish red. Secondary, and not sufficiently distinct.

*Fair Ellen*.—Blush tube and sepals, but without a corolla. Do the flowers always come so? or was our correspondent joking when he sent us an imperfect flower?

*Amethystiana*.—A large and stout flower, and will, no doubt, prove a fine show variety. The sepals are very broad, both them and the tube are white, suffused with pink; the corolla is large and well formed, and of a novel and beautiful colour, like the amethyst.

**CALCEOLARIA.**—J. BARTON.—Your calceolaria is very pretty; white ground, with bright rose spots and markings. Name it.

**PANSY.**—C. W.—Not sufficiently good in form, and not a very attractive colour. It is a seedling, we should suppose, from *Satirist*, but not so good even as its parent.

## REVIEWS.

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE AND BOTANY. By C. M. Hovey, Boston, United States. No. 201.

THIS is an old-established periodical, devoted more particularly to descriptions of new fruits and their cultivation. Planting, raising seedlings, &c. appears to be carried on to a great extent across the Atlantic, and doubtless when the communication with that part of the world is shortened by the formation of a harbour on the coast of Galway, much of their fine fruit will be imported. It may not be so well for the British fruit growers, but it would benefit the masses; though we do not know well how the price can go lower, as very decent apples were selling in Nottingham, on Saturday, the 10th of October, at sixpence per bushel! But to the magazine. We have a few words by the editor, on the cultivation of the pear upon quince stocks. Then there are two long extracts from the *Gardener's Chronicle*, of London,—one the Principle and Practice of Grafting, and the other Mr. Cuthill's very excellent paper, Market Gardening round London—Pomological Gossip—Cultivation of the Neapolitan Violet, by the editor, &c. There is much other useful information brought together, and we trust occasionally to be able to glean a few interesting matters for our readers.

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THE HORTICULTURIST. By A. I. Downing. September.

THIS is another American work, which we have perused with sincere pleasure. Mr. Downing writes well. The principal articles are, National Ignorance of the Agricultural Interest—Notes on the Habits of the Curculia (an insect which is a sad pest in the American orchards)—Value of Greenhouses to Invalids—The Isabella Grape—Tannic Acid from

Strawberries, &c. Mr. Downing's letters from England are written in a nice gossiping style, and we confess we have learnt more about Richmond and the other parks about London, with anecdotes connected therewith, than we ever knew before. We assure our readers there are some very interesting features in the horticulture of our transatlantic brethren.

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FLORE DES SERRES ET DES JARDINES DE L'EUROPE.  
Edited by M. Louis V. Houtte, Ghent.

WE always hail this beautifully illustrated periodical with pleasure. It does not come to hand so regularly as we could wish, but we believe this will shortly be remedied. The 64th number is illustrated with *Josinia Lamarkii*, a myrtlelike plant; *Rhodanthe Manglesii*, with its very delicately beautiful everlasting flowers; *Cystidianthus campanalatus*, a species of hoyia; *Aster sikkimensis*, a hardy shrubby perennial, which, by-the-by, we think is rather flattered; *Pistra stratiotes*, a water plant, with leaves somewhat like the plantain; *Dombeya viburniflora*, a stove plant, with white flowers, but with no great pretensions to beauty; *Nymphæa dentata*, a handsome white water lily; and last, though not least, the splendid *Nymphæa rubra*, with crimson flowers, a most desirable addition to this tribe of plants.

No. 66.

This number has some beautiful illustrations. The first is *Gladiolus Willmoreanus*, which we have noticed in the *Gardener's Magazine of Botany*. Then, *Erica elegans* var. *concolor*. A splendid orchid, *Vanda tricolor*, introduced from Java, by Blume. Three very beautiful phloxes. *Abd-el-Medschid Khan*, a name, by the by, which we think far too long, and which gardeners, we fancy, will cut short. It is, in spite of its name, a pretty sort, very round, creamy white, with a distinct rose centre. *Paul et Virginie*, striped with rosy lilac; and *Madame Fiard*, white,

with a pink stripe. Then we have *Gallardia picta* var. *tricolor*, but which appears to come in different character, according to the situation and strength of soil. *Allium acuminata* is another handsome hardy perennial, with crimson and white flowers. It will require a dry situation in winter, but will well repay any extra trouble which may be bestowed on it. The next is a most striking water lily, with blue flowers, *Nymphæa scutifolia*, really a very handsome thing; and *Thibaudia macrautha*, a stove or warm greenhouse plant. Amongst other articles, there is How to graft Strawberries on Rose Stocks. They grow in the same way as the tomato on the potato, tobacco on the verbascum, the melon on the cucumber, &c.; but, as the editor justly observes, "these ill-assorted unions are of short duration." There are besides, numerous articles of first-rate interest, connected with floriculture.

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BECK'S FLORIST, FRUITIST, AND GARDEN MISCELLANY,  
No. 45,

Is illustrated with a very handsome gladiolus, *Van Gagner*, the rich crimson contrasting beautifully with the white. There are some interesting papers, among which we may particularize, Descriptive Lists of Fruits—On Artificial Rockeries—Gladioli—Notes from the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, &c. The plates of this work are highly to be commended, and there is also to each number one or more interesting and appropriate woodcuts.

No. 46.

The illustration is Messrs. Paul's new rose, about which so much has lately been said and written. Whether it will realize the anticipations of rose growers, in its "perpetual flowering," time alone can prove. There is an article on Cottage Drapery, abridged from the work we have previously noticed, the *American Horticulturist*, with Random Notes on Garden Matters. Then follows a very interesting

paper on Bedding Roses, in which *Geant des Batailles*, *Baronne Prevost*, *Dupetit Thouars*, *Paul Joseph*, *Proserpine*, and *Mrs. Bosanquet*, are strongly recommended, and deservedly so; with reports of shows, and a review of Mr. Paul's work, *An Hour with the Hollyhock*, &c. This is a very interesting number.

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#### THE GARDENER'S MAGAZINE OF BOTANY. Part 20.

Is *Cantua buxifolia* so beautiful as here represented? If so, it is a splendid addition to our greenhouse plants. *Pentstemon cyananthus* is a beautiful blue-flowering plant, though somewhat difficult to keep. *Grevillia lavandulacea*, a neat greenhouse shrub, from New Holland, with pink flowers. *Sarcopodium Lobbii* var. *Henshallii*, a singular stove epiphyte. This is a very excellent number, containing much useful information on gardening and floricultural subjects.

#### Part 21

Is illustrated with *Siphocampylus amœnus*, a very pretty cool stove plant, with scarlet flowers. Next is a plant more in our way, *Delphinium Wheelerii*. It belongs to that division called the Bee Larkspur. It is a very pretty variety, forming a dense pyramidal head. The specimen from which the drawing was taken, had a spike of flowers fourteen inches in length, and was eight and a half inches across, in its broadest part, and contained two hundred and forty-four blossoms and buds. For the centre of a bed, with a collection of others more dwarf in stature around it, we should imagine this would be a good thing. A plate of three narcissi, of no particular beauty; and another of a very pretty convolvulus-looking pereunial plant, *Ipomea oblongata*, complete the coloured illustrations. There are besides numerous wood engravings. There is an excellent article, by Mr. Ayres, on training the *Pelargonium*—Hints on growing the *Camellia*, &c

THE JOURNAL OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF  
LONDON. Vol. vi. Part 4.

A MOST excellent paper, A Sketch of the Climate and Vegetation of the Himalaya. So many plants have been introduced from these mountains, that any description of their climate or vegetation is highly interesting. Then there is a notice of the new hardy plants alluded to in our last number, with very spirited wood engravings—Observations on the Vine Mildew—New Fruits and Vegetables proved in the Society's Garden—Remarks on Heating. These, with others, combine a mass of most useful information.

Part III.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Will you please to inform me which are the best twenty-four dahlias, selfs, three in each class? JAMES FITTON.

I have seen to-day (Oct. 10), in a cottage garden, a rose bush in full bloom; the flowers are single, and very like what is commonly called the June rose, but they are smaller, and of a less deep shade in colour. Can you say what it is? and whether it is the parent of any of our fine autumn-blooming roses? Last year, I saw in a friend's garden, on the same branch, white moss roses and pink moss roses. Was not this very unusual? I carefully examined the tree, and ascertained that the whole had sprang from one bud.

*Linwood Rectory, Oct. 10.*

W. S.

[Possibly the single red rose was one of the boursaults, which will often bloom at this season of the year. The white moss is a sport from the blush, and will often revert to the original. We have seen the flowers white and blush on the same stem, and individual flowers which have been striped with red. This suffusion of colour arises from high cultivation. The white moss rose will keep its character best when budded or grafted on the dog rose, boursault, or manetti stock.]

## CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS, FOR NOVEMBER.

THE autumn is now fairly set in, consequently, the sooner all work required in the garden at this season is done the better. Should the frost have blackened the foliage of the *dahlia*, the earlier the roots are out of the ground the less liable will they be to emit shoots from the crown of the plant. We generally take them up, only shortening the luxuriant shoots, and with metallic wire fasten the number or name round the lower part of one of the stems; if string or matting is used they will be very liable to rot, and thus often cause confusion and mistakes. We next place them upright, under a shed which is open to the south, and there let them remain for at least a fortnight, covering with mats, should severe frost be apparent; at the end of that time, we cut the stems close, and store the roots away in some moderately dry place, out of the way of frost. *Tulips* ought all to be planted; those who have their collections yet out of the ground, should seize the first opportunity of dry weather to get them in. *Auriculas* will require all the air possible. Those frames with sliding ventilators are the best. Very little water need be given, as the plants are now at rest. The same advice may be given with regard to *carnations* and *picotees*. More plants are lost by *coddling* than by anything else; nothing is more prejudicial, especially to the latter, than to have the foliage wet and the lights closed down; it is the prolific source of mildew and consequent destruction. *Poly-anthuses*, *pinks*, and *pansies* on beds should be examined, and vacancies filled up, and perhaps a little top-dressing may be of service; but if not done immediately, these operations had better be deferred till spring.

In the pit, or small greenhouse, the amateur will now have something to do. We presume that all his plants which required it are repotted, and placed in their proper situation. The chief care will be to water properly, give air as much as possible in fine weather, and keep the plants clean, not only by the removal of decaying leaves, but also by the destruction of the greenfly. As the season gets on, an occasional fire will be requisite, for damp is to be feared quite as much as frost.

Planting should now be got on with. It is a good time to remove all sorts of *fruit trees*, *roses*, &c. Take care that *standard trees* are well staked, as the action of the wind on the heads is prejudicial. Pruning *orchard trees* may now be performed. Remove all branches which cross each other, or which fill up the centre of the tree too much. Nailing *wall trees* should be proceeded with in fine weather. While doing jobs of this

description, a pair of *sabots* would be found useful, to keep the feet warm and dry—they are extensively used in France; or the Lancashire clog, with its wooden sole, would answer the purpose. All sorts of *fruit* should be stored. Out-door *grapes*, if gathered on a dry day, the tip of the stalk covered with sealing wax, and the bunches hung on a line, across a dry room, will keep good for a considerable period. In our time we have seen thousands of pecks of *apples* shot into a cellar, like potatoes; they reeked, and sweat, and *rotted*. Perhaps the best way to store *apples* would be to procure some American flour casks and fill them with the various sorts, placing a label on the outside. These casks might stand on each other, and thus occupy but little space.

In the kitchen garden, owing to the serious disease in *potatoes*, large breadths of *cabbage* should have been planted. These should have the ground stirred amongst them. Store all sorts of *roots*, such as *carrots*, *beet*, &c.; and manure and dig any vacant spaces. Where they are required, and the means are at hand, *mustard* and *cress* may be sown in boxes. *Celery* should have the soil drawn to the stems, and *endive* must be tied up and blanched. Occasionally sort over *potatoes*, keep them cool, and those that are partly diseased boil for pigs, if any are kept. We have used many sacks this season, for this purpose.

## FLORAL EXHIBITIONS.



### AMATEUR TULIP SOCIETY.

At a special general meeting of the above society, held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, on Monday, the 6th of October, 1851, S. Sanders, Esq. of Staines, in the chair,

It was unanimously resolved,

“That the thanks of the society are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to the undermentioned gentlemen, for the judgment, patience, and scientific knowledge exercised by them as censors, at the several exhibitions of the society, and also for the generous and effective support the society has on all occasions received from them.”

|                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Mr. W. Smith, of Albany road   | Mr. Willmer, of Sunbury      |
| Mr. Jas. Dickson, of Acre-lane | Mr. R. L. Lawrence, of Hamp- |
| Mr. H. Goldham, of Islington   | ton.                         |

(Signed on behalf of the meeting)

S. SANDERS, Chairman.



## STOCKPORT AURICULA SHOW,

At the house of Mr. Joseph Gleave, the Golden Ball.

Maiden Prize.—Sykes's Complete, B. Shotten.

Premier Prize.—Booth's Freedom, J. Whitehead.

*Green-edged.*

- 1 Pollitt's Highland Boy, J. Moores.
- 2 Lee's Colonel Taylor, J. Boden.
- 3 Litton's Imperator, J. Moores.
- 4 Lady Ann Wilbraham, ditto.
- 5 Moore's Jubilee, ditto.
- 6 Barlow's King, ditto.
- 7 Ruler of England, J. Holland.
- 8 Robin Hood, T. Wood.

*Grey-edged.*

- 1 Sykes's Complete, B. Shotten.
- 2 Kenyon's Ringleader, J. Moores.
- 3 Grime's Privateer, ditto.
- 4 Fletcher's Mary Ann, ditto.
- 5 Fletcher's Ne plus ultra, T. Wood.
- 6 Kent's Queen Victoria, W. Faulkner.
- 7 Oliver's Lovely Ann, ditto.
- 8 Thompson's Bangup, T. Wood.

*White-edged.*

- 1 Ashworth's Regular, J. Moores.
- 2 Lee's Venus, B. Shotten.
- 3 Taylor's Favourite, W. Faulkner.
- 4 Potts's Regulator, T. Wood.
- 5 Taylor's Glory, J. Moores.
- 6 Countess of Wilton, T. Wood.
- 7 Lily of the Valley, J. Moores.

- 8 Catherina, T. Wood.

*Selfs.*

- 1 Lord Lee, J. Moores.
- 2 Redman's Metropolitan, ditto.
- 3 Blue Bonnet, G. Holland.
- 4 Othello, J. Moores.
- 5 Oddy's Rest, G. Holland.
- 6 Ned Lud, J. Moores.
- 7 Berry's Lord Primate, ditto.
- 8 Stadtholder, T. Wood.

*Alpines.*

- 1 Conspicua, J. Whitehead.
- 2 Glory of Oldham, ditto.
- 3 Seedling, T. Wood.
- 4 Ditto, ditto.

## POLYANTHUSES.

- 1 Lord John Russell, J. Moores.
- 2 Maud's Beauty of England, ditto.
- 3 Pearson's Alexander, ditto.
- 4 Crashaw's Exile, ditto.
- 5 Nicholson's King, ditto.
- 6 Cheshire Favourite, ditto.
- 7 George IV., T. Wood.
- 8 Lord Lincoln, W. Faulkner.
- 9 Prince of Orange, T. Wood.

## TULIP SHOW,

At the house of Wm. Johnson, Boar's Head, Leigh, May 22.

Maiden Kettle.—Bienfait and Surpass Cat, J. Smith.

Premier.—Triomphe Royale, J. Belchaw.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Charles X., R. Prescott.
- 2 Crown Prince, W. Leather.
- 3 Trafalgar, ditto.
- 4 Seedling, W. Howarth.
- 5 Magnum Bonum, W. Lythgoe.
- 6 Truth, J. Belchaw.
- 7 Pass Cat, ditto.
- 8 Firebrand, W. Leather.
- 9 Waterloo, W. Battersby.
- 10 Wellington, J. Belchaw.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Surpass Lacantique, W. Leather.
- 2 Lustre, W. Lythgoe.
- 3 San Joe, J. Thompson.
- 4 Lacantique, R. Prescott.
- 5 Duke of Leeds, J. Buckley.
- 6 Turner's Bizarre, W. Lythgoe.
- 7 Albion, ditto.
- 8 Wellington, J. Belchaw.
- 9 London Perfecter, ditto.
- 10 Emperor Charles, W. Battersby.

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, J. Buckley.
- 2 Mango, J. Belchaw.
- 3 Gris del Noir, J. Thompson.
- 4 Baguet, R. Prescott.

- 5 Winner, E. Prescott.
- 6 Washington, ditto.
- 7 Buckley's 46, P. Buckley.
- 8 Incomparable, R. Howarth.
- 9 Buckley's Beauty, J. Buckley.
- 10 Turk, R. Prescott.

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, R. Howarth.
- 2 Sable, R. Davis.
- 3 Magnus, W. Lythgoe.
- 4 Adelaide, W. Bankes.
- 5 Siam, W. Lythgoe.
- 6 La Belle Narene, W. Bankes.
- 7 Fond Noir, ditto.
- 8 Atlas, J. Thompson.
- 9 Violet Winner, J. Thompson.
- 10 Fuddler, R. Davis.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Lady Crewe, R. Prescott.
- 2 Count, W. Battersby.
- 3 Heroine, J. Thompson.
- 4 Bronte, W. Leather.
- 5 Dolittle, J. Thompson.
- 6 Lady Lilford, J. Belchaw.
- 7 Andromeda, J. Buckley.
- 8 Diana, J. Thompson.
- 9 Bagley's Rose, R. Prescott.

- 10 Rose Selina, W. Leather.  
*Flamed Roses.*  
 1 Rose Unique, W. Leather.  
 2 Ponceau, P. Buckley.  
 3 Vesta, R. Davis.  
 4 Rose Regina, R. Prescott  
 5 Premier Noble, J. Buckley.  
 6 Lady Lilford, W. Bankes.  
 7 Aglaia, J. Belchaw.  
 8 Lord Hill, W. Lythgoe.  
 9 Roi de Cerise, P. Buckley.  
 10 Vulcan, J. Buckley.

- Bizarre Breeders.*  
 1 Charbonnier, W. Howarth.  
 2 Dentonia, R. Davis.  
 3 Truth, J. Buckley.  
*Bybloemen Breeders.*  
 1 Newcastle, J. Buckley.  
 2 Rose Breeder, R. Howarth.  
 3 Boudicea, W. Howarth.  
*Rose Breeders.*  
 1 Maid of Orleans, P. Buckley.  
 2 Lancashire Hero, J. Buckley.  
 3 Seedling, R. Davis.

## TULIP SHOW,

At the Woodman Inn, Gower-street, Leeds, May 28.

Premier Prize.—Magnum Bonum, E. Mitchell.

1st Pan.—Magnum Bonum, Carlo Dolci, Baguet, Voerhelm's, Comte de Vergennes, Rose Ruby, and Cotherstone, E. Mitchell. 2nd. Dutch Catafalque, Donzelli, Baguet, Duc de Bordeaux, Triomphe Royale, Lady Crewe, and Newcastle, Breeder, I. W. Bower.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Magnum Bonum, E. Mitchell.  
 2 Surpass Catafalque, T. Wainman.  
 3 Royal Sovereign, W. Chadwick.  
 4 Bolivar, ditto.  
 5 Dutch Catafalque, I. W. Bower.  
 6 Waterloo, W. Chadwick.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Donzelli, I. W. Bower.  
 2 Parnassus, W. Chadwick.  
 3 Carlo Dolci, E. Mitchell.  
 4 Bolivar, ditto.  
 5 Charbonnier Noir, I. W. Bower.  
 6 Unknown, T. Wainman.

*Feathered Bybloemens.*

- 1 Baguet, E. Mitchell.  
 2 Duc de Bordeaux, I. W. Bower.  
 3 Trulotta, W. Chadwick.  
 4 Unknown, T. Wainman.  
 5 La Belle Narene, I. W. Bower.  
 6 Bienfait, T. Wainman.

*Flamed Bybloemens.*

- 1 Roi de Siam, E. Mitchell.  
 2 Alexander Magnus, W. Chadwick.  
 3 Voerhelm's, E. Mitchell.  
 4 Unknown, T. Wainman.  
 5 Baguet, I. W. Bower.  
 6 Roi de Siam, W. Chadwick.

- Feathered Roses.*  
 1 Comte de Vergennes, E. Mitchell.  
 2 Lady Crewe, I. W. Bower.  
 3 Lady Middleton, E. Mitchell.  
 4 Lady Crewe, W. Chadwick.  
 5 Duchess of Newcastle, ditto.  
 6 Lady Crewe, T. Wainman.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Rose Ruby, E. Mitchell.  
 2 Triomphe Royale, W. Chadwick.  
 3 Aglaia, ditto.  
 4 Unknown, ditto.  
 5 Lord Hill, T. Wainman.  
 6 Triomphe Royale, E. Mitchell.

*Selfs.*

- 1 Cotherstone, E. Mitchell.  
 2 Min d'Or, ditto.  
 3 White Flag, T. Wainman.  
 4 Seedling, W. Chadwick.  
 5 Cotherstone, ditto.  
 6 Sovereign, T. Wainman.

*Breeders.*

- 1 Polyphemus, W. Chadwick.  
 2 Unknown, ditto.  
 3 Ditto, T. Wainman.  
 4 Polyphemus, W. Chadwick.  
 5 Unknown, T. Wainman.  
 6 Ditto, W. Chadwick.

## TULIP SHOW,

At the Orange Tree, Butley, Friday, May 30.

Premier Prize (Silver Cup), Pan of Six.—General Blucher, Polyphemus, Bienfait, Voerhelm's, Count, Triomphe Royale, G. Chadwick.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Surpass Catafalque, D. Pott.  
 2 Seedling, G. Clarke.  
 3 Count Platoff, J. Barnshaw.  
 4 Trafalgar, M. Grimsditch.  
 5 Perfecter, W. Kitchen.  
 6 General Blucher, M. Swindells, Esq.  
 7 Dentonia, J. Davenport.

- 8 Sisymbria, J. Davenport.  
 9 Crown Prince, M. Grimsditch.  
 10 Rufus, J. Davenport.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Bey of Algiers, M. Swindells, Esq.  
 2 Polyphemus, ditto.  
 3 Lustre, ditto.

- 4 Flame de Guerre, M. Grimsditch.
- 5 Surpass Catafalque, J. Barnshaw.
- 6 Count Platoff, G. Chadwick.
- 7 Unknown, D. Potts.
- 8 No. 62, M. Grimsditch.
- 9 Earl of Nottingham, D. Potts.
- 10 Waterloo, J. Davenport.

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, J. Davenport.
- 2 Maria Antoinette, M. Swindells.
- 3 Bagot, G. Chadwick.
- 4 Sable Monarch, M. Swindells, Esq.
- 5 Bienfait, G. Chadwick.
- 6 Washington, J. Davenport.
- 7 La Belle Narene, M. Swindells, Es.
- 8 Duc de Bordeaux, J. Davenport.
- 9 Buckley's Beauty, J. Winterbottom.
- 10 Toot, J. Davenport.

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, D. Potts.
- 2 Unknown, G. Clarke.
- 3 La Belle Narene, M. Grimsditch.
- 4 Washington, ditto.
- 5 Ponceau Brilliant, D. Potts.
- 6 Pyramid of Egypt, ditto.
- 7 Sable Rex, G. Chadwick.
- 8 H. & B., M. Grimsditch.
- 9 Grotius, J. G. Winterbottom.
- 10 Bienfait, M. Swindells, Esq.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Heroine, D. Potts.
- 2 Count, G. Chadwick.
- 3 Lady Crewe, J. Barnshaw.

- 4 Andromeda, J. Davenport.
- 5 Unknown, S. Wrigley.
- 6 Heroine ditto.
- 7 Lady Leicester, M. Grimsditch.
- 8 Bagot, J. Davenport.
- 9 Lady Lilford, D. Potts.
- 10 Unknown, M. Grimsditch.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Unique, M. Grimsditch.
- 2 Claudiana, M. Swindells, Esq.
- 3 Unique, D. Potts.
- 4 Vesta, ditto.
- 5 Rosamond, ditto.
- 6 Camillus, ditto.
- 7 Ariadne, J. G. Winterbottom.
- 8 Newcastle, M. Grimsditch.
- 9 Juliana, J. G. Winterbottom.
- 10 Rushton Seedling, M. Swindells, Es.

*Bizarre Breeders.*

- 1 Unknown, M. Grimsditch.
  - 2 W. Kitchen.
  - 3 Sunbeam, M. Grimsditch.
- Byblæmen Breeders.*
- 1 Raven, J. Davenport.
  - 2 Gibbons's Seedling, ditto.
  - 3 Seedling, G. Clark.

*Rose Breeders.*

- 1 Lady Leicester, M. Grimsditch.
- 2 Newcastle, J. Davenport.
- 3 Seedling, G. Clarke.

*Sels.*

- 1 Min d'Or, M. Grimsditch.
- 2 White Flag, ditto.

## COTTAGE GROWERS.

*Flamed.*

- Polyphemus (bizarre), G. Chadwick.  
 Bienfait (byblæmen), D. Potts.  
 Unique (rose), ditto.

*Feathered.*

- Surpass Catafalque (biz.), D. Potts.  
 Bienfait (byblæmen), G. Chadwick.  
 Heroine (rose), D. Potts.

## TULIP SHOW,

At the Turner's Arms Inn, Bollington, May 31.

Premier Prize (Silver Cup), Pan of Six.—General Blucher, Toot, Lady Crewe, San Joe, Tout, Duchess of Wellington.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Charles X., S. Wrigley.
- 2 Trafalgar, J. Hayes.
- 3 Perfecter, S. Wrigley.
- 4 Charles X., ditto.
- 5 Surpass Cat, ditto.
- 6 Waterloo, P. Hibbert.
- 7 Gerrard's Seedling, J. Hayes.
- 8 Duke of Devonshire, ditto.
- 9 Goud Beurs, P. Hibbert.
- 10 Spencer's Duke, J. Hayes.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Polyphemus, S. Wrigley.
- 2 No. 63, G. Chadwick.
- 3 Flame de Guerre, J. Hayes.
- 4 Polyphemus, P. Hibbert.
- 5 Waterloo, ditto.

- 6 Albion, M. Swindells, Esq.
- 7 Perfect Beauty, P. Hibbert.
- 8 Lustre, M. Swindells, Esq.
- 9 Black Prince, P. Hibbert.
- 10 Perfection, J. Hayes.

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, G. Chadwick.
- 2 Edgar, S. Wrigley.
- 3 Bienfait, M. Swindells, Esq.
- 4 Washington, T. Oldfield.
- 5 Maria Antoinette, M. Swindells, Es.
- 6 Ambassador, S. Wrigley.
- 7 Hannibal, T. Oldfield.
- 8 Baguet, M. Swindells, Esq.
- 9 Unknown, S. Wrigley.
- 10 Lady Flora, G. Chadwick.

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, M. Swindells, Esq.
- 2 Voerhelm's, G. Chadwick.
- 3 Czarinne, S. Wrigley.
- 4 La Belle Narene, P. Hibbert.
- 5 Pyramid of Egypt, J. Hayes.
- 6 Apollo, S. Wrigley.
- 7 Violet Wallers, G. Chadwick.
- 8 Bienfait, M. Swindells, Esq.
- 9 Tout, S. Wrigley.
- 10 Baguet, M. Swindells, Esq.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Count, G. Chadwick.
- 2 Heroine, S. Wrigley.
- 3 Lady Crewe, J. Hayes.
- 4 Dolittle, T. Oldfield.
- 5 Count, ditto.
- 6 Princess of Austria, S. Wrigley.
- 7 Lady Lilford, J. Hayes.
- 8 Duc de Bronte, T. Oldfield.

- 9 Hero of the Nile, P. Hibbert.
- 10 Unknown, T. Oldfield.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Unique, S. Wrigley.
  - 2 Vesta, G. Chadwick.
  - 3 Unique, S. Wrigley.
  - 4 Aglaia, ditto.
  - 5 Reine de Cerise, J. Hayes.
  - 6 Vainqueur, ditto.
  - 7 Lady Crewe, T. Oldfield.
  - 8 Unknown, J. Hayes.
  - 9 Ditto, ditto.
  - 10 Rose Vulcan, P. Hibbert.
- Breeders.*
- Vanquisher (bizarre), J. Hayes.  
 Unknown (byblæmen), ditto.  
 Ditto (rose), M. Swindells, Esq.
- Selfs.*
- Min d'Or, P. Hibbert.  
 White Flag, T. Oldfield.

## FELTON UNION OF FLORISTS AND HORTICULTURISTS.

July 21, at Mr. Fogg's.

## PINKS.

- |                                 |                           |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Henbury's Ruben's, T. Dawson. | 4 Whipper-in, T. Dawson.  |
| 2 Double X, ditto.              | 5 Milkmaid, J. Crossling. |
| 3 Kerr's Harriet, T. Crossling. | 6 Prince Albert, ditto.   |

## BOURBON ROSES.

- |                                      |                          |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Boule de Nantieu, A. Gowens.       | 4 Tuscany, J. Crossling. |
| 2 LaVille de Brussels, J. Crossling. | 5 Beverist, ditto.       |
| 3 Gabina, A. Gowens.                 | 6 La Reine, ditto.       |

## CHINA OR HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Baron Prevost, B. Burn.    | 4 Great Western, B. Burn.   |
| 2 William Jessie, A. Gowens. | 5 Robin Hood, J. Crossling. |
| 3 Madame Laffay, B. Burn.    | 6 Charles Duval, B. Burn.   |

## VEGETABLES, ETC.

Turnips.—1. A. Gowens. 2. T. Dawson. 3. W. Scott.  
 Peas.—1 and 2. Champion, J. Robson. 3. Railway, Hudson.  
 Black Currants.—1. T. Mack. 2. Hudson. 3. J. Robson.  
 White Currants.—1 and 3. T. Mack. 2. A. Gowens.  
 Red Currants.—1 and 2. T. Mack.  
 Strawberries.—1 and 2. Elton Pine, A. Gowens.  
 Cherries.—1. May Duke, A. Gowens.  
 Extra prize to A. Gowens, for a dish of Macfarlane's Northumbrian Fillbasket raspberries; and to the same gentleman, for the Howick Improved cabbages.

At Mr. Cookson's, August 25.

## CARNATIONS.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 Hudson's Lady Flora Hastings, W. Harrison. | 4 Headly's Win. Cobbett, T. Dawson.              |
| 2 Ely's W. B. Dennison, Esq. ditto.          | 5 Elliott's Duke of Northumberland, W. Harrison. |
| 3 Mitchell's Patriot, T. Dawson.             | 6 Wood's William IV., T. Dawson.                 |

## PICOTEES.

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Robinson's Elizabeth, W. Harrison.     | 4 Ely's Lady Sale, W. Harrison.   |
| 2 Willmer's Princess Royal, T. Dawson.   | 5 Sharp's Wellington, T. Dawson.  |
| 3 Brinkler's Purple Perfection, B. Burn. | 6 Youell's Anacreon, W. Harrison. |

## VEGETABLES.

Beans.—1 and 2. Longpod, T. Mack. 3. Ditto, Rev. H. B. Hall.

Potato Onions.—1. Cookson. 2. T. Mack.

An extra prize to Mr. Cookson, for red currants; and to Mr. Mack, for white do.

## GOOSEBERRIES.

Thirty-six Red.—1. Slaughterman, W. Scott. 2. Roaring Lion, T. Mack. 3. Ditto, ditto.

Thirty-six White.—1. White Eagle, T. Mack. 2. Ditto, ditto. 3. Whitesmith, J. Robson.

Thirty-six Yellow.—1. Golden Chain, T. Mack. 2. Unknown, Rev. H. B. Hall. 3. Leader, W. Scott.

Thirty-six Green.—1. Green Ocean, T. Mack. 2. Thumper, W. Scott. 3. Green Ocean, T. Mack.

Heaviest Red.—Sportsman, W. Scott. | Heaviest Yellow.—Leader, W. Scott.

Heaviest White.—White Eagle, T. Mack. | Heaviest Green.—Thumper, ditto.

The above was the most interesting show of gooseberries ever seen in Felton, as many of the new sorts were exhibited for the first time, and just beginning to show their superiority.

At Mr. Leighton's, September 22.

## DAHLIAS.

## NURSERYMEN'S CLASS.

Eighteen Dissimilar Blooms.—1. Barmaid, Duke of Wellington, Cornwallis, Beeswing, Minn, Mrs. Hansard, Mr. Selden, Thompson's Lady Elizabeth Grey, Fearless, Cassandra, Princess Radziville, Captain Warner, Sir F. Bathurst, Queen of the East, Sir E. Antrobus, Yellow Standard, Dreadnought, and Nonpareil, W. Percy, Morpeth. 2. Dreadnought, Beeswing, Yellow Standard, Wellington, Standard of Perfection, George Glenly, Cassandra, Queen of Lilacs, Mr. Selden, Cornwallis, Princess Radziville, Dahlia King, Captain Warner, Mr. Hansard, Fearless, Antrobus, Nonpareil, and Sir F. Bathurst, W. Percy.

## GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS' CLASS.

Twelve Dissimilar Blooms.—1. Sir F. Bathurst, Grenadier, Wellington, Fearless, Beauty of Hastings, Antrobus, Mrs. Selden, Shylock, Admiral Stopford, Queen of England, Beeswing, and Captain Warner, J. Crossling, gardener to G. Burdon, Esq. Felton Park. 2. Fearless, Beeswing, Yellow Standard, Wellington, Queen of Lilacs, Sir F. Bathurst, Cornwallis, Queen of England, Stopford, Mrs. Selden, Captain Warner, and Andromeda, J. Crossling.

Nine Dissimilar Blooms.—1. Queen of Lilacs, Wellington, Beeswing, Yellow Standard, Sir F. Bathurst, Cornwallis, Beauty of Hastings, Queen of England, and Admiral Stopford, J. Crossling. 2. Wellington, Yellow Standard, Fearless, Standard of Perfection, Captain Warner, Cornwallis, Shylock, Beeswing, and Admiral Stopford, B. Burn, gardener to Col. Bigge, Linden House.

Six Dissimilar Blooms.—1. Beeswing, Queen of Lilacs, Sir F. Bathurst, Wellington, Yellow Standard, and Mrs. Selden, J. Crossling. 2. Fearless, Minn, Wellington, Nonpareil, Mrs. Selden, and Shylock, J. Crossling.

## AMATEURS' CLASS.

Six Dissimilar Blooms.—1. Beeswing, Sir F. Bathurst, Mr. Selden, Fearless, Wellington, and Admiral Stopford, J. Thompson, Esq. Morpeth. 2. Wellington, Sir F. Bathurst, Mr. Selden, Cornwallis, Yellow Standard, and Minn, Johnson, Cottonwood.

Three Dissimilar Blooms.—1. Bathurst, Fearless, and Wellington, J. Thompson, Esq. 2. Bathurst, Wellington, and Duke of Cambridge, J. Thompson, Esq.

Pair of Blooms (Tip and Self).—1. Bathurst and Radziville, T. Dawson, Acklington. 2. Yellow Standard and Queen of the Isles, Johnson.

## OPEN CLASS FOR SINGLE FLOWERS.

Best Seedling.—No name, W. Buttery, Morpeth.

Best White.—Cornwallis; F. Bowman, Felton.

Best Yellow.—Yellow Standard, J. Crossling.

Best Purple.—Purple Standard, Johnson, Cottonwood.

Best Scarlet.—Shylock, F. Bowman.

Best Dark or Crimson.—Bathurst, J. Crossling.

Best Rose or Lilac.—Mr. Sheldon, W. Buttery.

Best Orange or Buff.—Wellington, F. Bowman.

Best Tipped or Variegated.—Queen of England, J. Crossling.

Best Device.—A neat cottage, thatched with heather, with a beautifully laid out flower garden in front, and fountain in the centre; an elegant, tasteful, and highly creditable production. R. Richardson, Acton House.

#### AMATEURS' FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.

Twelve Kitchen Apples.—1. Monstrous Pippin, Rev. A. Hoy. 2. Ditto, R. Richardson. 3. Ditto, J. Robson.

Twelve Dessert Apples.—1. Royal Russell, T. Mack. 2. Ditto, F. Bowman. 3. Golden Harvey, J. Robson.

Six Pears.—1. Bergamot pas Colmar, R. Donkin. 2. Jargonelle, Rev. Mr. Day. 3. Ditto, J. Robson.

Six Carrots.—1. Large Orange, W. Harrison. 2. Ditto, J. Stephenson. 3. Ditto, W. Scott.

Twelve Onions.—1. Large Portugal, T. Dawson. 2. Ditto, W. Buttery. 3. Ditto, T. Dawson.

Twelve Kidney Potatoes.—1. Real Matchless, J. Thompson, Esq. 2. Ditto, W. Buttery. 3. Clog-sole Kidney, W. Harrison.

Twelve Round Potatoes.—1. Flourball, F. Bowman. 2. Ditto, ditto. 3. Ditto, W. Buttery.

An extra prize to W. Harrison, for some very fine cauliflowers; and another to T. Mack, for some monstrous turnips.

#### FARMERS' TURNIPS AND CORN.

Six Hybrid Turnips.—1. T. Riddell, Esq. 2. R. Donkin. 3. E. Rows.

Six White Turnips.—1. E. Rowe. 2. Ditto. 3. J. Stephenson.

Six Swede Turnips.—1. E. Rowe. 2. Ditto. 3. R. Hine.

Best Sample of White Wheat, T.

Riddell, Esq.

Best Red Wheat, R. Hine.

Best Barley, R. Hine.

Best Oats, R. Hine.

Best Peas, J. Stephenson.

#### OXFORD FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

In the Garden of Mr. W. Colcutt, St. Aldate, Oxford, August 7.

#### CARNATIONS.

##### *Scarlet Bizarres.*

1 Lord Ranciffe, W. Plaister.

2 Colcutt's Juba, G. Kirtland.

3 Admiral Curzon, J. Maltby.

##### *Crimson Bizarres.*

1 Cartwright's Rainbow, J. Maltby.

2 Maltby's Misnomer, W. Plaister.

3 Hardman's Splendid, W. Colcutt.

4 Ditto, G. Kirtland.

##### *Scarlet Flakes.*

1 Wilson's William IV., W. Colcutt.

2 Ditto, J. Maltby.

3 Ditto, G. Kirtland.

##### *Purple Flakes.*

1 Kirtland's Wm. Hobbs, G. Kirtland.

2 Squire Meynell, J. Maltby.

##### *Rose Flakes.*

1 Ely's Lady Ely, J. Maltby.

2 Ditto, G. Kirtland.

#### PICOTEES.

##### *Heavy-edged Red.*

1 May's Sebastian, J. Payne.

2 Seedling, W. Colcutt.

3 Dickson's Mr. Trahar, G. Kirtland.

##### *Light-edged Red.*

1 Kirtland's Henry VIII., G. Kirtland.

2 Youell's Gem, T. Looker.

2 Ditto, W. Plaister.

##### *Heavy-edged Purple.*

1 Portia, W. Colcutt.

2 Lord Nelson, G. Kirtland.

3 Ditto, J. Payne.

4 Miss Jessica, T. Looker.

##### *Light-edged Purple.*

1 Hon. Miss Holmes (seedling), G. Kirtland.

2 May's Juliet, J. Maltby.

3 Seedling, W. Colcutt.

4 Ditto, J. Payne.

*Heavy-edged Rose.*

- 1 Venus, G. Kirtland.
- 2 Ditto, J. Maltby.
- 3 Ditto, J. Payne.

*Light-edged Rose.*

- 1 Colcutt's Camilla, W. Colcutt.
- 2 Lady Alice Peel, G. Kirtland.
- 3 Waine's Victoria, J. Payne.
- 4 Willmer's British Queen, J. Maltby.

## LEICESTER SOCIETY OF AMATEUR FLORISTS,

At the Wicklife Rooms, Leicester, August 7.

## CARNATIONS.

Pans of Six.—1. Easom's Admiral Curzon, Toone's Rose, Hale's Prince Albert, Hardwick's Firebrand, Brabbin's Squire Meynell, and Puxley's Princess Royal, R. Marris. 2. Hepworth's True Briton, Ely's Lady Ely, Norman's Duke of Wellington, Hale's Prince Albert, seedling, and Haines's Defiance, G. Hudson. 3. Haines's Black Diamond, Bottomley's Beauty of Brighouse, Ward's Sarah Paynes, Hollyoake's Riensi, Hepworth's True Briton, and Hardwick's Firebrand, J. D. Hextall.

Pans of Three.—1. Mansley's Beauty of Woodhouse, seedling (rose flake), and Hepworth's True Briton, G. Hudson.

*Scarlet Bizarres.*

- 1 Hepworth's True Briton, W. Mitchell.
- 2 Hufton's Patriarch, G. Hudson.
- 3 Easom's Admiral Curzon, J. D. Hextall.
- 4 Hufton's Patriarch, G. Hudson.
- 5 Hepworth's True Briton.
- 6 Admiral Curzon, J. D. Hextall.
- 7 Ely's Lord Pollington, W. Mitchell.
- 8 Ditto, ditto.

*Crimson Bizarres.*

- 1 Slater's Gladiator, R. Marris.
- 2 Bates's Raphael, G. Hudson.
- 3 Ward's Sarah Payne, J. D. Hextall.
- 4 Elliott's Victory, G. Hudson.
- 5 Ditto, ditto.
- 6 Halfacre's Rainbow.
- 7 Seedling.
- 8 Ditto.

*Scarlet Flakes.*

- 1 Hardwick's Firebrand, J. D. Hextall.
- 2 Wallis's Beauty of Cradley, G. Hudson.
- 3 Firebrand, J. D. Hextall.
- 4 Ditto, ditto.
- 5 Beauty of Cradley, ditto.
- 6 Ditto, ditto.

*Purple Flakes.*

- 1 Holliday's Queen of Purples, G. Hudson.
- 2 Brabbin's Squire Meynell, ditto.
- 3 Jackson's Squire Trow, ditto.
- 4 Barringer's Earl Spencer, J. D. Hextall.
- 5 Ditto, ditto.
- 6 Ditto, G. Hudson.

*Rose Flakes.*

- 1 May's Prince Arthur, R. Marris.
- 2 Seedling, G. Hudson.
- 3 Lady Gardiner, ditto.
- 4 Ely's Lovely Ann, E. Mitchell.

## PICOTEES.

Pans of Six.—1. Marris's Mrs. Hemans, Hogarth, and Juliana, Hollyoake's Duke of Rutland, May's Juliet, and Headly's Venus, R. Marris. 2. Turner's Lady Harriet Moore, Hudson's Exquisite, Burroughes's Mrs. Bevan, Hollyoake's Nina, Marris's Princess of Wales, and Marris's F 49, J. D. Hextall. 3. Dodwell's Alfred, Hollyoake's Shylock, and four seedlings, G. Hudson.

Pans of Three.—1. Hollyoake's Duke of Rutland, Matthews's Enchantress, and Gatcliffe's Proconsul, W. Mitchell. 2. Marris's Mrs. Hemans, Hogarth, and Hollyoake's Duke of Rutland, R. Marris. 3. Two seedlings and Turner's Lady Harriet Moore, G. Hudson.

Yellow.—May's Maiolio, Barraud's Euphemia, and Fellows's Duc d'Alencon, R. Marris.

*Heavy-edged Red.*

- 1 Seedling, R. Marris.
- 2 Robinson's Elizabeth, J. D. Hextall.
- 3 Seedling, W. Hollyoake.
- 4 Wildman's Isabella.
- 5 Headly's King James, G. Hudson.

*Light-edged Red.*

- 1 Marris's Prince of Wales, G. Hudson.
- 2 Burroughes's Mrs. Bevan, W. Mitchell.
- 3 Seedling, W. Hollyoake.
- 4 Prince of Wales, G. Hudson.

*Heavy-edged Purple.*

- 1 Hollyoake's Duke of Rutland, W. Mitchell.
- 2 Ditto, ditto.
- 3 Turner's Lady H. Moore, J. D. Hextall.
- 4 Seedling.
- 5 Unknown, W. Mitchell.
- 6 Wood's Princess Alice, G. Hudson.

*Light-edged Purple.*

- 1 Matthews's Enchantress, W. Mitchell.
- 2 Read's Surprise, R. Marris.
- 3 Burroughes's Lorina, ditto.
- 4 Seedling, G. Hudson.

*Heavy-edged Rose.*

- 1 Marris's Victoria Regina, G. Hudson.
- 2 Headly's Venus, J. D. Hextall.
- 3 Ditto, R. Marris.
- 4 Ditto, G. Hudson.

*Light-edged Rose.*

- 1 Seedling, G. Hudson.
- 2 Ditto, ditto.
- 3 Ditto, W. Hollyoake.
- 4 Marris's Princess Royal, G. Hudson.

## LEEDS OLD FLORAL SOCIETY.

At the house of Mr. E. Wilkinson, the Woodman Inn, Gower-street, Aug. 11.

## CARNATIONS.

1st Pan.—Seedling, Lord Milton, seedling, Ivanhoe, seedling, Earl of Harewood, Rebecca, Neat and Clean, and Read's Surprise, W. Chadwick. 2nd. Sir Robert Peel, Lord Milton, seedling, Sir John Beckett, Rebecca, Adeline, and seedling, J. Boshell.

*Scarlet Bizarres.*

- 1 Sir Robert Peel, J. Boshell.
- 2 Seedling, W. Chadwick.
- 3 Paladin, J. Boshell.
- 4 Seedling, W. Chadwick.
- 5 Jolly Dragoon, C. Benton.
- 6 Chadwick's Hope, T. Wainman.

*Pink Bizarres.*

- 1 Lord Milton, W. Chadwick.
- 2 Caxton, T. Wainman.
- 3 Seedling, W. Chadwick.
- 4 Ditto, ditto.
- 5 Ditto, ditto.
- 6 Hugo Meynell, ditto.

*Scarlet Flakes.*

- 1 Seedling, J. Boshell.
- 2 Ivanhoe (seedling), W. Chadwick.
- 3 Seedling, ditto.

- 4 William IV., C. Benton.
- 5 Brilliant, J. Boshell.
- 6 Seedling, W. Chadwick.

*Purple Flakes.*

- 1 Earl of Harewood (seed.) W. Chadwick
- 2 Chadwick's Sir John Beckett, T. Wainman.

- 3 Lady Peel, J. Boshell.

- 4 Mango, C. Benton.
- 5 Seedling, W. Chadwick.
- 6 Ditto, ditto.

*Rose Flakes.*

- 1 Rebecca, W. Chadwick.
- 2 Lady Egerton, James Boshell.
- 3 Lady Ely, W. Chadwick.
- 4 Unique, ditto.
- 5 Jenny Lind, J. Boshell.
- 6 Seedling, W. Chadwick.

## PICOTEES.

Premium Bloom.—Sir R. Peel, J. Boshell.

2nd Premium.—Lord Milton, W. Chadwick.

*Heavy-edged Scarlet*

- 1 King Charles (seed.), W. Chadwick.
- 2 Mrs. Horner, T. Wainman.
- 3 Chadwick's No. 26, ditto.
- 4 Adeline, C. Benton.
- 5 King James, W. Chadwick.
- 6 Seedling, ditto.

*Light-edged Scarlet.*

- 1 Ely's Neat and Clean, W. Chadwick.
- 2 King Charles, ditto.
- 3 Yorkshire Hero, ditto.
- 4 Slater's Matchless, ditto.
- 5 Mrs. Horner, ditto.
- 6 Miss Fanny, J. Boshell.

*Heavy-edged Purple.*

- 1 Nulli Secundus, W. Chadwick.
- 2 Regina, T. Wainman.
- 3 Prince John, ditto.
- 4 Seedling, W. Chadwick.
- 5 Blue Perfecta, J. Boshell.
- 6 Favourite, W. Chadwick.

*Light-edged Purple.*

- 1 Read's Surprise, W. Chadwick.
- 2 Seedling, J. Boshell.
- 3 Read's Ada, W. Chadwick.
- 4 Jackson's Lamartine, J. Boshell.
- 5 Jackson's Eliza Cook, ditto.
- 6 Victoria, T. Wainman.

## YORK ANCIENT FLORISTS' SOCIETY,

August 12.

## CARNATIONS.

Premier.—Lady Gardiner, Mr. Merryweather.

*Scarlet Bizarres.*

- 1 Rainbow, Mr. Edwards.
- 2 True Briton, Mr. Merryweather.

- 3 Hepworth's Leader, Mr. Daniels.
- 4 Admiral Curzon, Mr. Burnett.
- 5 British Hero, Mr. Edwards.



*Crimson Bizarres.*

- 1 Young's Earl Grey, Mr. Daniels.
- 2 Hardman's Splendid, Mr. Summers.
- 3 Ditto, ditto.
- 4 Paul Pry, Mr. Burnett.
- 5 Ditto, Mr. Daniels.

*Scarlet Flakes.*

- 1 William IV., Mr. Daniels.
- 2 Wood's Commander, Mr. Parker.
- 3 Ditto, ditto.
- 4 Lydia, Mr. Merryweather.
- 5 William IV., Mr. Burnett.

*Purple Flakes.*

- 1 President, Mr. Edwards.
  - 2 Squire Meynell, Mr. Daniels.
  - 3 Pearson's Enchanter, Mr. Burnett.
  - 4 Ditto, Mr. Parker.
  - 5 Hudson's Miss Thornton, Mr. Steward
- Rose Flakes.*
- 1 Ely's Lady Gardiner, Mr. Merryweather.
  - 2 Annette, Mr. Burnett.
  - 3 Duchess of Devonshire, Mr. Parker.
  - 4 May's Ariel, Mr. Edwards.
  - 5 Wilson's Harriet, Mr. Burnett.

## PICOTEES.

Premier.—Dodwell's Alfred, Mr. Merryweather.

*Heavy-edged Red.*

- 1 Dodwell's 73, Mr. Merryweather.
- 2 Merryweather's Red Rover, ditto.
- 3 Ely's Neat and Clean, ditto.
- 4 Lord Mayor, Mr. Edwards.
- 5 Duchess of Cambridge, Mr. Steward.

*Light-edged Red.*

- 1 Merryweather's Mrs. Wood, Mr. Merryweather.
- 2 Ditto, ditto.
- 3 Dodwell's No. 70, ditto.
- 4 Merryweather's Mrs. Wood, ditto.
- 5 Dodwell's No. 70, ditto.

*Heavy-edged Purple.*

- 1 Dodwell's Alfred, Mr. Merryweather.
- 2 Wood's Princess Alice, Mr. Edwards.
- 3 Ditto, Mr. Summers.
- 4 Dodwell's Alfred, Mr. Merryweather.
- 5 Ditto, ditto.

*Light-edged Purple.*

- 1 Merryweather's Lady Franklin, Mr. Merryweather.

- 2 Merryweather's Lady Franklin, Mr. Merryweather.

- 3 Ditto, ditto.
- 4 Matthews' Enchantress, Mr. Summers.
- 5 Merryweather's Nonpareil, Mr. Merryweather.

*Heavy-edged Rose*

- 1 Willmer's Princess Royal, Mr. Daniels.
- 2 Ditto, Mr. Burnett.
- 3 Green's Queen Victoria, Mr. Merryweather.
- 4 Ditto, Mr. Summers.
- 5 Ditto, Mr. Merryweather.

*Light-edged Rose.*

- 1 Merryweather's Miss Rosa, Mr. Merryweather.
- 2 Ditto, Mr. Daniels.
- 3 Ditto, Mr. Merryweather.
- 4 Ditto, ditto.
- 5 Ditto, ditto.

## LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE CARNATION AND PICOTEE SOCIETY.

At the White Hart Inn, Todmorden, August 3rd.

## CARNATIONS.

*Scarlet Bizarres*

- 1 Easom's Admiral Curzon, J. Suthers.
- 2 Hoyle's Duke of Leeds, ditto.
- 3 Sir Robert Peel, J. Hinscliffe.
- 4 Summerskill's Captain Edwards, J. Suthers.
- 5 Holliday's Lord Ranscliffe, A. Crossley.
- 6 Appleby's Prince of Wales, J. Hinscliffe.
- 7 Brierley's Music, R. Brooks.
- 8 Martin's Splendid, R. W. Foster.

*Crimson Bizarres.*

- 1 Ely's William Caxton, R. Lord.
- 2 Vivid, J. Hinscliffe.
- 3 Ely's Lord Milton, R. J. Kaye.
- 4 Cartwright's Rainbow, R. W. Foster.
- 5 Nulli Secundus, ditto.
- 6 Kaye's Kossuth, R. J. Kaye.
- 7 Thomas Hood, R. W. Foster.
- 8 Elliott's Victory, ditto.

*Scarlet Flakes.*

- 1 Magnet (seedling), R. J. Kaye.
- 2 Hardwick's Firebrand, J. Hinscliffe.
- 3 Kaye's Splendour, R. J. Kaye.
- 4 York and Lancaster (seedling), ditto.
- 5 Wilson's William IV., J. Suthers.
- 6 Leighton's Prince George, R. W. Foster.

- 7 Seedling, J. Haigh.

- 8 Seedling, R. J. Kaye.

*Purple Flakes.*

- 1 Evans's Queen Victoria, R. J. Kaye.
- 2 Turner's Princess Charlotte, J. Suthers.
- 3 Haslam's Lady Peel, R. J. Kaye.
- 4 Hepworth's Mayor of Oldham, ditto.
- 5 Millward's Premier, A. Crossley.
- 6 Ely's Mango, R. W. Foster.
- 7 Brabbin's Squire Meynell, ditto.
- 8 Hudson's Miss Thornton, ditto.

*Rose Flakes.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Fletcher's Duchess of Devonshire,<br>R. J. Kaye.<br>2 Seedling, J. Hinscliffe.<br>3 Barringer's Apollo, R. J. Kaye. | 4 Ely's Lovely Ann, R. J. Kaye.<br>5 Ely's Lady Ely, ditto.<br>6 Lady of the Manor, J. Hinscliffe.<br>7 Barringer's Premier, R. Brook.<br>8 Lovely Mary, J. Hinscliffe. |
|---|---|

## PICOTEES.

*Heavy-edged Red.*

- 1 Harrison's Picnic, W. Mitchell.
- 2 Benn's Marc Antony, R. Lord.
- 3 Brook's Duchess of Cambridge, R. Brook.

- 4 Hepworth's King John, R. J. Kaye.

*Light-edged Red.*

- 1 Seedling, J. Hinscliffe.
- 2 Hepworth's Yorkshire Hero, R. J. Kaye.
- 3 Youell's Gem, I. Suthers.

- 4 Jeanette, W. Mitchell.

*Heavy-edged Purple.*

- 1 May's Portia, R. Lord.
- 2 Mitchell's Nulli Secundus, J. Haigh.
- 3 Crask's Queen Victoria, J. Hinscliffe.
- 4 Ely's Field Marshal, R. Brook.

*Light-edged Purple.*

- 1 Queen (seedling), R. J. Kaye.
- 2 Holliday's Delicata, R. Brook.
- 3 Dodwell's Alfred, J. Suthers.
- 4 Hepworth's Mary Ellen, R. J. Kaye.

## CARNATION AND PICOTEE SHOW,

At the house of Mr. Cruppers, Shoulder of Mutton Inn, Halifax, August 25.

## CARNATIONS.

*Scarlet Bizarres.*

- 1 Admiral Curzon, W. Mitchell.
- 2 Prince of Wales, J. Fletcher.
- 3 Sir R. Peel, J. Sutcliffe.
- 4 Duke of Leeds, ditto.
- 5 Captain Edwards, J. Fletcher.
- 6 Leader, J. Smith.
- 7 Lord Ranccliffe, ditto.
- 8 Duke of Devonshire, W. Holmes.

*Pink Bizarres.*

- 1 Paul Pry, J. Fletcher.
- 2 Seedling, J. Hepworth.
- 3 Vivid, J. Fletcher.
- 4 Caxton, J. Sutcliffe.
- 5 Lord Milton, J. Fletcher.
- 6 Nulli Secundus, J. Smith.
- 7 Gladiator, I. Clayton.
- 8 Seedling, W. Mitchell.

*Scarlet Flakes.*

- 1 Buckley's Scarlet.
- 2 Chadwick's Brilliant.
- 3 Seedling, J. Hepworth.
- 4 Patriot, J. Sutcliffe.

- 5 Firebrand, I. Clayton.
- 6 Duke of Devonshire, ditto.
- 7 William IV., J. Sutcliffe.
- 8 King of Scarlets, W. Mitchell.

*Purple Flakes.*

- 1 Seedling, J. Netherwood.
- 2 Squire Meynell, J. Smith.
- 3 Enchantress, J. Fletcher.
- 4 Beauty of Woodhouse, J. Sutcliffe.
- 5 Great Northern, J. Fletcher.
- 6 Mango, J. Sutcliffe.
- 7 Charlotte, ditto.
- 8 Seedling, J. Chapman.

*Rose Flakes.*

- 1 Lovely Ann, J. Fletcher.
- 2 Lady Flora Hastings, J. Smith.
- 3 Ariel, ditto.
- 4 Lovely Mary, J. Fletcher.
- 5 Apollo, ditto.
- 6 Lady Ely, J. Sutcliffe.
- 7 Seedling, J. Chapman.
- 8 Ditto, J. Hepworth.

## PICOTEES.

*Heavy-edged Red.*

- 1 King James, I. Clayton.
- 2 Marc Antony, ditto.
- 3 Anacreon, J. Smith.
- 4 Seedling, W. Mitchell.
- 5 King John, I. Clayton.
- 6 Duke of Wellington, ditto.
- 7 Picnic, W. Mitchell.
- 8 Sir W. Middleton, ditto.

*Light-edged Red.*

- 1 Mrs. Horner, J. Sutcliffe.
- 2 Seedling, J. Fletcher.
- 3 Jeanette, W. Mitchell.
- 4 Seedling, ditto.
- 5 Ditto, J. Chapman.
- 6 Maid of Orleans, W. Holmes.
- 7 Seedling, W. Mitchell.
- 8 Mrs. Horner, J. Sutcliffe.

*Heavy-edged Purple.*

- 1 Nulli Secundus, I. Clayton.
- 2 Seedling, J. Chapman.
- 3 Field Marshal, J. Clayton.
- 4 Portia, W. Mitchell.
- 5 Victoria, J. Fletcher.
- 6 Princess Alice, ditto.
- 7 Seedling, J. Hepworth.
- 8 Ditto, ditto.

*Light-edged Purple.*

- 1 Mary Helen, I. Clayton.
- 2 Eliza Cook, J. Smith.
- 3 Juliet, I. Clayton.
- 4 Alfred, W. Mitchell.
- 5 Lamartine, ditto.
- 6 Mary Helen, J. Hepworth.
- 7 Sambo, ditto.
- 8 Lucy Ann, J. Smith.

## Part I.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.



## FRUITS OF THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

BY THE EDITOR.

MANY of our readers have lately asked us to give descriptive lists of those fruits which have come under our own observation. They say that such a series of papers would be especially useful, particularly at this season of the year, when many who are planting orchards or gardens are anxious to have some guide in their purchases. We shall be glad to comply with their request, and having now had some thirty years' experience, we trust that our observations will be found useful. We may premise here, that we would at all times recommend for small gardens, either espaliers or pyramids. On grass, or in large plantations, standards may be put in; but on four acres which we are now planting, the whole of the apples, pears, and plums are pyramids, with gooseberries and currants between the plants. Having said thus much, we will begin with

## APPLES.

*Alexander*.—Of this variety we have several fine trees in our orchard. WHEN they bear, the fruit is extremely fine, of a handsome conical form, highly coloured, and attractive; these good qualities, however, are counterbalanced by its idle bearing. We find also that in our strong loam it cankers very much; in fact, it pays so badly, that we shall cut our trees down, to make room for those which produce more. It is sometimes called the Russian apple. On the principle of advising for the best, we would not recommend the *Alexander* for profit.

*Aromatic Pippin*.—This is sometimes called Pearson's Plate, though not raised by that gentleman. It is of slender growth

and upright, with greenish brown skin, crimson next the sun, and when ripe, the flesh has a yellowish tinge. As a dessert apple it is first-rate, being excellent in form, appearance, and flavour.

*Alfriston*.—A kitchen apple of moderate merit here, not very handsome, but keeps well. We should not plant many of this, as, though it does well on some land and in some situations, our experience of it is to place it in the second rank.

*American Summering*.—A well-known early baking apple, in the midland counties, succeeding the Keswick and Manx Codlings. The fruit is of good size, greenish yellow, faintly striped with red next the sun. A most excellently flavoured apple, one of the best for kitchen use. When the branches of the tree are crowded, or overshadowed by others, the fruit is apt to be small and "scabbed."

*Blenheim Orange, or Woodstock Pippin*.—One of our best orchard fruits. The trees do not bear very plentifully when young, but as they age, become amazingly prolific. It is of rather straggling habit, shoots and leaves stout and luxuriant, fruit very large, greenish yellow, occasionally covered with russet, and a rich colour next the sun; flesh tinged with yellow; excellent for baking, and though too large for table fruit, nevertheless, has a very agreeable flavour.

*Burton Pippin*.—This is one of all others adapted for the garden. Growing as a pyramid, it will be covered with fruit. We have this season had young plants, with a single shoot, only two years from the bud, in Nottingham market, with seven or eight large fruit on them. It is evidently a seedling from the Manx Codling, the foliage and wood partaking much of the character of that variety; the fruit is larger, rich in colour, and of excellent flavour. As an early kitchen apple it will supersede many of the old varieties. Our young plants from buds last spring, and consequently one year old, are now covered with fruit buds.

*Bess Pool*.—This also is highly esteemed here. The trees attain a very great size; in fact, they are like large elms, and will bear an abundance of wood without any apparent injury to the fruit. The shoots are slender. The fruit will often be covered with russet, having a bright scarlet cheek next the sun. It is said to have been discovered many years ago, in a wood, by a young woman, named Elizabeth Pool, whence the abbreviation, "Bess Pool." We know a row of seven trees, at Chilwell, near Nottingham, which, some years ago, when apples sold better than they do now, made on an average, in one season, ten pounds each tree. They bake capitally, and are very good for the table, and when the trees are twenty years old, few pay better. Were we to plant an orchard for our children, without any view to immediate profit, Bess Pool would be the sort.

**Bess Pool (New).**—A seedling from the before-mentioned variety, which it much resembles in mode of growth; the fruit, however, is not so conical, neither has it so much russet on it. It is extremely handsome, being covered with streaks of dark crimson. A fine kitchen fruit, keeping till February.

**Brabant Belle Fleur.**—This is also a very handsome high-coloured variety. Its chief value is for the kitchen, being excellent for all culinary purposes.

**Codling (Manx).**—An erect small-growing tree, extremely prolific, bearing at a very early age. The fruit is of a delicate cream colour when ripe, often with an intense crimson cheek, and is then pre-eminently handsome. It is rather apt to canker, but as an early fruit, for small gardens, it is very desirable.

**Codling (Keswick).**—This is also known as the *Westmoreland Pippin*, and is one of the earliest baking apples grown. It is a regular and sure bearer; fruit conical, ribbed, and green, yellow when ripe; excellent for culinary purposes, flavour, &c., but is complained of as sinking too much. The tree has rather a pendulous habit. It is not now planted so much as formerly.

**Court Pendu Plat.**—We have previously noticed this very excellent apple. Our trees are full of fruit this season, setting as close to the branches as strings of onions. (This is a homely simile, true enough, but it is a correct one.) One of the very best for a small garden. Compact in habit, late in blossoming and thereby escaping frosts which are destructive to others, bearing abundantly, fruit handsome and good, and keeping well even till May, few apples have so many good qualities combined.

**Downton Pippin.**—A seedling from the Golden Pippin, small, and of exceedingly sharp flavour. It bears abundantly, but we should not plant it for profit; it is apt to crack and spot very much. It is a variety that would not be looked at in a market, and for table fruit it is far inferior to the Aromatic Pippin, previously noticed.

**Devonshire Quarrenden.**—With us, this is an abundant and steady bearer. It is rather small, but very attractive, being rich crimson. It is juicy, and a good autumnal dessert apple, coming into use between the Juneating and Ribstone.

**Dummeller's Pippin, or Normanton Wonder.**—A first-rate kitchen apple, bears abundantly, and will keep till May. The fruit, when clear, is handsome, being pale yellow, with an occasional tinge of blush. Either as a bush, espalier, or standard, it should be cultivated. On some dark sandy land, on the west side of Nottingham, it bears amazing crops of large and fine fruit, whilst on the east, where the soil is stronger, it is hardly so fine. It is a sort that requires considerable thinning, being apt to throw up luxuriant shoots in the centre of the tree.

*Eve Apple*.—A very handsome summer dessert fruit, bears most abundantly, scarlet, the core of the fruit being often tinged with the same colour.

*Eve Improved*.—This is so far an improvement that it is larger, not quite so flat, and hardly so handsome; it is, however, a most excellent new variety, and has proved itself a steady and heavy cropper. We think of planting a row of seventeen pyramids, in our new garden orchard, next spring. It is a singular fact connected with this variety, that in winter, hares and rabbits eat it in preference to any other sort. We recollect, a few years past, walking with Mr. Spencer, of Adbolton, to look at the devastation committed on some thousands of two-year old apples, and whilst others were nibbled and barked, the Improved Eves were eaten to the very stump, quite down to the junction of the bud or graft with the crab stock.

[To be continued.]



## MY FLOWER GARDEN.

“ God made the flowers to beautify  
The earth, and cheer man’s careful mood.  
And he is happiest who hath power  
To gather wisdom from a flower,  
And wake his heart in every hour  
To pleasant gratitude.”

WORDSWORTH.

I do not remember a more magnificent autumn than we have had this year. What a delicious day was the 23rd of October last. The sky a clear blue, the winds hushed, and the sun as bright as a May morn. My garden operations for the last few days have consisted in housing my scarlet geraniums, calceolarias, heliotropes, and others, which are technically called bedding plants. But I wish to give a more minute detail of my proceedings, so that others may be induced to follow my example, and chronicle their experiences, for the advancement of floriculture, and the public good. My object *now* is, so to plant my garden as to have a mass of flowers in the months of April and May next; when flowers are most enjoyable, and most desired, whether to deck the feasts and wreath the wine cup of the noble, or to “blush in the shining hair” and “kiss the feet of the fair young bride;” or whether to cheer and brighten the

humble banquet of friends, or enliven the room of the scholar or artizan. Hitherto for five years I have been successful in this respect, and that too, without any detriment to my summer or autumn display. I was led to think that this might easily be accomplished, from observing that at no season are the gardens of our cottagers so beautiful as in the month of May; almost perfect paradises; as if to the poor alone had descended a traditionary sense of the garden of Eden and its delights. What blazes then do we see of wallflowers, stocks, tulips, pansies, anemones, pæonies, lilacs, piruses, corcoruses, &c. while the parterres of the wealthy are almost destitute of flowers; and they are indebted for what they have to their hothouses, greenhouses, and yet perhaps have an unsightly border. But to give you an idea of my plan I must tell you that my garden consists of nineteen beds, cut out in an uniform figure, on the lawn. The centre bed consists of roses,—perpetual, Bourbon, tea, and China varieties; these latter varieties I take up next month, and place in their stead snapdragons, which, from their erect and yet bushy growth, have a fine appearance in spring. As a border to this bed I have double primroses, polyanthus, and also plant among the roses, in the spring, mimulus and Brompton and queen stocks, from the cold frame. As I take up one set of plants I replace them by others. Thus of my two scarlet geranium beds, one is already planted with wallflowers, raised from German seed, in the spring, and the other with hyacinths, which I bought originally at the rate of a hundred for a guinea. When I take up these latter, I expose them to the open air, to the end of August, keeping clear of wet and frequently turning them over. By this process they flower well with me, year after year. My two calceolaria beds are replaced with anemone roots, raised originally by myself, from seed. A petunia and marigold bed by tulips,—the early single, early double, and late varieties all mixed together, so that the Van Thols begin to flower in March, and

I have a succession to the end of May. The heliotrope bed is sown with the *Nemopilla insignis*, and the cuphea bed with the *Nemopilla maculata*. A tea and China rose bed will be succeeded by alpines, raised from German seed, generally an exceedingly interesting bed. The German aster bed gives place to violets, amongst which, in the month of April, I plant the *Mimulus rubinus*, *elegans*, *harlequin*, &c.; and finally, my eight verbena beds are reset with pansies, planted in separate colours, that is, white, light blue, dark blue, and yellow, and two of white grounds and two of yellow. The expense, you will see, of my spring show is trifling, and anyone may have the same by getting a few good packets of seeds from a gardener or seedsman of character. Of course I leave out of the account my borders, which I make as gay as I possibly can, with the usual spring flowers and shrubs. I do not mean to say that improvements cannot be made, for I am sure they can; and if any of your readers know of any better plan, I hope they will address you on the subject, and thus benefit their brethren and tend to foster those sweets,

“ Who comfort man in his distress,  
 Who smile when he is gay ;  
 Their fragrance and their loveliness  
 They yield him day by day ;  
 For patience and for humbleness,  
 No servitors like they.”

ANON.

And so I wish you farewell.

H. S.

## PRICES OF FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

### No. I.

“ What a lackbrain is this.”—SHAKESPEARE.

IF, from the lofty height of his towering ambition, Hotspur could see only in the colder temperament of him who declared his “whole plot too light for the



counterpoise of so great an opposition," a *lack of brains*, very eminently may the same condition be applied to some of our modern florists, with reference to the prices proposed to be charged for their productions.

A brief story may perhaps illustrate this. It shall be entitled "Morrison's Nimble Penny." Morrison, then, was a young countryman who went to London to seek his fortune, there obtained employment, and eventually became the master of a small—a very small establishment, in Fore-street, for the sale of haberdashery. Now Morrison was a thinker—a decided and original thinker. Well, Morrison had learnt in his observations on the structure of society, how few there were with large means;—for the one with thousands there were hundreds with hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands with tens;—and he concluded that if he brought his wares within the necessary conditions for the possessors of "tens," he should obtain by the extended sale a far larger aggregate profit.

Boldly therefore he launched his fortunes on this new commercial idea (now idiomized by the "nimble penny"), and the result is that Morrison is a millionaire, and in the splendid establishment existing in Fore-street you may walk a mile without retracing your steps.

What has this to do with the price of flowers? Everything. How many florists are there who, when imbued with desire for a given thing, can gratify their desire by the expenditure of thousands? Is there one? How many by the expenditure of hundreds? Is there a *few*? How many by the laying out of fifties? Still a very few. But of twenties there are many—of tens, more—of fives, still more—and of ones, thousands. Yes; the large majority, the 'people' of floriculture, are the possessors of a brief heritage—counting their expenditure by *shillings*, and limiting their desires by sheer compulsion to subjects "shillings" may realize. For one who

can spend his twenty shillings there are at least a hundred holders of single shillings, and therefore, if the sellers of florists' flowers can accommodate their productions to the means of the many, they must realise more, saving only the slightly increased expense of production, which, however, is not as one in ten to the return. So much for the rationale of high or low prices of florists' flowers. Is it a wonder that high prices invariably reduce profits to a minimum? or will any one wonder that Mr. Holliday sold not one single pair of the late celebrated Thomas Hewlet, crimson bizarre carnation, offered by him at fifty shillings per pair. But in a moral point of view the evil of high prices is far more disastrous, infinitely more blighting to floriculture. Thus, A. B. is a young inexperienced enthusiast in his devotion to florists' flowers—let us say carnations and picotees. In his anxiety to learn *all* about his pets, he obtains a host of catalogues, and notes with keen attention every announcement of *new and superb flowers*. He sees varieties announced at one shilling, two shillings and sixpence, five shillings, ten shillings, twenty shillings, thirty shillings, or possibly still higher. He concludes the higher price represents an *unheard of total of beauty—a very Venus de Medici in its proportions*, and strong desire seizes upon him to realize the delight its possession must afford,—imagination prompting him, that not knowing these, he knows none. So he screws up his courage to the sticking point, and denying himself of many comforts, for this one grand luxury, he sends his twenty-five, thirty, or forty shillings, for the giant which has created his longing, and for six months, he watches with daily, almost hourly care, its development. Blooming time has now come, and now he is to be rewarded for his large selfdenial, and long watchings. The floweret gradually opens—his interest grows stronger and stronger—it is expanded—and he finds that the high-sounding thing, for which he has been required to pay thirty shillings, is inferior to another

he obtained for three shillings and sixpence!! What is the result? Great and grievous disappointment—deep disgust. And how many devotees of Flora,—men who might have been ornaments in the vocation, pillars of might in the cause, have dropped, in the mortification of the moment, into immovable apathy, for ever lost to their fellows and themselves? Hundreds and hundreds,—to bias *thousands* by their report against one of the most pure, most delightful, most refining, most instructive, and most elevating of studies;—a study, peaceful and inclining to peace, and which, while it teaches man how much depends on his own effort, inevitably impels him to lean with reverent reliance on the infinite wisdom of the Most High.

Well then may we exclaim with Hotspur, “What a lackbrain is this!”

Z.

*Derby, Nov. 1, 1851.*

### A FEW FINE HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

IN addition to the new roses mentioned by your correspondent, J. G., in your last month's number, I have seen the following, when in bloom, in the nurseries of Messrs. Wood & Son, at Maresfield, Sussex. I made a memorandum of each sort, at the time, and as far as a fair description goes, I tried to be correct.

T. C.

*Comtesse Batthiany*.—A beautiful light rose, of the most perfect form.

*Charles Bossilres*.—A very splendid dark velvety crimson, somewhat like Geant des Battailles, though hardly so brilliant, and inclined to be thin of petal; nevertheless, extremely beautiful.

*Chereau*.—A nicely-cupped rose, bright red, very fine.

*Graziella*.—A peculiar shade of bright rose, first-rate in form, colour, and every other respect.

*Leonore d'Este*.—Salmon blush. Excellent, novel in colour, and a very large and double rose.

*William Griffith*.—Deserves a place in every collection. Fine rosy purple, extra fine.

*Madame Trudeur*.—Very fine rosy red, compact, and beautiful.

*Madame Aimee*.—Very distinct and pretty. Rosy blush, a large double and good show rose.

*Rosine Margotten*.—A really beautiful variety. Pale rose or flesh colour, large in size, full, and first-rate.

*Robert Wace*.—This variety appears to grow but indifferently. When in character, it is pink, shaded with crimson, but it is apt to sport in this respect. When caught right, it is very fine.



## COPPICEANA.

No. XVII.

THE phillyreas are neat evergreens, generally with dark foliage, admirably adapted for belts of shrubberies, or for planting on grass plots. They are generally raised by layers, but occasionally from seed.

*P. Augustifolia* has narrow leaves, and is of a more delicate habit than the after-mentioned varieties; it is more difficult to root from layers than the other sorts, but comes true from seed, and those thus raised make the handsomest plants. If possible, these should always be procured from the nursery in pots. 1s.

*P. Ligustrifolia*. (The Privet-leaved Phillyrea.)—A very neat and erect-growing plant, the leaves bearing much similitude to the common privet, whence its specific name. It is a most excellent evergreen. 1s.

*P. Latifolia*. (The Broad-leaved Phillyrea.)—Of very robust habit, with dark shining foliage, rather serrated at the edge. This plant is very hardy, and should always be set in mixed plantations of evergreens 9d. to 1s.

*P. Crispa*. (The Curled-leaved Phillyrea.)—More singular than beautiful, we can only recommend it to those who consider *all evergreens* interesting. It is of but slow growth, and is stunted in appearance, the foliage curling as if diseased.

*P. Amplexifolia*.—This is one of the best, the foliage fitting close to the stem, oval in form, and of a very pretty green tint. It is of robust growth, hardy, and handsome. 1s.

## POLYGALA. (*The Milkwort*.)

*P. Chamæbuxus*.—A diminutive dwarf evergreen shrub. In a cool rather shady situation it luxuriates amazingly; we have

had large patches of it, covered with yellow and white flowers, which had a very pretty appearance. It does not reach more than three or four inches in height.

PHILADELPHUS. (*The Syringa*.)

Of these we do not grow many varieties, though the following are interesting and pretty shrubs:—

*P. Gordonianus* is a deciduous shrub, with white flowers; it makes a tolerably large bush, and is very hardy. 1s.

*P. Grandiflorus*.—A strong-growing upright variety, often making long wandlike shoots. The flowers are large, white, and produced in profusion. It is best adapted for the back part of shrubberies. 6d. to 1s.

*P. Variegata*. (*The Variegated Scentless Syringa*.)—The foliage of this variety is blotched with deep yellow, but it appears uncertain in its variegation.

QUERCUS. (*The Oak*.)

This is a most extensive family, comprising plants with foliage of almost all sizes, forms, and colours, evergreen as well as deciduous,—a family which we are sure will be extensively patronized when better known. We are endeavouring to procure as complete a collection as possible, and shall enumerate some that are the most beautiful, beginning with the evergreen varieties.

*Q. Ilex*. (*The Common Evergreen Oak*.)—This makes a splendid tree, attaining in some situations a large size, and producing acorns freely; it will also make a beautiful fence, and may be kept clipped, same as the hornbeam or privet. The foliage, when young, is prickly, like the holly. These plants are difficult to remove when of any size, they should therefore either be planted while young in the situation where they are to remain, or procured from the nursery in pots.

*Q. Ilex Variegata*.—This is an evergreen oak with leaves margined with white. Its variegation appears to affect its constitution, for though a very pretty plant, it grows but weakly. It requires inarching or grafting on the common variety.

*Q. Ilex Laurifolia*. (*The Laurel-leaved Evergreen Oak*.)—A very distinct variety. The foliage is large and comparatively smooth. It forms a most ornamental tree.

*Q. Ilex Rotundifolia*. (*The Round-leaved Evergreen Oak*.)—More close in its foliage than the preceding one, and though the leaves are *not* round, yet they approximate to that form.

*Q. Fulhamensis Pendula*.—A beautiful evergreen tree, with a most graceful habit. The foliage resembles the common oak

more than that of the *ilex*, and is evergreen; the plants are of upright growth, and well adapted to stand as single specimens.

- Q. Fulhamensis Latifolia* has a broader leaf than the common variety, and is certainly well adapted for park scenery.
- Q. Quexigo*.—This appears to partake more of the character of a shrub than a tree; the foliage resembles *Q. coccifera*, being dark green and hollylike in appearance.

The following are deciduous; the foliage, however, is remarkably beautiful.

- Q. Ægilops*.—The leaves of this variety are retained for a long time, they are very handsome, having a silvery or hoary appearance. Compact in growth and of good habit, this tree should be a great favourite with planters. The Broad-leaved is a variety of this, and is very good.
- Q. Ægilops Pendula*.—Similar in foliage to the preceding. The branches are thrown out horizontally, assuming a graceful curve at the points. A most interesting and handsome tree.
- Q. Cerris*. (The Mossy-cupped or Turkey Oak.)—From a bed of seedlings of this pretty sort a great variety of foliage is apparent. This oak should be planted wherever beauty of form is desired. It is erect and rapid in its growth, the foliage dense, long, and very much cut or lacinated, forming a striking feature on large lawns, or in park scenery.
- Q. Cerris Variegata*.—This, we think, is equal in beauty to the gold-edged holly. It is usually inarched several feet from the ground, but if worked not more than a foot high, and kept in a pot, it would associate nicely with variegated hollies, aucubas, phillyreas, &c.; or as a small lawn tree nothing can be more beautiful. It retains its foliage for a long period, in fact, is nearly subevergreen.
- Q. Cerris Empetrifolia*. (The Fern-leaved Mossy-cupped Oak.)—This is a seedling which we have not yet propagated, and is certainly one of the most distinct oaks we ever saw. It was drawn up about eight feet high when we accidentally discovered it amongst a quantity of other seedlings, at Adbolton, near Nottingham. It had never been transplanted, so that in moving it we nearly lost it. It will be some years before it can be generally grown. The foliage is much narrower than *Q. Fennessii*, and grows in dense tufts.
- Q. Pedunculata Thomassii*.—Remarkable for its large and noble leaves, which are retained on the plant till late in the season. Very fine and distinct.
- Q. Pedunculata Marginata*.—This is a variegated sort, calling for no particular comment, each leaf being edged with a narrow band of white.
- Q. Pedunculata Aurea*.—This is a beautiful variety, the foliage on the points of the shoots being mottled with bright yellow,

whilst the lower leaves are dark green. Our specimen tree is a remarkably pretty object.

*Q. Pedunculata Louettii*.—A very singular variety, the foliage in some cases narrow, smooth at the margin, and pointed, whilst in others it is slightly sinuated. Very distinct.

*Q. Sessilifolia Panonica*.—One of the most beautiful. The foliage is boldly scalloped, large, and of a fine colour. We think this will make a most attractive sort.

*Q. Sessilifolia Macrophylla*.—The leaves of this sort are even larger than the preceding, and have rather a yellow cast.

Besides those we have enumerated, we have received several additions from the Continent, this autumn, which we hope to describe, when we have seen their mode of growth, &c.

## A GOSSIP ABOUT CARNATIONS AND PICOTEEES

CONTINUED.

“ Play out the play.”—SHAKESPEARE.

I VISITED Derby on the 31st of July. The collections of Mr. Adams, Mr. Bayley, Mr. Parkinson, and Messrs. Lakin wanted a few days of their best, but the collection of my friend, Mr. Dodwell, was just at the “culminating point,” and here, therefore, my memorandums were principally made. Bearing in mind always the asserted difference of taste existing in different localities as to these flowers, and being desirous to have actual data on which to found some conclusion, my notes were as copious here as in the south, and are often a repetition of those I have already communicated. But I trust, though repetitions, they may not be uninteresting, as indicating those varieties which are successfully cultivated in the south and midlands indiscriminately, or those which seem to have a peculiar locality. First, however, I may as well say, that on every point as to the essentials of a flower, I found the taste of the leading cultivators of the south and midlands *identical*, any difference in the appreciation of respective varieties,

DECEMBER—VOL. V. 2 N

being the result of peculiar growth or situation. I state this as the result of several years' observation, confirmed during the past season ; and whatever may be the difference produced in flowers by the variations of growth or situation, I regard it as a settled fact, there is none in the taste of the *leading growers* of the localities indicated. I have for some years known my friend for a most enthusiastic and successful cultivator of these favourite flowers, and as success is generally the result of an unwearied perseverance in a *series of minute observances*, rather than an *occasional great doing*, I kept my eyes wide open, so that I might have the benefit of anything new I might see in his practice. Well ; as I walked into the tent, I noted him exceedingly busy thrusting something gently into the flowers, and after the hearty welcome he gave to me (which would really have flattered my vanity, if I had not noticed he seemed just as pleased to see everybody who came, and they were literally scores), I asked him what he was doing, and then I learnt that the weather having been very wet for some days before, some of the blooms (and they were superb) were shewing signs of "fogging," or damping off, with here and there a slight spot (or drop) of moisture. To remove this, therefore, a piece of blotting paper was taken, and a dry edge drawn gently over, or as gently inserted between the petals. I could not help feeling it was a capital idea, and congratulated my friend warmly, but he told me it was not his, he had learnt it from Mr. May, the great southern raiser, and all the praise belonged to him. He could certainly say it had succeeded admirably in practice. Anyhow, I thought it well worth a note, and shall not forget it among my own flowers. After the "Mammoth" collection, of course every other would seem small ; still there was enough, amply enough, in the fine display my friend had attained, to satisfy the most fastidious. One point, the *separate* arrangement of the carnations and picotees, I noted as a decided improvement, and



such as I shall certainly adopt in future. Thus while one side was redundant in colour, and in those properties more instantly arresting to the eye, the opposite bespoke attention from its greater delicacy, and the beauty of the outlines displayed. But you are getting impatient of this dallying. First, then, in place as in fame, foremost in the van, as a British admiral ever should be, stood my old favourite, Admiral Curzon, now in the seventh year of his probation, and growing finer, as it appeared to me, with his age. This variety is quite as great a favourite with my friend as with myself, and when he has a favourite, he is not satisfied with a *layer*, so in a dozen places at least the *brave old admiral* offered himself to our admiring gaze, and well requited our inspection; indeed, wherever I have seen it *well grown* in the midlands, there is nothing to rival it. Next after the "Admiral," at a *modest distance*, was a new flower, a seedling (as I understood) from it, Broughton's Sir Robert Peel, a S.B. of very good properties, and deserving of general cultivation. It is clean, smooth, full of colour, and excellent in its style of marking. After this, I noted some superb specimens of True Briton, a flower which well requites good growth, and quite as unmistakeably denotes bad. In the one case it is one of the *boldest* flowers grown, striking in its style of marking, clear in the white, rich in colour, petal fairly smooth at the edges, and *if properly managed on the card, not reflexed*; in the other, it is blotched, serrated, and reflexed, about three of the worst properties a flower can have. Then there was Duke of Sutherland, a fine dark variety, very good, though rather narrow in the petal. Emperor (Puxley) is very similar to it in colour, but with a broader petal. This, well grown, is a superb sort. Prince Albert (Puxley), S.B., (not Hale's, which I don't like, it is too brickdusty) is a commanding flower in the tent, and when caught, a *rasper* for the exhibition table, but the blooms I saw had too much colour. Lord Raneliffe was not up to

the mark, but the failure of my friend was amply atoned by the superb blooms produced by Mr. Adams. It is certainly a variety which should be among the most select, as also should Lord Lewisham, though rather late in blooming. I looked round in vain for Splendid, and found, on inquiry, it was here precisely as it comes with me, so muddy in colour, that scarcely any difference can be perceived in the bizarre and scarlet. Subsequently I found it was just the same with Mr. Adams and Mr. Bayley. I well remember seeing it, some years since, in extra fine condition, with Mr. Parkinson and the Messrs. Lakin, but now, in Derby, it appears to be "splendid" *no more*. Crimson bizarres are universal favourites, and well they may be. I had long thought nothing could beat "My Lord of Milton," but Jenny—*superlative Jenny*—has arisen, and "my lord" retires. Still he is a "lord," and here had not forgotten his *court dress*. To borrow a Derby word, he was *grand*. What then must I say of Jenny? Simply, that the plate in the *Florist*, fine as it is, is not equal to the excellence of the original. Jenny is indeed *peerless*. 'Then there was Black Diamond, a midland variety, quietly advising his lordship, on the other side, to mind his p's and q's, or he will get another step back. It is indeed first-rate, and as we may expect it to become a "*leetle*" *less sportive* when it has sown its "wild oats," my lord will have to look very carefully to his breeding. Then came Duncan, well worthy of his kingly name; and Owen Glendower was every whit as magical as the famous Welshman, "who could call spirits from the vasty deep." To drop from the poetical, I may say, both these varieties were in every way *up* to what I had seen at Slough, a pretty satisfactory proof that the "magic" of the south may be very fairly imitated elsewhere. Then there was Puxley's Queen Victoria, for which a spurious variety has been largely cultivated; my old favourite, William IV. (Wood), which is always ready when "showing" is the order of the day; and Horsa, a new flower with a very

ancient name, sent out as a second-rate, but which I think is likely to take a step forward. It has a finely formed petal, is nicely marked, and full. The colour is light, but there is plenty of it. Last, though hardly least, I noticed a seedling of my friend's, Othello, a flower that has evidently a good deal of the Georgiana breed in it, though much fuller and smother in the petal. These were the best of the C.B.s, and should be grown in every good collection.

Princess (Taylor) was almost the only variety worth notice in the pink bizzarres. It is much in the way of the old Princess Royal (Sealey), but *with more refinement*. Mr. Adams had Sarah Payne in beautiful style, and this is always a favourite.

Purple flakes, an especially favourite class with me—(but which is not? I am something like Tom Campbell, who, when asked which of Shakspeare's plays he most liked, paused for a moment, to remember *which he had last read*.)—Purple flakes were superb. First in the rank stood Premier, and never finer do I remember to have seen it. Though now out fifteen years, it is still, *in my opinion*, at the head of its class, and for a variety to depend upon, I know nothing so good. Beauty of Woodhouse, with its fine white and colour, wants the gently cupped habit of Premier, and its broader petal. 'Squire Meynell was in fine character, and is a superb sort, coming in well for a late exhibition. Perfection (Puxley) is very much in the same style, but with a gently cupped petal, which the 'Squire has not, and threatens to run Premier hard. 'Squire Trow, too, is a very nicely marked variety. Earl Spencer I saw good for the first time since it came out, but even at its best, in my opinion, it could not stand a moment's comparison with either of the four varieties first named. Queen of Purples I do not like, despite its good white and colour. It *fags* so much, that long before the bloom is matured, its beauty has vanished. It always puts me in mind of a fine lady very ill dressed,

and I really do not know whether I would not rather have ugliness, than beauty disfigured.

Cradley Pet and Firebrand stood first among scarlet flakes. The Pet appears early, and was just on the wane. Firebrand was superb, larger than generally seen, with a good formed petal, and plenty of colour well distributed. After these, came Simpson's Victoria, Hero of Middlesex, Patriot, Lydia, and William IV. (Wilson), all good, and deserving extended growth. Duke of Devonshire is a well marked flower, of good average form, but late.

Among rose flakes, Flora's Garland, Lorenzo, Lovely Ann, Lady Ely, Antonio, and Romeo, formed a bevy so attractive, it was really puzzling to award the palm to either. Lorenzo is certainly my favourite, then comes Lovely Ann, and what could be finer than Ariel, with its rich crimson markings? but this is a *card* flower, the guard petals dropping too low, if it has not this attention in blooming. But why should the florist be *artful*, if not to obtain by the legitimate use of that *art*, results *nature unassisted* would not confer? However, not to digress. Antonio and Romeo, were exceedingly large, the former extending *beyond* a card three inches and five-eighths in diameter. Size, however, was not its sole recommendation. Then there were three other varieties, all *new* (that word! so dear in more senses than one to a florist), and all of which *must be had* whenever they are to be obtained. They were Sontag, Haidee, and Magnificent. Sontag I have already told you about. Well, here it was, if anything, better than at Slough. Such a colour! such a shape! I don't believe the genuine flesh and blood madame can be anything to equal it. Then Haidee, a seedling raised by Mr. Wood, of the Coppice—if Byron's Haidee were half as beautiful, I am sure Don Juan was quite excusable in falling headlong into love for her. Excellently formed, full, colour rich and plenty of it, with a petal of extraordinary substance, who could

help it? I could not, at any rate. Magnificent (Schofield) is, too, well worthy of the name, conferred, as I understand, by my friend, at the request of the Messrs. S. It is scarcely so rich in colour as Sontag or Haidee, but is a splendid variety, full, and finely formed, with the colour distributed in bold distinct stripes.

If I have seemed enthusiastic on carnations, what shall I say about picotees? Thoroughly well done indeed were they. One of the *most attractive* of the heavy roses was Miss Rosa (Merryweather), of which I saw half-a-dozen superb specimens. Its excellent white, beautiful colour, and large size, make it most effective in the tent. If for exhibition, it requires the aid of an "old hand," as it is *just a shade too long in the petal*. It is, however, well worthy of the hearty good qualities of its raiser. Then, in the same class, there were hosts of fine Queens (Green), Princess Royal (Willmer), and Venus. Whatever is good, my friend will have in *quantity*, and it is thus, he says, and from the determined rejection of inferior varieties, he is successful. ~~Of~~ light roses, Mrs. Barnard was the only variety he would tolerate, and of this he had a superb display; never, indeed, did I see it finer. "What is the use," said he, "of growing an inferior variety, when the same pot will grow a second specimen of her unrivalled beauty?" What is the *use*, indeed, I thought. And so we marched to and fro, admiring the splendid forms and delicate colours before us. Mrs. B., I must say, like other ladies who are aware of their attractions, will have attention, and if there be any lack shewn, she will speedily *assert her independence*, and become again Miss Desborough. So, admirers of Mrs. Barnard, beware! she will be Mrs. Barnard no more, if her treatment is ungenerous.

But I must not omit other classes. Well, Prince of Wales (heavy red) was indeed a prince. Never before did I see him in such state, amply compensating for the loss of Mrs. Norman, which my friend

had unhappily sustained. "This is a variety," said he, "which requires *doing well*, and *then* you are requited." I noticed his remark, and quietly jotted it down for *our* edification, though I can hardly give it with the emphasis with which it came from him. Robinson's Elizabeth, a variety of remarkable fine growth, was splendidly done, and was quite alone there in its chance against the Prince. It is a fine formed large petalled flower, clean, and very *distinct*. Of other heavy reds, there were Wildman's Isabella, of which the darker strain is the best. King James, excellent for colour, but too small. Lady Dartmouth, a flower much in the way of Duchess of Cambridge, larger, and with more colour, but as seen, also more serrated. Sebastian, very heavy rich dark red; and a seedling from this last, "No. 132," a decided beat upon it, and for *colour* on the stage, desirable. Mr. D., however, declined to give any name to it. He said he would not remove them from the seedling number, if not *first-class*.

In light reds, I need hardly say Mary was prominent. Most of the first and second blooms were, however, faded. The white was, if anything, better than I had seen it at Slough, and in the present state of the class, it is, I think, *unrivalled*. Gem was superb; in point of fact, it beat all I had before seen of it, though I had seen it good. It is indeed a *gem*. What a pity it is so barren. I have tried repeatedly, but always unsuccessfully, to fertilize it.

Of light purples there was not much to notice. Juliet is, without question, the first of those *out*; but whether from love, or grief, I know not, she certainly had not put on her *best dress*. Delicata is pretty, and Enchantress will hold a place till put *out of joint* by the Ganymedes, Ophelias, and other "great guns" in the back ground. Lorina, too, was good, and was thoroughly well grown by Mr. Bayley.

Heavy purples I have left till the last, and these were indeed superb. Of course I expected to find Alfred good, and I was not disappointed. Duke of

Rutland, however, was no whit behind it. Both are worthy of the highest praise. As I sauntered to and fro, Gay's lines,

"How happy could I be with either,"

came uppermost in my mind, and I hummed the song again and again, but without wishing

"T'other dear charmer away."

On the contrary, they are so distinct, so opposite in their characteristics, that each seems to grace the other. "Let them be *well grown*," said my friend (and I cannot do better than give his own words), "and they will well repay very sanguine anticipations; but they will not requite *half-growth*: thoroughly generous treatment both require, and that alone will they repay." After these, all else seemed poor (saving a seedling I saw afterwards, at Mr. Bayley's, and which will be second to none), though Princess Alice, a variety which never does, I believe, in the south, was in fine character, as also was Jessica, Viola, Lady Harriet Moore, and Portia. Lady Harewood, a new flower from Leeds, has a nice white, and is a cheerful variety, but the marginal colour was not so regular as is desirable. Mr. Adams had King of Purples (Garratt) in first-rate condition, and it is a most desirable variety.

This, with the exception of a splendid scarlet bizarre I saw at Mr. Bayley's (a seedling very much in the style of Curzon, and every way as good), the heavy purple I have already mentioned, and a fine seedling purple flake of Mr. D.'s, each of which will, I think, make *some noise in the world*, is all I have to tell you of for this time, and quite tired I fear you are with my prozy relation.

P. Well, you have given us what we came for, a good budget, certainly; but, nevertheless, I want to know a little more yet. Did you see any of the Yorkshire or Lancashire flowers? Lamartine, Eliza Cook, or Picnic?

**Z.** Lamartine and Eliza Cook will *not do*. Picnic is a better flower, and may be useful to seed from, *but it is too inconsiderable to win here*.

**P.** Well, I hear a very high character of it, and I understand it beat the Prince of Wales, at Northampton.

**Z.** I had heard of that when I saw my friend, and as he has had some considerable experience, I asked him what he thought of Picnic, and if it could beat the Prince.

**P.** Well; what did he say?

**Z.** Why, my friend has a good deal of the "Down-right Dunstable" about him. So he simply said, "Do you think a cockboat could take Gibraltar?" But you must not suppose him opiniative, or disdainful of the opinions of our northern friends. It would be unjust to do so. And, as I have so unreservedly quoted his expression, dropped in the confidence of friendly conversation, it is but just I should also say, I know few florists more inclined to treat with deference the opinions of others, or who have a keener relish, or more reverent love of flowers.

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## TO KEEP A GREENHOUSE GAY THROUGHOUT THE WINTER.

It is not intended that the following short remarks on keeping a greenhouse gay throughout the winter, should be considered as offering advice to those who, from experience, need it not; but they are offered to the amateur and small gardener, who are oftentimes glad of a few hints about little matters connected with their hobby.

It is a delightful pleasure to be able to enjoy the gems of Flora's kingdom in the genial temperature of the greenhouse, when all nature without is locked in the cold embrace of winter's icy king; but how much more pleasant when these lovely gems have



been prepared, nourished, and tended by our own hands. Admitting the gorgeous beauty of the orchid-house, the tropical grandeur of the stove, and the fairylike enchantment of the crystal palaces of the nobles of our favoured land, let us see if we cannot administer in a more humble and inexpensive manner to the wants of the more humble devotees at the shrine of Flora. And first, as there are now plenty of rose shoots want cutting off, select a few of the freest flowerers, Chinas and Bourbons, and make cuttings of the shoots. Cut the top off, and take out with the point of a knife the three eyes nearest the bottom, leaving four above; put these cuttings in a warm sheltered corner of your garden, the same as you would a lot of gooseberry cuttings, only spread a little burnt clay or other charred material, and a little sand over your ground, before digging. Next May, these cuttings will require potting into forty-eights, and will make nice little plants, after being once stopped, for flowering in the autumn, and up to Christmas. They will then do to plant in the flower garden. To flower amongst these roses, sow some cinerarias, in March. When ready, pot off into sixties. Let them remain in these till they throw up their flower stalks, carefully tending them in summer with water, when they are standing in some not over shady place out of doors. As soon as the flower stems appear, shift into forty-eights, and give weak liquid manure. Also sow cinerarias at intervals, up to June. You will thus have a fine bloom through most part of the year. Of course, before there is any appearance of frost, you will take up some of your Tom Thumb geraniums, which have been prepared like all other things which are to be taken up and potted for winter, by having had several times during the season, a spade thrust down about six inches (if they are not very large plants) from the stem, to cut the roots which would be rambling away in search of food, to induce a number of nice fibry roots to keep near home, so that they may be potted

without much trouble, and will not lose their leaves by having their supply of generous food cut off all at once. But the spade must only be put down at one side of the plant at one time, waiting a week or a fortnight, according to circumstances, before the other side is cut. A very beautiful plant for this treatment is *Salvia Gesneriflora*, but it must not be planted in any conspicuous place, as it will not flower till taken up and potted. I have had it beautiful from Christmas till April, with this treatment, for the last three years. Plants taken up and potted, should, if possible, be kept in a shady airy place, till they recover a little, and they will then lose very few of their leaves. Some of the fancy geraniums do well with this treatment, and keep on flowering all the winter, such as *Lady Flora Hastings*, *Ibrahim Pacha*, *Statniskii*, *Picturata*, &c. Cuttings of these, struck early in spring, make nice little plants for autumn flowering. Some bulbs, potted in October, in good sandy soil, and plunged over head in a secure corner, till they begin to root in the soil, and then brought on in small batches, in a pit of three or four lights, with a flue round it (this is exceedingly handy for a great many purposes), will make a good display, with other things to be mentioned, from Christmas till late in the spring. These bulbs will consist of hyacinths, narcissi, tulips (not those splendid sorts you mean to grow for the grand prizes next year, and recommended by our excellent editor—we deal in a humbler way), crocuses, &c. For flowering the whole of the winter, sow Chinese primroses (*Primula sinensis*), in April. Pot into small pots as soon as ready, and when they have filled these pots with roots, plant them out on a piece of good sheltered ground, and about the end of September, take them up, and pot into forty-eights or thirty-twos, and give liquid manure frequently. These will make a fine show, and you may pick from them all the winter. A couple of plants of the double primrose will also be very serviceable. A few Ghent azalias and roses in

pots, forced very gently in the little pit, will come in very nice; and if you want a few nice expanded roses for any festive occasion, about a fortnight before, choose a bud, push your penknife through the stem about four inches down, put a little peg in, and wrap it round with damp moss, and you will soon find some roots amongst it. Cut off below the moss, and pot your bud in a small pot, and place it near the glass, in the warmest part of your pit, where it can have air, and you will have some nice fairy roses to show your friends. This is an old plan, practised in Scotland, with the old cabbage rose, years ago, by a relative of the writer. A few leaves of gloxinias, taken off in spring, placed in sand, in the little pit, and kept on growing, will make nice little flowering plants next spring. Some annuals, such as *Phlox Drummondii*, *Lobelia ramosa*, &c. sown in pots, about the end of May, and kept in a shady place, and carefully tended with water, during the summer, will be exceedingly handy in autumn, when the summer beauties are fast putting off their flowery clothing. And don't forget to sow some pots of *mignonette*, in August. Use as poor soil as you can get for this, as it is very likely to damp off in rich soil. But I fear I have far exceeded the bounds of our good editor's space, so I must, for the present, say adieu, promising to return to the subject, if it please the editor, which he will let us know. In the mean time, I may say, I have practised what I have attempted to describe, and found it to answer.

J. L. M.

[It does please the editor, and we are sure will please very many readers.]

## GOOD AND SCARCE TULIPS.

*Sharp's Victory*.—A fine noble fourth-row feathered bizarre Good cup and stamens, and pure base. It comes very early into bloom, and stands to the very last. It is termed a tricolor

DECEMBER—VOL. V.

20

by the London growers, and one of the best of that class. Price of No. 1 is 30s. to £2, and No. 2 about £1.

*Gogay's Empress*.—A fine fourth-row feathered bybloemen. Good cup and stamens, and stands a long time in bloom. It is feathered with puce-coloured purple, on a beautiful white. I saw six or eight blooms this season, all good. £2.

*Disley's Queen Victoria*.—A second-row dark feathered bybloemen, nearly black. It opens creamy, but bleaches to a pearly white. Cup and stamens good, and of fine form. Scarce.

*Disley's Rosy Gem*.—A second-row flamed rose. It was raised from Claudiana, and the colour and marking is such as would please the most fastidious. It will beat Triomphe Royale, when a little more plentiful. Cup, stamens, and bottom first-rate.

*Disley's Queen of the Isle*.—A second-row feathered rose, of very superior form, and feathered with scarlet carmine, on a pearl white ground of the most dazzling purity. This is a gem of the first water.

*Disley's Purity*.—A second-row feathered rose, similar to the above. Feathered with bright carmine, cup and stamens good, pure base, of fine form.

*Strong's Duchess of Kent*.—A second-row flamed rose. Cup, base, and stamens good; colour a rosy scarlet. Old, but scarce, and very desirable.

*Rose Magnificent*.—A second or third-row feathered rose. Cup good, of exquisite purity, with bright scarlet feather. Four blooms broke this season such as you seldom see.



## JUDGING TULIPS.

I BEG to offer my thanks to Mr. Caparn, of Newark, for his communication on judging tulips, which appeared in your last number. It is something like meeting us southerners half way; therefore I hope, with Mr. Caparn, that we shall soon arrive at something definite on the subject.

Mr. C. proposes to show nine blooms,—a very good number,—and to make three classes; two of which are easily understood—feather, and flamed with feather. But it is not clear to me what flowers would come in the flamed class without feather. The question will arise, will a dash of colour on the edge of the petal, or any part of the flower detached from

the beam, be a disqualification? If so, some of the most pure and beautifully formed flowers we have in our beds would still be useless for exhibition, and would not come in either of the above classes.

I am also for perfect purity. On this point, we are all agreed in theory, if not in practice; once admit the "slight speck," and who is to draw the line.

The more restriction, the worse your stands. We find no difficulty in giving a wide discretion to exhibitors. The only regulation for twelve blooms being four of each colour—bizarres, byblœmens, and roses. I hope to hear the opinions of others, expressed as candidly and in the same spirit as Mr. Caparn's communication.

C. TURNER.

*Royal Nursery, Slough.*

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## A FEW WORDS IN REPLY TO MR. ROBERT MARRIS AND OTHERS ON CLASS SHOWING.

In a paper on class showing, which appeared in the July number of the *Midland Florist*, Mr. R. Marris endeavours to prove that the interests of floriculture would be better consulted by allowing all the prizes in a class to be won by one variety (if flowers of any variety can be found more excellent than the rest), than by allowing them to be distributed to the best of each variety exhibited. This is mere matter of opinion, and though Mr. M. may find *a few* who think as he does, it will, I hope, be a long time before he be gratified in his wishes, especially in the tulip.

I should wish to ask Mr. Marris whether the word *beautiful*, which he applies to the Derby exhibition, did not rather belong to the varied excellence of the stage, than to the isolated excellence of some half-

dozen varieties? Would not a regulation such as he advocates have the effect of removing from our exhibitions all this interesting variety, of reducing the general appearance to an insignificant display of a few varieties, and of checking that praiseworthy endeavour to improve the character of the tulip which has within the last few years so strikingly and so successfully shown itself? I am unwilling to suppose that Mr. M. has any selfish views to gratify, or that he is actuated by any other than a proper motive; all I contend for is, that he is entirely in error as regards the wishes of florists generally, and injudicious in applying as a rule to the tulip, that which may with *some* propriety be applied to the *pink*, the *carnation*, and such other flowers as are easily produced and soon brought to maturity.

If Mr. Marris should ask, why place an inferior flower in a class, to the exclusion of a better variety that as already won? I answer, that you do not do honour to any variety by giving it a second place in the class, because the first marks its worth more decidedly, and *that is and ought to be the sole object of class showing*. No disappointment can arise to the exhibiter, no injustice to the exhibited, and a proper encouragement is given to the persevering and intelligent raiser of seedlings, to whom more merit is due than to the propagator of new-fangled and impracticable theories.

Well may Mr. Dodwell express his surprise that there should be found in the midland counties a *florist* whose views with regard to class showing should correspond with his own; but Mr. Dodwell's surprise will be considerably abated, when I assure him, that it has astonished the whole floral community. It is well known that Mr. D. is no tulip grower, and of course some allowance *must* be made for the novelty of his views; but the same consideration cannot be extended to Mr. Marris, who, I presume, is a cultivator of the flower which he styles *the*

*queen of the garden.* He is not a faithful and loving subject of *this queen* of beauties, for whilst he praises her virtues, he evidently meditates her destruction. A third contributor, after having carefully read the communications to the *Midland Florist*, for some time, has remarked the difference between the southern and midland opinions, on the requisite properties of a flamed tulip, and, as if awaking from a trance, has discovered that he and his neighbours are in error. For though agreed with the southerners in many respects, yet in the flamed flower they are quite afloat; for as clearly as a feather without flame is the correct marking of a feathered flower, so a flame without feather ought to be the true characteristic of a flamed flower. All this seems an innocent attempt to account for an apparent misunderstanding. But if Mr. Caparn will take the trouble to inquire which are the best flamed flowers grown in the neighbourhood of London, he will find, perhaps to his astonishment, that they are not flowers without feather, but that the very best are those which unite the two qualities of feather and flame in the same flower. The writers of these articles are all anxious to recommend to the Birmingham committee the result of their experience and observation, as though they had discovered something that might be serviceable to them. I am not fearful of any bad effects from the propagation of such opinions, and therefore have no counter advice to offer; but one thing I would suggest to these gentlemen, and that is to reconsider the papers they have cast upon the sea of public opinion, and if they wish to be thought sound practical florists and friends to floriculture, openly to admit that they have published without due consideration, and that they are as ready to retract as they have been to propagate opinions that cannot fail, if acted upon, to be injurious to the true interests of floriculture.

R. DIXON.

Nov. 12th, 1851.

## REMARKS ON CERTAIN TULIPS EXHIBITED AT DERBY.

HAVING been one of the London exhibitors at the great tulip show, held at Derby, this year, I feel it a duty I owe to the *fancy*, and more particularly the London portion thereof, to express my regret at seeing a stand taking the sixth position which would have been *thrown* out at any metropolitan show, for the following reasons:—

Firstly, Polyphemus and Hamlet, being of the same family, would not, by any London judge, be allowed to pass in the same stand.\*

Secondly, Triomphe Royale and Heroine, being identically the same, of course, could not go together; all our rules requiring distinct flowers.

Thirdly, the rules stipulate for an equal proportion of bizarres, byblœmens, and roses, while, in your report of prizes, you say that Mr. Turner, of Slough, the exhibiter of the stand in question, had

|                     |   |           |
|---------------------|---|-----------|
| Hamlet              | } | Bizarres. |
| Polyphemus          |   |           |
| Triomphe Royale     | } | Roses.    |
| Heroine             |   |           |
| Primo Bien du Noir† |   |           |

And only one byblœmen, viz. Queen of the North.

The flower shown as Primo Bien du Noir (which every tyro knows to be a bad strain of Rose Camuse) was neither more nor less than the good old byblœmen, Triomphe de Lisle.

I did hope some more gifted person than myself would have taken this matter in hand, but not having seen notice taken of it in any publication, I beg to

\* If Polyphemus is a perfect feather, Polyphemus flamed may be shown in the same stand, in the midland counties at least. The same with Heroine and Triomphe Royale, the one being perfect feather the other perfect flame.—ED.

† If colour went for anything, Primo Bien du Noir, *as shown*, was byblœmen. If a flower is of that description that will show occasionally in each class, we do not think that judges ought to be called to question; they, like a jury, give a verdict according to evidence adduced. Judges cannot, or ought not, to suppose anything; they must trust their eyes—and their eyes only. If the flower were wrongly named, that is another question. We candidly acknowledge we had never seen it before.



offer an opinion in which I am joined by many old tulip growers in this neighbourhood, that E. Y. in the *Cottage Gardener*, is evidently unacquainted with the subject on which he has written; for it is well known that the three flowers he has named as unfit to show, viz. Louis XVI. Vesta, and Lady Crewe, have all been shown clean as a Triomphe Royale, although they are not to be depended upon; indeed, they are flowers that are only to be caught pure occasionally, and are not desirable to possess; but I have seen Vesta and Louis XVI. when so caught, clean as flowers could be, and an acquisition to any stand. As to Lady Crewe, if E. Y. knew anything of the subject on which he writes, he would know that at the show held at Mr. Lawrence's, at Hampton, in 1834\*, Mr. Goldham, the oldest and best fancier we have near London, and whose opinion is pointed to by the veritable E. Y. as being consummate, showed Lady Crewe clean as ever tulip was seen, and took with it the first prize for a feathered rose.

JOHN MACEFIELD.

*Hoxton, Nov. 10, 1851.*

[Our friend Macefield must excuse us for cutting a few personalities short. We are sure he will see that we consult the harmony of our brother florists best by avoiding them; and earnestly do we hope that florists will soon all "pull in one boat."]

IN tulip showing, as in all other exhibitions, from the crystal palace downward, there is, and always has been malcontents,—(to grumble is the privilege of losers)—and the Derby exhibition is quite in accordance with this custom. The complaint about dirty flowers winning, needed no explanation from

\* We must also put in our testimony here. Whoever E. Y. may be, we can say, some years ago, in London, Lady Crewe was said to be stained. We took a root in full bloom from our bed, and forwarded it to Mr. Gleenny, then editor of the *Gardener's Gazette*, requesting his acceptance of it. This bloom was a perfect feather, and perfectly pure, and we have now his letter by us, thanking us for the root as well as the gratification the sight of a pure bloom afforded him.

any of the judges;—the refutation is to be found in the report of the show. Who, on looking over the list of the seven winning pans, can point out a flower notorious for stained bottom or stamens? and indeed, the same may, with slight exception, be said of the classes: I therefore think there is no ground on this score for a cavil. Now the subject I complain of is, that sufficient attention was not paid to dissimilarity in the six-bloom class. To wit, in No. 2, I find Heroine and Triomphe Royale; and in No. 6, Hamlet and Polyphemus, Heroine and Triomphe Royale; besides which, Primo Bien du Noir, which all the tulip world knows is a rose. This is also to be found in the flamed bybloemen class, No. 3. Now here is evidently something wrong; for if Bien du Noir was shown with Triomphe Royale and Heroine, then were there three rose flowers; if not so, the bybloemen was wrong named, and should have been corrected. But I have yet to learn the difference between Heroine and Triomphe Royale. In the south, no two such would be allowed in the same pan. Again, Polyphemus and Hamlet are clearly one and the same thing. In the November number of the *Midland Florist*, the editor remarks, that he saw Thomas Brown, a fine strain of Polyphemus, in Mr. Marsden's bed. Now, would this same T. Brown be allowed to stand by the side of Polyphemus, in a pan of six blooms? I am acquainted with a person who bought a portion of breeder Thomas Brown, and he has broke from them all the different sorts—Thomas Brown, Ulysses, Hamlet, &c. and whatever may be the merits of them respectively, there is no mistake about their being Polyphemus—all of them. Thus, in a pan of six blooms, there were only four varieties. What say the southerners of this? Why, only give the flowers different names, and you can show anything.

A few words with Mr. Caparn, and I have done. I am of opinion that "a spade is a spade," and nothing else. I also believe that a flamed tulip should be

flamed, only. But if Mr. Caparn would set up a distinct class for flamed and feathered varieties, what will he do for that unfortunate class known as ribbed and feathered? Will he go further, and open the door for them, and so make the number *twelve*, instead of six, as at Derby? Perhaps Mr. C. will favour us with his opinion on this point.

H. W.

*London.*



## CARNATIONS AND PICOTEEES.

BY FLORISTA.

It may be in the remembrance of the readers of the *Midland Florist*, that the cultivators of the above class of florists' flowers have, through its medium, been favoured with requests from that ardent patron of floriculture, John Edwards, Esq. of Holloway, to forward to him lists of the names of a certain number of flowers, being the best varieties selected by each grower, for publicly disseminating their opinions on the varieties enumerated in such lists.

The utility of this mode cannot be denied; as, on referring to the lists returned, it will be observed, that an almost unanimous opinion was expressed on the merits of the then leading varieties. Since this period, however, the advance to perfection, manifested in some of the classes, has been so extremely rapid, that several which were then considered first, now occupy only secondary places.

In addition to the lists above alluded to, and which were returned by a large number of eminent cultivators of the day, resident in various parts of the kingdom, two open exhibitions have been held—one at Slough and the other at Derby—"for the purpose of testing the difference, or assumed difference, of opinion existing between the southern and northern cultivators." How this question was settled, or whe-

ther the actual or assumed difference of opinion still exists, it is not my intention to inquire, particularly as it may be in the recollection of the admirers of these floral gems, that at each of the before-mentioned exhibitions, several first-rate varieties, both of southern and northern origin, were produced.

I presume it is perfectly clear to everyone that a written description of a flower is not so satisfactory as an inspection of it, although such description may be by an impartial and experienced judge. We may be in the dark as to its particular colour, or the marking and shape of petal;—though all may be pronounced first-rate, yet, on a comparison with other varieties, some drawback may present itself to our view. What then can be done to avoid such a difficulty? One course only is open to us, namely, to encourage friendly competition by means of open meetings; and it is certain, from past experience, that when such have been conducted on strictly honourable principles, they have been highly beneficial, affording, as they do, an opportunity of comparing the several qualities of the flowers produced by each competitor; and then the style of marking, purity, form of petal, and general outline, pass in review, whilst at the same time, the merits of individual flowers can be impartially discussed. In addition also, these exhibitions have proved a source of friendly intercourse and kindly feeling, amongst cultivators and exhibitors.

I apprehend this is a mode which, to many, would be far preferable to furnishing a written descriptive list of flowers, as it would enable cultivators to select the successful varieties from actual inspection, and thus be the means of saving them from many annoying disappointments.

The foregoing observations occurred to me after perusing the letter contained in the last month's number of the *Midland Florist*, from that truly zealous florist, Mr. E. S. Dodwell, of Derby. He has broached an entirely novel mode of trying our

skill, not as individuals, but collectively, as cultivators of a given district.

As Mr. D. has so lucidly stated the proposals for holding the intended meeting, and as the parties interested in promoting it are true florists and men of integrity, I entertain no doubt but that his appeal will be responded to in the same spirit in which it is made. Moreover he has hinted that the necessary accommodation can be found at Derby, and as that town is so easily accessible by rail, I should be in favour of holding the meeting there.

A list of names of those cultivators who intend to avail themselves of the opportunity of producing specimens of their skill, ought at once to be sent to Mr. Dodwell, to afford time for preparing the usual and necessary rules and regulations for exhibiting, and—I was going to add, prizes! but these, I perceive, are intended to be *honorary*.

Leaving the cause, with these remarks, I doubt not that the undertaking will be crowned with success, and that being the case, will add honours to each competing district, and also prove “a feather in the cap” of floriculture.

*Leicester, November, 1851.*



[We much regret that the following, the close of Mr. Holyoake's letter to the carnation growers of the midland counties, &c. was inadvertantly omitted in our last. We now append it, and take the opportunity of repeating our hearty approval of the proposition to hold a meeting of TOWNS.—ED.]

GENTLEMEN,—The advantages of intercourse, the delights of social meetings, can need no advocacy from me to commend them to your attention. By these, knowledge is diffused, ignorance and prejudice dissipated. Kindly offices beget kind regard, and many of us owe warm friendships to our trial exhibitions and tulip demonstrations. Let us then continue this intercourse. So earnestly do I feel that it will be *good for us*, and good for the beautiful flowers that we grow,—and so assured am I that it will receive your ready support, that I will

but give a point or two to the proposition of my excellent friend, and leave it in your hands for acceptance or revision.

1st, then, I propose that a *town and neighbourhood* be a town and a district five miles each way from the centre of such town, with such exceptions as shall be necessary to include any exhibiter regularly associated with such town, such exhibiter not being a resident in any other town or circle. (This exception would be necessary, I believe, in the case of John Haines, Esq. of Tipton, near Birmingham, and with Mr. George Hudson, and Mr. J. D. Hextall, here.)

2nd. That the flowers (twelve blooms) be shown on cards, in uniform boxes.

3rd. That all blooms unfairly treated, or with a split pod, or containing a *self* petal, be disqualifications.

4th. That each town give in the name of a gentleman to act as judge, paying over at the same time such a sum as may be necessary to cover his expenses.

5th. That the place of meeting and day of exhibition be determined by a majority of votes.

And now, gentlemen and friends, I leave the subject in your hands, earnestly begging your prompt notice and communications, and am

Your faithful servant,

F. W. HOLLYOAKE.

Leicester, 10th September, 1851.

## Part II.

# NEW, RARE, OR GOOD FRUITS, FLOWERS, PLANTS, TREES, AND VEGETABLES.

## NEW DAHLIAS OF 1851.

*Sir Richard Whittington* (Drummond).—Dark ruby crimson, large, full, well formed flower; centre very compact, petals smooth and gently cupping to the centre; the best of its class.

*Triumphant* (Keynes).—Crimson of a peculiar shade, good general form; has been much exhibited.

*Alice* (Drummond).—Fawn, with small bronze tip; quite new in colour, of medium size, very smooth, and outline good.

*Bob Drummond* (Drummond).—Plentiful as scarlets are, this is about the best. Sir R. Peel, Sir C. Napier, and this variety are all fine, but are of very different shades of colour, and can be shown together. A full-sized constant flower.

*Malvina* (Howard).—White, mottled and tipped with purple; the best and most constant white-ground dahlia; centre and outline very good.

*Dr. Frampton* (Rawlings).—White and rose, mottled in the style of Princess Radziville, not so large, but more compact, and better in form. Should be grown in a moist situation.

*Morning Star* (Turner).—Orange, much brighter than Wellington or Clarendon; very full-sized well-formed flower, with close high centre; the brightest of this class.

*King of Scarlets* (Green).—Deep scarlet, petal something resembling Scarlet Gem; will be a useful flower.

*Globe* (Turner).—Rich brown, novel and good form, rather small.

*Una* (Keynes).—White, large, rather open, good centre.

*Douglas Jerrold*.—Yellow, tipped with lake; very attractive.

*Edmund Foster* (Turner).—Crimson; full, deep, and symmetrical.

*Ariel*.—Good white. By the same raiser, but appeared to be uncertain.

*Beck's Florist.*

## HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS.

**THE AUGUSTA ROSE.**—A new yellow climber. This splendid new rose, we believe, is not yet introduced into England, the stock being in the possession of Messrs. Thorp, Smith, Hanchett, & Co. of Syracuse, New York. We give the opinion of a brother editor, A. I. Downing, Esq. of its quality. He states, "We have just received by express, from these nurserymen, a small box, containing a branch of the Augusta rose, in good order, and are glad to bear testimony (as far as a single cluster of cut flowers will allow us) to the beauty of this new variety. The flowers are a fine yellow, deeper than Cloth of Gold, and deliciously fragrant. We learn from those who have seen this new American seedling growing, that it is a fine vigorous climber, with an everblooming habit, and have no doubt that it will prove a great acquisition. Messrs. T., S., H., & Co. write us that 'mere cuttings,

struck in March and April, some of them not more than six inches high, are now in full bloom. Every new shoot blooms freely.' "

**JUNIPERUS ARGENTEA.**—A small evergreen tree, of beautiful habit, the foliage having a peculiar glaucous hue.

**SPIRÆA CALLOSA.**—A very free flowering shrub, with large heads of light purple blossoms. It will make a good addition to plants of this description.

**THUJA ORIENTALIS GLAUCA.**—The Chinese arborvitæ is a most attractive evergreen. The variety above named is very distinct, the foliage having a beautiful silvery appearance. This will contrast well with the *Thuja aurea*, the foliage of which, in spring and summer, has a golden yellow appearance.

**PINUS NOBILIS.** (*The Noble Silver Fir.*)—This is a most beautiful fir, and is a splendid addition to our hardy ornamental trees.

**THE PINUS PINSAPO** is a very beautiful fir tree. A new variety, with variegated foliage, has lately been introduced to our collections. This, with the variegated *Pinus pinaster*, is both singular and interesting.

**JENNY LIND MOSS ROSE.**—This is peculiar from the extreme thickness with which stem, buds, &c. are covered with a reddish brown moss. It is an extremely interesting variety, flowers rather small, but very double, and an attractive shade of pink.

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## PERENNIAL HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

**PENTSTEMON VARIABILIS.**—All this family are very pretty, varying from deep crimson to light blue, and from purple to white. The above is a seedling, raised by Mr. John Salter, London. It is a distinct cream colour, shaded with rose, and at the same time pencilled with crimson.



**DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS OTHELLO.**—A splendid new dark clove carnation, possessing the most powerful fragrance as well as the most perfect symmetry.

**CHEIRANTHUS NEGRESS**—Charlton's Negro, when well grown, is a very dark and attractive wallflower. Negress differs from it in having a fine mulberry-coloured spike of flowers, extremely rich, very double, and of excellent habit.

**CHEIRANTHUS SPLENDIDISSIMUS.**—This also is a beautiful new wallflower, lately introduced. The flowers are very large, deep orange buff, strongly pencilled with dark brown.

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**GREENHOUSE PLANTS.**—In our advertising sheet will be found a new scarlet pelargonium, the *Amazon*. The advertisement gives its true character, for we have heard from a private source, and a good judge too, that it is really first-rate.

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## EXTRACTS, HINTS, AND RECOLLECTIONS.

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### PROPAGATION OF ROSES BY CUTTINGS.

BY R. P. DRUMMOND.

It is generally believed by amateurs and others that moss, Provins, French, damask, and Bourbon roses are difficult to increase by cuttings, but by the following method these sorts may be raised in abundance. Let a bed of well fermented stable litter and leaves be made by the side of a north wall, and place a one or two-light frame on it, so as to face the north. In this put about eight inches of leaf mould, that has been previously well soaked with water, then spread

over all about three inches of sharp pit sand, and make the whole firm and level. The back part of a span-roofed pit, running east and west, with a wall in the centre, is also suitable for the purpose. It should be filled to within a few inches of the glass with the same kind of material. In selecting the cuttings, tolerably weak wood of the present year's growth should be taken, if it is sufficiently ripened at the base, or has made one full-formed leaf. Strip the cuttings with the finger and thumb, and smooth the base, reserving the detached portion of the parent bark, cut them close above the first leaf, and insert them in the sand, but not so thick that their leaves will overlap one another. When this is finished, the bed should be watered, to settle the soil about them, and they should have plenty of air for the first four days, but it ought to be lessened by degrees, so as to gradually inure them to a confined atmosphere. As the preservation of their leaves in a healthy state is essential to success, the bed may be formed and the cuttings put in on the same day, without waiting until the material becomes heated, as a thin covering of cellular tissue should be formed over the wounded end of the cutting before that takes place. In the third week, the greater part will be rooted, and in the fourth they should be potted off into sixty-sized pots, in a soil composed of leaf mould and loam. They should be afterwards removed into a damp frame or pit, without any water being given to their roots; but they may be slightly sprinkled over their leaves, and when they become well rooted in the new soil, they may be hardened off, and either shifted into larger-sized pots or planted in a sheltered border, where they will make fine plants for next year. By again levelling the surface of the bed, and making the cuttings to two eyes, always preserving one leaf, tea-scented, China, noisette, and boursault roses, &c. will root freely in it, without any further preparation; but if a considerable quantity of the first-named sorts are required, either the old bed should be taken

down, and a little fresh fermented dung added, or a new one should be made, using the same sort of materials as are recommended above. The young wood should be taken before the blooms are expanded, and the cuttings prepared similar to what I have already described. The young shoots of what is called the second growth may also be used for cuttings. They should be taken when two full-formed leaves are made, smoothed at the base, and cut down to the first leaf, and then planted in a bed of the same construction as above. When they are rooted, they may be hardened off, and allowed to remain in the bed until spring. Plenty of air should be admitted in favourable weather. In this way they will occupy less room than when placed in pots, and they will stand the winter better. Cuttings of roses, like those of many other hard-wooded plants, are more certain of rooting when they are made short, especially if a healthy leaf is attached to them, and kept there till they are rooted. This, however, can never be accomplished, if the soil in which they are placed is subjected to the alternate action of wet and drought; but by placing wet leaf mould between the dung and sand, an uninterrupted supply of moisture is obtained, and no water is required from the time the cuttings are put in till they are rooted in the pots. So suitable is this treatment, that when the bud at the axil of the leaf has been damaged, or is otherwise abortive, those at the root are excited, and suckers are produced. All kinds of roses will root freely under this treatment.

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## CULTIVATION OF THE STRAWBERRY.

BY JAMES CUTHILL.

MR. BEACH, a market gardener, at Isleworth, having surprized everyone this year, with his British Queen strawberries, both in Covent Garden, at Chiswick,

and the great exhibition, they having been not only extremely large, but also fine in flavour, I got an introduction to him in London, and he at once asked me to go down with him to Isleworth, and see his place. He is one of the John Bull ready-witted class of men, dark and sunburnt, somewhere about fifty-five years of age, and looking altogether as if he had just spent a month on the south side of the Rocky mountains.

We took the train at the Waterloo station, and turned off by what is called the loop line, at Mortlake, through a large tract of market gardening ground. Mr. B.'s garden lies near the bottom of a gentle declivity, about a mile from Hounslow. There is a large pond at the east end of his land, with about twenty springs constantly flowing into it, and this pond affords the means of irrigating the whole of his ground. His strawberry land, which consists of about ten acres, forms a parallelogram, whose longest side runs south and north, the south end being about six feet below that on the north, while there is also a declivity from west to east, making it altogether peculiarly suitable for irrigation. When Mr. Beach took this osier ground, for such it was, about five years ago (and there is part in willows now), he saw that, owing to the springs and the two falls of the ground, as well as the texture of the soil, being a sandy, dark, loamy, soapy, vegetable material, it would answer the purpose to which he has applied it well. He took a lease of it, and the first thing he did was to make a cart way on the west upper side, throwing up the earth some two feet above the general ground, so that the path where the horse goes is from ten inches to a foot deeper than where the wheels pass along, thus forming watercourses all along. The next thing he did was to form his ground into ridges, about forty feet wide, running the short side of the square. The centres of these ridges are planted with pears and apples, and between, with black currants, with crops such as never were seen before. About

three feet from the trees, on either side, are water-courses, leading to the bottom of the ground, where there is a mill stream; and on the two declivities between the rows of trees are his strawberries, some five or six rows of which are planted along the sides of the two-foot-broad ditches, between the ridges. These ditches receive the irrigating water, which percolates under the plants down into them. It is unnecessary to describe the size and strength of the plants, as well as the enormous crops they produce. His heaviest Queens weighed THREE OUNCES. All his plants stand two feet apart each way. The laying out of this ground has cost him much, but it will, in time, well repay all expenses.

Mr. B. was also the first to form violet ridges, with a sharp declivity, upon a light sandy soil. Russian violets, planted on each side of these long ridges, not only come in early, but bear blossoms in abundance. The ridges are nearly as sharp as a mushroom ridge. I advised Mr. B. to try water cresses, which he could grow admirably, on account of the continual flow of spring water which he has at command.

*Gardener's Chronicle.*

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### ANALYSIS OF GOOSEBERRIES OF 1851.

As the computation I drew from the *Gooseberry Grower's Register* for 1850 was inserted in the *Midland Florist*, I have drawn the following computation from the same work, for 1851, of nine of the heaviest berries in each class, weighed in at the different meetings throughout England, the number of prizes won, the number of times each sort weighed 20dwts. and upwards, and the heaviest weight each sort has attained. If it is worthy of a space in the *Midland Florist*, I trust the readers, and the gooseberry growers too, will excuse any little mistake,

should they find one to have occurred, as it is not wilful on my part.

ROBERT MOORLEY.

*Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire.*

| Names and Colour.     | Number<br>of<br>Prizes<br>won | Number<br>of Times<br>20dwts.&<br>upwards. | Heaviest<br>Weight. |     |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------|-----|
| <b>RED.</b>           |                               |  | dwt.                | gr. |
| London.....           | 336                           | 175  | 27                  | 12  |
| Companion .....       | 298                           | 99   | 25                  | 2   |
| Slaughterman .....    | 125                           | 12   | 24                  | 0   |
| Wonderful .....       | 121                           | 36   | 24                  | 18  |
| Guido .....           | 73                            | 7  | 24                  | 4   |
| Magnet.....           | 70                            | 18   | 25                  | 5   |
| Highlander .....      | 17                            | 4  | 24                  | 0   |
| Defiance .....        | 5                             | 1  | 24                  | 12  |
| Alderman .....        | 4                             | 1  | 25                  | 14  |
| <b>YELLOW.</b>        |                               |  |                     |     |
| Catherina .....       | 277                           | 69   | 27                  | 4   |
| Leader .....          | 254                           | 17   | 24                  | 12  |
| Pilot .....           | 150                           | 9  | 23                  | 0   |
| Drill .....           | 98                            | 7  | 23                  | 18  |
| Railway .....         | 87                            | 3  | 22                  | 14  |
| Dublin .....          | 49                            | 6  | 22                  | 12  |
| Marygold .....        | 39                            | 2  | 21                  | 12  |
| Oakmere .....         | 24                            | 4  | 21                  | 16  |
| Morton Hero .....     | 18                            | 1  | 21                  | 7   |
| <b>GREEN.</b>         |                               |  |                     |     |
| Thumper .....         | 285                           | 24   | 23                  | 13  |
| Turnout .....         | 168                           | 5  | 22                  | 0   |
| Queen Victoria .....  | 126                           | 7  | 21                  | 0   |
| Overall .....         | 72                            | 1  | 21                  | 0   |
| Rough Green .....     | 50                            | 2  | 21                  | 21  |
| Providence .....      | 37                            | 1  | 21                  | 6   |
| Invincible.....       | 19                            | 2  | 25                  | 7   |
| Widow's Delight.....  | 8                             | 1  | 21                  | 4   |
| Bother'em .....       | 7                             | 1  | 22                  | 0   |
| <b>WHITE.</b>         |                               |  |                     |     |
| Freedom .....         | 269                           | 33   | 23                  | 16  |
| Queen of Trumps ..... | 179                           | 3  | 22                  | 8   |
| Snowdrop.....         | 144                           | 17   | 21                  | 12  |
| Lady Leicester.....   | 131                           | 6  | 22                  | 7   |
| Tallyho.....          | 61                            | 1  | 21                  | 4   |
| Flora.....            | 38                            | 2  | 21                  | 9   |
| Jenny Lind .....      | 22                            | 6  | 26                  | 17  |
| Nonpareil.....        | 7                             | 1  | 21                  | 0   |
| Dauntless .....       | 5                             | 1  | 21                  | 6   |

## HEAVIEST BERRY IN EACH CLASS.

| RED.  |  | dwt. gr. |
|---|--|----------|
| London, grown by Mr. James Elliott, Ounsdale, near Wolverhampton, Staffordshire ..... |  | 27 12    |

## YELLOW.

|   |    |   |
|---|----|---|
| Catherina, grown by Mr. Matthew Arundale, Hollinwood, near Oldham, Lancashire ..... | 27 | 4 |
|---|----|---|

## GREEN.

|  |    |   |
|--|----|---|
| Invincible, grown by Mr. John Perry, Kelsall, Cheshire | 25 | 7 |
|--|----|---|

## WHITE.

|   |    |    |
|---|----|----|
| Jenny Lind, grown by Mr. John Swift, Ormskirk, Lancashire ..... | 26 | 17 |
|---|----|----|

## SIX OF THE HEAVIEST SEEDLINGS IN EACH CLASS.

| RED.                   |    | dwt. gr. | GREEN.                    |    | dwt. gr. |
|------------------------|----|----------|---------------------------|----|----------|
| John Brotherton.....   | 24 | 2        | Joseph Brotherton .....   | 23 | 12       |
| Josiah Brown, True Boy | 23 | 9        | James Elliott .....       | 20 | 7        |
| Jas. Elliott, Champion | 23 | 0        | Joseph Hilton.....        | 19 | 15       |
| Joseph Hilton.....     | 20 | 3        | John Henshaw .....        | 18 | 22       |
| Mr. Rodes .....        | 21 | 10       | Thomas Chippendale..      | 18 | 18       |
| William Mills .....    | 19 | 20       | William Moon.....         | 18 | 16       |
| YELLOW.                |    |          | WHITE.                    |    |          |
| Joseph Brotherton* ..  | 21 | 22       | John Lockett .....        | 22 | 0        |
| John Brotherton.....   | 20 | 16       | J. Leicester, Jenny Jones | 21 | 16       |
| Joseph Brotherton* ..  | 20 | 15       | Josh. Walsden, Weasel     | 21 | 14       |
| Joseph Fish.....       | 19 | 16       | John Baker, Monster..     | 20 | 21       |
| H. Greenwood, Leveller | 19 | 14       | James Lee .....           | 20 | 9        |
| R. Swift .....         | 19 | 7        | John Brotherton.....      | 20 | 7        |

## REVIEWS.

## LIST OF PLANTS OF THE FIR TRIBE, cultivated by Messrs. P. Lawson &amp; Son, Edinburgh.

WE do not know when we have derived so much real satisfaction, in perusing a descriptive list of hardy trees, as we have experienced while looking through the pages of this very excellent work. It is evidently written with great care, and displays in every page a thorough knowledge of the plants of which it treats.

\* Both weighed in class, at Manchester, and are two different sorts.

We are not fond of drawing comparisons, but certainly this is the best we have yet seen, in every respect. It ought to be in the hands of every one who is fond of the very interesting and beautiful family of Coniferæ. We will give a specimen of the style in which the book is written. Under the head *Cupressus* (page 59), we have the following graphic description:—

“**CUPRESSUS FUNEBRIS.** (*Funerea! Cypress.*)—This noble species is but recently introduced from Chinese Tartary, where it is generally found planted in cemeteries. It forms a tree about sixty feet in height, with a spreading head, forked branches, dividing in numerous pendulous branchlets. Leaves four-fold, imbricated, nearly stem-clasping, subtriquetrous, keeled, adpressed; cones brownish, in size of a sloe. According to drawings both early and recent, it is a most graceful weeping tree, rivalling the willow in effect, and combining the desirable quality of an evergreen. The branches of young seedling plants are spreading, with distant, linear, dispersed, glaucous leaves, very different from those of adult plants. It is perfectly hardy. Synonym—*Cupressus pendula* (Staunton).”

When we inform our readers that more than three hundred pines, cypresses, arborvitæ, junipers, araucarias, cedars, yews, &c., are described in a similar manner, with the prices of plants of various sizes attached, we think they will agree with us that Messrs. Lawson have produced a very valuable and instructive manual.

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BECK'S FLORIST, FRUITIST, AND GARDEN MISCELLANY,  
No. 47.

WE are glad to find that, like the late Mr. Baron, of Saffron Walden, who sought earnestly and with great success to improve the hollyhock, that other florists are taking different sections of Flora's kingdom under their especial care. In the number of the



*Florist* now before us, is a plate of a very beautiful sweetwilliam, raised by Mr. Hunt, of High Wycomb; and we learn, this is one amongst many other beautiful varieties raised by the same gentleman.

The principal and most interesting articles in the present number, are, Notes on Strawberries—Descriptive Lists of Fruit—Hardy Shrubs, for Flower Beds, in Spring—Window Gardening—Bulbs from the Cape, &c.

### Part III.

#### QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

**THE CLOGSOLE KIDNEY POTATO.**—Do you know a kidney potato under this name? It took the third prize here, this autumn, and is a long pale red and flattish kidney, with very shallow eyes. It grows a rather strong, upright, blackish stem, and is a very good sort, both for use and competition. Can it be the same as the Lapstone Kidney? An answer in the next number will oblige.

*West Thirston, near Felton.*

WM. HARRISON.

Will you tell me, in your next number, which are the best ferns for a case, two feet by eighteen inches, to stand in a room with an eastern aspect? I should be obliged, if you would affix the price to each.

T. D.

I have some wall pear trees that are infested with the American blight, and shall be very glad if any reader of this will inform me of a good plan to get rid of it.

W. H. C.

A list of the best and handsomest hyacinths (say six in each class), including yellows; also a few hints on their cultivation in the open ground, will greatly oblige

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE MIDLAND FLORIST.

[The following list will be found to embrace the most popular varieties:—

**DOUBLE RED.**—Catherine la Victorieuse, Duke of Wellington, Groot Vorst, Waterloo, San Souci, Madame Zoutman.

**DOUBLE BLUE.**—Blocksberg, Kroon van Indien, Laurens Coster, Morillo, Bouquet Constant, Helicon.

**DOUBLE WHITE.**—Anna Maria, Gloria Florum Supremo, Latour d'Auvergne, Venus, Grand Monarque de France, Prince of Waterloo.

- DOUBLE YELLOW.**—Duc de Berri d'Or, Heroine, Lady Sale.  
**SINGLE RED.**—Diebitch Sabalskansky, Le Frank van Berkley, Temple van Apollo, Lord Byron, Circe, Prospero Alpino.  
**SINGLE BLUE.**—Prince Albert, Emicus, Orondates, Grand Vidette, Nimrod, Baron van Twyll.  
**SINGLE WHITE.**—Victoria Regina, Colossus, Voltaire, Grand Vainqueur, Grand Vidette, Mont Blanc.  
**SINGLE YELLOW.**—Heroine, Victor Hugo, Bacchus.

To ensure a good bloom, the bed should be dug two feet deep, and the lower strata, to within six inches of the surface, filled in with some good rich soil, into which the fibres can enter without injury. The bulbs should be planted not less than five and not more than six inches deep, putting plenty of sand in with them, the porous nature of which admits of the roots swelling during their period of growth, and generally increases their size.]

## CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS; FOR DECEMBER.

**WINTER** has given us freezing notice of its approach already, and the operations in the garden must be regulated accordingly. *Orchard trees* should now be regularly gone over, all decayed branches sawn out, as well as those which cross each other. This necessary attention is too much neglected, and small and spotted fruit is the inevitable result. We well recollect a large orchard, some years ago, which made but little profit; when it had a crop, the fruit was worthless, from the cause above assigned, while at other times, flowers and foliage were eaten by myriads of caterpillars. This was remedied by well thinning the branches, employing men to scrape off the moss covered and rough bark, and then giving the trees a good washing with lime-water. Our friends who have overgrown orchards, may adopt this hint with advantage. As for *fruit trees* against walls, they should be pruned and nailed, choosing fine weather for the operation. It is advisable, when time will permit, to unnailed the trees entirely, using fresh nails and shreds, after the trees have had a good dressing with soapsuds laid on with a whitewash brush. This will be found very beneficial at this time of the year. Always lay in as much young wood as possible, bringing it up from the lower part of the tree; at the same time, avoid the too often fault of overcrowding. *Gooseberry* and *currant trees* should also be attended to. Our pyramids of the latter, which have been planted out in rows, and are four years old, are now fine trees, and bore an abundant

crop of fine fruit this season. *Nut* and *filbert trees* should have the suckers taken from them. We have found root-pruning highly beneficial to these trees.

In the kitchen garden, *rhubarb* and *seakale* should have pots put over them. The best we ever saw were covered with a great quantity of oak leaves. These encircled the pots (which had covers to them), giving out a gentle heat, and at the same time, from their sweetness, being far preferable to dung. Trench unoccupied ground, and collect all dead and refuse matter, laying it up in heaps. Sow *small salads* where there is the convenience of a pit. We heard, the other day, of a working man, who had a small greenhouse, putting rotten dung and vegetable soil in a large peck pot till half full, then inserting some mushroom spawn, pressing the surface down well, and placing a board over the top, to exclude light. From this pot he repeatedly gathered a good plateful of fine mushrooms. Now, what this man did, any body else may do; and how many nooks are there, under stages and similar places, in greenhouses, where a gentle heat is kept, that might be devoted to a similar purpose.

In the greenhouse, air, cleanliness, and careful watering, are the chief things to attend to. Be sparing with fire-heat, unless absolutely necessary. Fumigate occasionally, even when you do not see greenfly. They are at first very minute, and prevention is better than cure.

In the flower garden, stir the soil about *roses*, and give a good dressing of manure-water, or mulch with rotten dung, and let its virtues be washed in. Take advantage of mild weather to get the varieties you wish planted as soon as possible. We would not advise the planting out of *dwarf*, *Bourbon*, *tea-scented*, or *Chinese roses*, in beds, at present; but would defer it till a later period in the spring.

Amongst florists' flowers, no more *carnation layers* should be got from a distance, unless the purchaser is prepared to pay very great care and attention to them. Those in frames, if well rooted, will bear a considerable degree of frost, but are impatient of damp. The same may be said of *auriculas* and *polyanthuses*. Water must be occasionally given, but it must not be administered promiscuously; some pots will be more damp than others, therefore it will be highly improper to water all alike. A little judgment and discretion will be needed. *Dahlia roots* will want a look now and then; and *ranunculuses* should also be peeped at; they are extremely susceptible of mildew, which is highly injurious to them. The careful tulip grower will look his bed over, and protect his bulbs from either heavy rains or extreme frosts. As for *pinks* and *pansies*, branches of fir boughs inserted round the beds will afford much of the requisite protection. Late-planted varieties must be examined after frost, and fastened, as they are apt to be raised by its effects.

## FLORAL EXHIBITIONS.

## LEEDS CENTRAL FLORAL SOCIETY.

At Mr. Wm. Dobbings', Golden Cock Inn, Kirk-gate, Leeds.

## PINKS.

Premier Bloom.—Huntsman, E. Schofield.  
 1st Pan. Mango, Joseph Sturge, Beauty of Blackburn, and two seedlings, J. Bramma. 2nd. Huntsman, Joseph Sturge, Ruby, Virgin Queen, and Lady Milner, E. Schofield.

*Dark lace.*

- 1 Huntsman, E. Schofield.
- 2 Mango, J. Bramma.
- 3 Joseph Sturge, ditto.
- 4 Pilgrim, W. Mawson.
- 5 Lady Milner, ditto.
- 6 Mango, J. Bramma.

*Red-lace.*

- 1 Joseph Sturge, J. Bramma.
- 2 Doctor Hepworth, W. Mawson.
- 3 Lady Milner, ditto.
- 4 Mary Ann, ditto.
- 5 Seedling, J. Bramma.
- 6 Criterion, E. Schofield.

*Brown-lace.*

- 1 Seedling, J. Bramma.
- 2 Jenny Lind, W. Mawson.
- 3 Surplice, E. Schofield.

- 4 Ruby, E. Schofield.

- 5 Seedling, T. Moore.

- 6 Doctor, ditto.

*Dark-eyed.*

- 1 Virgin Queen, E. Schofield.

- 2 Blackeyed Susan, J. Bramma.

- 3 Beauty of Blackburn, ditto.

- 4 Virgin Queen, E. Schofield.

- 5 Parry's Union, J. Bramma.

- 6 Lady Boldhaughton, G. Wood.

*Red-eyed.*

- 1 Seedling, J. Bramma.

- 2 Lady Milner, E. Schofield.

- 3 Seedling, J. Fryer.

- 4 Ditto, J. Bramma.

- 5 Ditto, J. Fryer.

- 6 Ditto, ditto.

August 12th.

## CARNATIONS.

Premium.—Unknown, W. Gray.

1st Pan. Lodge's Briton, Milton, Cradley Pet, Lovely Ann, Mango, Nulli, and Mrs. Horner. 2nd. Admiral Curzon, Caxton, William IV., Lady Ely, Princess Charlotte, Mrs. Horner, and Seedling.

*Scarlet Bizarres.*

- 1 Lodge's Briton, W. Gray.
- 2 Jolly Dragoon, Mr. Watson.
- 3 Sir R. Peel, ditto.
- 4 Unknown, W. Gray.
- 5 Leader, J. Wood.
- 6 Prince of Wales, E. Schofield.

*Pink Bizarres.*

- 1 Milton, W. Gray.
- 2 Caxton, E. Schofield.
- 3 British Queen, Mr. Watson.
- 4 Paul Pry, J. Fryer.
- 5 Seedling, J. Bramma.
- 6 Seedling, J. Fryer.

*Purple Flakes.*

- 1 Princess Charlotte, E. Schofield.
- 2 Beauty of Woodhouse, W. Gray.
- 3 Bonny Bess, Mr. Watson.

- 4 Mango, G. Wood.

- 5 Enchantress, Mr. Watson.

- 6 Earl Spencer, G. Wood.

*Rose Flakes.*

- 1 Unknown, W. Gray.

- 2 Lady Ely, E. Schofield.

- 3 Unknown, W. Gray.

- 4 Becket Dennison, ditto.

- 5 Lady Flora Hastings, Mr. Watson.

- 6 Becket Dennison, ditto.

*Scarlet Flakes.*

- 1 Cradley Pet, W. Gray.

- 2 Captain Ross, J. Fryer.

- 3 William IV., E. Schofield.

- 4 Seedling, G. Wood.

- 5 Unknown, W. Gray.

- 6 Brilliant, T. Moore.

## PICOTEES.

*Scarlet.*

- 1 King James, W. Gray.
- 2 Mrs. Horner, ditto.
- 3 Unknown, ditto.
- 4 Ditto, ditto.
- 5 Anacreon, Mr. Watson.
- 6 Unknown, W. Gray.

*Purple.*

- 1 Nulli, W. Gray.
- 2 Regina, J. Fryer.
- 3 Favourite, Mr. Watson.
- 4 Clark's Victoria, J. Bramma.
- 5 Miss Duke, Mr. Watson.
- 6 Seedling, J. Fryer.

## ADDRESS TO OUR READERS.

---

WE have generally addressed our readers at the close of our yearly volume, and on no occasion have we been able to do so with such pleasurable and thankful feelings as we do at this, the close of our fifth year's editorial labours. We certainly have many kind friends to thank for their valued aid and assistance, for their unwearied zeal in the cause of horticulture and floriculture, and for their friendly feeling towards ourselves. That we have not pleased every one, we have been given to understand, and the consequence of our inability to do so is, the starting of a rival publication. We do not apprehend any serious result to the *Midland Florist*, because the world is wide enough for us both, and readers of floricultural periodicals are on the increase, as we well know from our own rapidly increasing sale. As our efforts hitherto have been pleasing to the vast majority of our readers, we shall pursue the same course which we have hitherto adopted, avoiding as much as possible those subjects which are calculated, either to wound the sensitive, or to raise useless controversy. We are sure the beautiful pursuit of floriculture should give rise to better and more amiable emotions, and we trust that whilst we are editors of the *Midland Florist*, its pages will never be sullied with one line which will raise an angry feeling in the breast. Articles abounding in gross personalities, we have often had sent us; and because we refused to publish them, it has been said that ours is not an *independent* work. We ever wish to be *dependant* on *public opinion*. This will keep us right; and, whether independent or not, the *good opinion* we now enjoy fully proves that our humble endeavours to be useful to our florist friends and the public have been crowned with some measure of success.

J. F. W.

THE COPPICE, DECEMBER 1, 1851.

# INDEX.

|   | PAGE.    |
|---|----------|
| Address to our readers .. .. .  | 405      |
| Advice to true florists .. .. .   | 67       |
| Amateur Tulip Society .. .. .   | 344      |
| Annuals, cultivation of, in pots .. .. .  | 70       |
| lists of hardy .. .. .  | 60       |
| Antirrhinums, bicolor major, cobeia, purpurea magnifica .. .. .   | 336      |
| Aphis or plant louse, to destroy .. .. .  | 155      |
| Apples, De St. Sauveur, Reinette de Vigau, 51; St. Antoine .. .. .  | 335      |
| Hall, 220; Baleborodova .. .. .   | 220      |
| Apple tree, the original Blenheim Orange .. .. .  | 52       |
| Aralias, crassinerva, discolor, jatrophia folia .. .. .   | 306      |
| Arlentus photinæfolia .. .. .   | 141      |
| Aster sikkimensis .. .. .   | 241, 263 |
| Auriculas, descriptive notes on .. .. .   | 142      |
| Azalias, Indica, Glory of Sunning Hill, 118; vittata .. .. .  | 142, 306 |
| Berberis Darwinii .. .. .   | 14       |
| Biographical sketches of deceased florists—John Hufton .. .. .  | 175      |
| Botanists of humble life .. .. .  | 53       |
| Broccoli, the Cabbaging .. .. .   | 337      |
| Cabbage, Atkin's Matchless, 53; Chou Ioannet .. .. .  | 179      |
| Calceolaria, culture of the .. .. .   | 216      |
| Calceolarias, Mrs. Monteith, General Robertson, 88; resplendens, Surprise, Criterion, 119; sulphurea splendens, Sultan .. .. .  | 402      |
| Calendar of operations for January, 32; February, 65; March, 97; April, 129; May, 161; June, 191; July, 222; August, 246; September, 282; October, 312; November, 343; December .. .. . | 174      |
| Cantua dependens, or buxifolia .. .. .  | 333, 389 |
| Carnation and picotee growers of the midland counties, to the .. .. .   | 147, 185 |
| Carnation, on the running of the .. .. .  | 387      |
| Carnations and picotees .. .. .   | 291, 367 |
| a gossip about .. .. .  | 306      |
| Castanea chrysophylla .. .. .   |          |

|   | PAGE         |
|---|--------------|
| Celery, Cole's Superb Red .. ..   | 53           |
| Nutt's method of growing .. ..  | 47           |
| Cheiranthus splendidissimus, negress .. ..  | 393          |
| Chicory, culture of, as a winter salad .. ..  | 58           |
| Chrysanthemum, list of large varieties of the .. ..   | 53           |
| on the culture of the .. ..   | 56           |
| Chrysanthemums, Pio Nono, astre brilliant .. ..   | 87           |
| Cinerarias, Lady H. Campbell, Clementine, 88; Prince Arthur, Marianne, 173; Hammersmith Beauty .. ..  | 336          |
| Class showing .. ..   | 212, 237     |
| a few words in reply to Mr. Marris and others, on .. ..   | 381          |
| Clematis graveolens .. ..   | 143          |
| Consolidated <i>versus</i> porous soil .. ..  | 152          |
| Coppiceana .. .. 8, 45, 83, 115, 167, 302, 390,   | 364          |
| Cottage allotment, the .. .. 3, 42, 77,   | 102          |
| Cucumbers, Berkshire Champion, Bristol Champion, 143; Conqueror of the West, Warwickshire Hero, Roman Emperor, Walker's Long Rambler, Lord Kenyon's Favourite, Acme of Perfection, 144; Phenomena, 153; Hunter's Prolific .. .. | 243          |
| Cuphea verticillata .. ..   | 52           |
| Cupressus funebris .. ..  | 400          |
| Currant, White Pearl, or Diehlehem .. ..  | 52           |
| Cypripedium guttatum .. ..  | 119          |
| Dahlias of 1851, new .. ..  | 390          |
| Sir F. Thesiger, Miss Ward, Miss Matthews, Wonderful .. ..  | 307          |
| Daisy, the .. ..  | 141          |
| Daphne atropurpurea .. ..   | 143          |
| Delphiniums, elatum azurea, 275; pulchrum superbum .. ..  | 276          |
| Desfontanea spinosa .. ..   | 306          |
| Deutzia gracilis .. ..  | 174          |
| Dianthus caryophyllus Othello .. ..   | 393          |
| Dimensions of camillas and an orange tree in Guernsey .. ..   | 185          |
| Dwarf pinks of Verviers .. ..   | 151          |
| Editor's Record—  |              |
| Auriculas, Beeston's Apollo, 174; Lightbody's Richard Headly .. ..  | 175          |
| Calceolaria grandissima .. ..   | 217          |
| Carnation, Slater's Warrior Crimson Bizarre .. ..   | 308          |
| Gidden's improved Prussian hoe .. ..  | 307          |
| Pansy, Flower of the Day .. ..  | 278          |
| Phloxes, Antagonist, Masterpiece .. ..  | 278          |
| Potentillas, Willison's Alpha, 217; Pencillata .. ..  | 278          |
| Rhubarb .. ..   | 144          |
| Roses, Willison's Triumphant, 217; Curled Crested Moss .. ..  | 278          |
| Ruscus aculeatus rigida .. ..   | 121          |
| Tulip, Lighbody's Kosciusko .. ..   | 217          |
| Epiphyllum speciosum .. ..  | 173          |
| Escallonia macrantha .. ..  | 142          |
| Escholtzia crocea .. ..   | 88           |
| Eucryphia cordata .. ..   | 306          |
| Fagus obliqua .. ..   | 306          |
| Fitzroya Patagonica .. ..   | 306          |
| Floral Exhibitions—   |              |
| Amateur Tulip Society .. ..   | 224          |
| Auricula and polyanthus show .. ..  | 194, 283     |
| Carnation and picotee show .. ..  | 23, 322, 354 |
| Carrington annual tulip show .. ..  | 248          |

| loral Exhibitions—   | PAGE.         |
|--|---------------|
| Darlington Horticultural Society, tulips ..  | 288           |
| Durham Old Florists' Society, tulips ..  | 253           |
| Eccles United Tulip Society..  | 250           |
| Falkirk Horticultural Society, auriculas ..  | 193           |
| Felton Union of Florists and Horticulturists, polyanthuses, auriculas, hyacinths, 283; tulips, ranunculuses, pansies, vegetables, 284; pinks, roses, carnations, picotees, gooseberries, dahlias, vegetables, fruits, &c. .. | 348           |
| Gorton tulip show, 285; pink show ..   | 319           |
| Great South Lancashire tulip exhibition ..   | 289           |
| Handsworth Tulip and Pansy Society ..  | 254           |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire Auricula and Polyanthus Society ..  | 313           |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire Carnation and Picotee Society ..  | 353           |
| Larbert and Stenhousemuir Horticultural and Floricultural Society, auriculas ..  | 193           |
| Leeds Central Floral Society, auriculas and polyanthuses, 224; tulips, 287; pinks, carnations, picotees ..   | 404           |
| Leeds Old Floral Society, auriculas and polyanthuses, 194; pinks, 318; carnations and picotees ..  | 352           |
| Leicester Society of Amateur Florists, tulips, 252; roses, pinks, ranunculuses, 317; carnations and picotees ..  | 351           |
| Middleton annual tulip show ..   | 315           |
| Midland Horticultural Society, Great Northern Tulip Show, 195; carnations and picotees ..  | 289           |
| Mottram tulip show ..  | 285           |
| Newark auricula show ..  | 224           |
| Northampton Floral and Horticultural Society, tulips, 251; carnations, picotees, verbenas, fuchsias ..   | 321           |
| Northamptonshire Floral and Horticultural Society, auriculas, polyanthuses, pansies, 193; carnations and picotees ..   | 320           |
| Nottingham Floral and Horticultural Society, tulips ..   | 314           |
| Nottingham Horticultural Society, tulips and pansies ..  | 252           |
| Oxford Floral Society, pinks, 320; carnations and picotees ..  | 350           |
| Pink show ..   | 318, 319      |
| Richard Prescott's tulip meeting ..  | 286           |
| Royal Oxfordshire Horticultural Society, carnations, picotees, dahlias, roses, verbenas, hollyhocks ..   | 322           |
| Stockport auricula show ..   | 345           |
| Todmorden Floral and Horticultural Society ..  | 286           |
| Tulip show ..  | 225,          |
| 226, 249, 250, 253, 254, 287, 313, 314, 315, 316, 345, 346, 347  |               |
| William Postlethwaite's tulip meeting ..   | 248           |
| York Ancient Florists' Society, carnations and picotees ..   | 352           |
| Florists' flowers, observations on exhibiting ..   | 108           |
| on the exhibition of ..  | 163           |
| prices of ..   | 360           |
| Flowers, &c. opinions on ..  | 278, 308, 337 |
| on exhibiting on cards ..  | 105           |
| Fraudulent showing ..  | 75            |
| Fruit, new plan of preserving ..   | 150           |
| Fruits of the midland counties ..  | 355           |
| Fruit trees, on cross breeding ..  | 21            |
| the best season for pruning ..   | 55            |
| to destroy larvæ or insects which infest ..  | 151           |
| vase, or en goblet mode of training ..   | 57            |
| Fuchsias, miniata, 53; Koh-i-Noor, 174; ignea ..   | 277           |



PAGE

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Geraniums, Cerise unique, Bridal Bouquet, Peach Blossom, Beauty of the Parterre, 118; Le Titien, Golden Admiration, 215; King of Nepal, Delicata, Marion, 216; Sheppard's Grace Darling, 306; Hoyle's Beatrice, Colonel of the Buffs, Illuminator, Shylock, Purple Standard, 307; Elliott's Surprise, Mountain of Light .. .. | 336      |
| Glass structures for the cultivation of water plants .. ..  | 219      |
| Gooseberries of 1851, analysis of .. ..   | 397      |
| Grape, the Purple Fontainebleau .. ..   | 219      |
| Greenhouse, to keep gay throughout the winter .. ..   | 376      |
| Hall's garden nets .. ..  | 61       |
| Hebeclinium ianthinum .. ..   | 142      |
| Heliotropium Bernedanium .. ..  | 216      |
| Hollyhocks, desirable new varieties .. ..   | 87       |
| Model of Perfection, pourpre de Tyr, saffranot, Pillar of Beauty, Triumphant .. ..  | 336      |
| Hyacinth, hints on the cultivation of the, in glasses .. ..   | 12       |
| Hyacinths, an extraordinary bloom of .. ..  | 113      |
| descriptive list of .. ..   | 266      |
| Ilex alta clerense .. ..  | 806      |
| Illustrations, the, of our floral publications .. ..  | 79       |
| Irish peat charcoal .. ..   | 156      |
| Juniperus argentea .. ..  | 392      |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire Union Carnation and Picotee Society 24, 48   |          |
| Laurus aromatica .. ..  | 306      |
| Lettuce, Neapolitan Cabbage .. ..   | 337      |
| Libocedrus tetragonia .. ..   | 306      |
| Lilies, 243; giganteum .. ..  | 277      |
| Liquid manure, beneficial effects of, on flowers .. ..  | 139      |
| Midland Horticultural Society—Carnation and picotee show .. ..  | 270      |
| Mistletoe, propagation of the .. ..   | 150      |
| Mr. Punch on tulips with stained bottoms, narrow petals, and stained stamens.. ..   | 121      |
| to his people .. ..   | 145      |
| to the managers of floral exhibitions .. ..   | 88       |
| My flower garden .. ..  | 358      |
| Narcissi, to raise fresh varieties of .. ..   | 218      |
| National Carnation and Picotee Society .. ..  | 149      |
| National Floricultural Society.. ..   | 148, 181 |
| Nectarines, Barker, 52; Balgowan .. ..  | 335      |
| Obituary—Mr. John Wilmot .. ..  | 61       |
| On the use of camphor in horticulture .. ..   | 187      |
| Orchis the .. ..  | 186      |
| Our great exhibitions—Comments on the conditions of the schedule for 1851 .. ..   | 99       |
| Pæonies, speciosa striata, anemoneflora striata, elegans superba .. ..  | 275      |
| Pansies, France cyclole, Helen, Captivation, Nonpareil, Novelty, 120; Count de Flahault, Ætna, Sovereign, 335; Miss Talbot .. ..  | 336      |
| Pansy, culture of the, for January and February, 19; March .. ..  | 98       |
| Parsley, to make luxuriant, and to prevent canker .. ..   | 153      |
| Peach, the Shanghai .. ..   | 335      |
| Pears, Bergamot d'Esperin, Suzette de Bavay, Vrai Amberg .. ..  | 51       |
| Peas, Griffin's Seedling, 29; Auvergne, Fairbeard's Champion of England, Burbidge's Eclipse, Bishop's New Long-podded, 54; Hairs's Dwarf Mammoth Marrow, 88; Gros sucre de Croux .. ..  | 275      |
| Pelargonium amazon .. ..  | 393      |

|  | PAGE.                  |
|--|------------------------|
| Pentstemons, <i>Salvatorrii</i> , <i>gentianoides</i> <i>Salterii</i> , <i>Kellermanii</i> , 87 ;  | 392                    |
| <i>cyanthus</i> , 141 ; <i>variabilis</i> .. .. .  | 81, 111, 133, 170      |
| Perennial herbaceous plants .. .. .  | 306                    |
| <i>Pernettyas</i> , <i>candida</i> , 52 ; <i>ciliaris</i> .. .. .                                  | 142                    |
| <i>Petunia</i> <i>Van Volxem</i> .. .. .   | 277                    |
| <i>Phloxes</i> , <i>Madame Frobel</i> , 87 ; <i>coelestis</i> , <i>Dr. Andry</i> , <i>nitens</i> , | 392                    |
| <i>Wm. Gillot</i> , <i>Baron des Chapelles</i> , 276 ; <i>Mayii striata</i> .. .. .                | 392                    |
| <i>Pinus nobilis</i> .. .. .   | 184                    |
| <i>Pinus pinsapo</i> , variegated .. .. .  | 154                    |
| Plants in bloom in Guernsey during February, 1851 .. .. .  | 155                    |
| winter management of .. .. .   | 120                    |
| Plum, new .. .. .  | 275                    |
| Potatoes, <i>bienfaiteur</i> , 88 ; <i>Albion Kidney</i> .. .. .                                   | 60                     |
| Potentillas, <i>bicolor grandiflora</i> , <i>Antwerpiensis</i> , 119 ; <i>sempierna</i> .. .. .    | 243                    |
| Presentation to Mr. John Slater .. .. .  | 174                    |
| Prize geraniums, <i>picotees</i> , and carnations .. .. .  |                        |
| <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> .. .. .   |                        |
| Queries—   |                        |
| <i>Asparagus</i> .. .. .   | 190 answered 190       |
| <i>Auriculas</i> , descriptive lists of .. .. .  | 159 — 241, 263         |
| <i>Belladonna hollyhock</i> .. .. .  | 281                    |
| <i>Bullfinches</i> .. .. .   | 190 — 190              |
| Carnations and <i>picotees</i> sent out last year .. .. .  | 311 — 311              |
| Cherries .. .. .   | 128                    |
| <i>Chrysanthemums</i> .. .. .  | 31, 96, 127 — 159, 160 |
| Club, the, in cabbage .. .. .  | 190 — 190              |
| Flower seeds .. .. .   | 160                    |
| Fruit trees for a north aspect .. .. .   | 64 — 64                |
| Geraniums, best twelve .. .. .   | 31 — 65                |
| Hardy perennials .. .. .   | 64 81, 111, 133, 170   |
| Hyacinths, a list of the best and handsomest .. .. .   | 401 — 401              |
| <i>Jersey Wonder Tulip</i> .. .. .   | 31 — 32                |
| Lord Suffield apple .. .. .  | 281                    |
| May's <i>Viola picotee</i> .. .. .   | 128                    |
| Pear leaves .. .. .  | 281                    |
| <i>Pelargoniums</i> and geraniums, difference between .. .. .                                      | 96                     |
| <i>Picotees</i> .. .. .  | 281                    |
| Plum stocks .. .. .  | 127 — 127              |
| Plum trees .. .. .   | 281                    |
| Polyanthuses, Mr. Hufton's .. .. .   | 190 — 191              |
| new and distinct .. .. .   | 191 — 191              |
| Potatoes .. .. .   | 128                    |
| Rhubarb, the large varieties of .. .. .  | 63 — 41                |
| Root-grafting roses .. .. .  | 96 — 96                |
| Roses .. .. .  | 342 — 342              |
| twelve Bourbon and twelve perpetual .. .. .  | 63 — 63                |
| San Joe, Captain White, and Abercrombie tulips .. .. .   | 96 — 86, 128           |
| Scale on fruit trees .. .. .   | 128                    |
| Self carnations .. .. .  | 281                    |
| Stand of tulips .. .. .  | 128                    |
| Summer roses, to propagate .. .. .   | 31 — 31                |
| Tree violets .. .. .   | 190 — 190              |
| Vegetable marrow .. .. .   | 191 — 191              |
| Vines, treatment of .. .. .  | 65 — 65                |
| Washington plum tree .. .. .   | 146                    |
| Receipts—Rhubarb syrup .. .. .   |                        |

|   | PAGE.         |
|---|---------------|
| Receipts—Rhubarb, to bottle .. .. .   | 146           |
| to preserve .. .. .   | 146           |
| to preserve, without sugar or the trouble of<br>boiling.. .. .  | 145           |
| Refutation of the assertion that stained tulips were allowed to<br>win at Derby .. .. .   | 301           |
| Reviews—  |               |
| Beck's Florist, Fruitist, and Garden Miscellany<br>62, 126, 157, 189, 221, 244, 280, 340, 400   |               |
| British Pomology; or the History, Description, and Classifica-<br>tion of the Fruit Trees cultivated in the Gardens and Orchards<br>of Great Britain, &c. .. .. .                     | 245           |
| Flore des Serres et des Jardines de L'Europe .. .. .  | 188, 309, 339 |
| Hints on the Cultivation of the Anemone, Double and Single.. .. .   | 29            |
| List of Plants of the Fir Tribe, cultivated by Messrs. P. Law-<br>son & Son, Edinburgh. .. .. .   | 399           |
| The Birmingham and Midland Garden Magazine .. .. .  | 308           |
| The Gardener's Magazine of Botany<br>62, 158, 189, 221, 245, 309, 341   |               |
| The Horticulturist .. .. .  | 338           |
| The Journal of the Horticultural Society of London .. .. .  | 280, 342      |
| The Magazine of Horticulture and Botany .. .. .   | 338           |
| The Orchard House; or the Cultivation of Fruit Trees in Pots,<br>under Glass .. .. .  | 188           |
| The Royal Water Lily of South America, and the Water Lilies<br>of our own Land, their History and Cultivation.. .. .  | 30            |
| Rhododendrons, Woollerii, blatteum, 216; Gloire Gandavensis,<br>superbissimum album .. .. .   | 217           |
| Rhubarb, growing .. .. .  | 41            |
| Rose fanciers, a few hints for the guidance of .. .. .  | 328           |
| Rose, on sports and varieties of the .. .. .  | 264           |
| Roses, a few fine hybrid perpetual .. .. .  | 363           |
| experiments with .. .. .  | 140           |
| new .. .. .   | 131           |
| origin of several varieties of moss .. .. .   | 182           |
| propagation of by cuttings .. .. .  | 393           |
| raising from seed .. .. .   | 136           |
| their origin and classification .. .. .   | 298           |
| Willison's Crimson Tom Thumb, Cramoisa China, 120;<br>Lady Lucy Smith, Ultimatum, Exquisite, 276; Queen<br>Victoria, 277; Robert Burns, 278; Augusta, 391;<br>Jenny Lind Moss .. .. . | 392           |
| Salvia amabilis .. .. .   | 216           |
| Savoy, Cattel's Green Curled .. .. .  | 53            |
| Saxe Gothæ conspicua .. .. .  | 306           |
| Scale on fruit trees, to destroy.. .. .   | 86            |
| Scarlet rhododendron .. .. .  | 220           |
| Seedlings, on raising .. .. .   | 210           |
| Seedling verbenas, fuchsias, petunias, &c. .. .. .  | 123           |
| Seville oranges grown at Guernsey .. .. .   | 61            |
| South Devon Botanical and Horticultural Society .. .. .   | 149           |
| Spiræa callosa .. .. .  | 392           |
| Spring crocus of Nottingham Meadows .. .. .   | 187           |
| Strawberries, Trollop's Victoria, Britannia .. .. .   | 274           |
| Strawberry, British Queen under glass .. .. .   | 178           |
| cultivation of the.. .. .   | 395           |
| Summer roses .. .. .  | 6             |



THE  
MIDLAND FLORIST,  
AND  
SUBURBAN HORTICULTURIST.

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CONDUCTED BY  
JOHN FREDERICK WOOD, F.H.S.

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VOL. VI.  
JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1852.

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“ To study culture, and with artful toil,  
To meliorate and tame the stubborn soil ;  
To give dissimilar, yet fruitful lands,  
The grain, or herb, or plant that each demands ;  
To cherish virtue in an humble state,  
And share the joys your bounty may create ;  
To mark the matchless workings of the power  
That shuts within its seed the future flower ;  
Bid these in form of elegance excel,  
In colour these, and those delight the smell ;  
Sends nature forth, the daughter of the skies,  
To dance on earth, and charm all human eyes ;  
To teach the canvass innocent deceit,  
Or lay the landscape on the snowy sheet.—  
These, these are arts pursued without a crime,  
That leave no stain upon the wing of time.”

COWPER.

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LONDON :  
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO., STATIONERS' HALL COURT.

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1852.



THE  
MIDLAND FLORIST.

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Part I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

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REPLY TO MR. R. DIXON'S ARGUMENTS IN FAVOUR  
OF RESTRICTIVE CLASS SHOWING.

WHEN I entered my protest against what I considered the unwise restriction generally adopted in class showing, namely, in only permitting one variety to be placed, I did not conceive that any further explanation from me would be necessary; such, however, appears not to be the case.

My attention has been directed to the observations made by Mr. R. Dixon, of Manchester, who having expressed an adverse opinion to my own, at the concluding part of his article, expresses a wish that I should reconsider the papers I have cast upon the sea of public opinion, and that if I wish to be thought a real friend to floriculture, to openly admit that what I have advanced was published without due consideration, and be as ready to retract as I have

been to propagate opinions which, if acted upon, cannot fail to be injurious to the true interests of floriculture. With all due deference to Mr. D.'s suggestion, I beg to say, that so far from retracting one iota of what I have advanced, I am induced to contend more strenuously for the adoption of my plan, and more earnestly urge *the removal* of second-rate varieties, being fully assured that my suggestions are based upon correct principles, and that they must, ere long, be *generally adopted*. And here let me remark, that the ground of my protest remains unshaken. The opinions I promulgated, were to the effect, that any restriction *preventing the best flower from winning in the classes* was mischievous in its tendency, unfair in its operation, and incompatible with the true interests of floriculture, the patrons of which ought, without reference to long-established customs, to abandon so unwise a policy, when the evil tendency of the same had become so powerfully apparent.

In reply to Mr. D.'s first question, whether the term beautiful, as applied by me to the memorable display at Derby, "did not rather belong to the varied excellence of the stage, than to the isolated excellence of some half-dozen varieties?" I beg to say, that it was intended to apply to the exhibition generally; and the question of regret, to the beautiful specimens of rejected varieties the judges were compelled to set aside, in order to fill up the classes from inferior flowers. This fact alone is sufficient to illustrate my previous assertion of the unwise mode at present pursued in class showing.

I do not acquiesce in Mr. D.'s statement that my plan will "have the effect of removing from our exhibitions all this interesting variety." That it will remove all flowers of questionable character is certain; but the real gems of our collections will remain undisturbed, while the inferior varieties will be brought to their proper level, *i. e.* removed from the prize stage altogether.



If the principle I am advocating might "with some propriety be applied to the pink and to the carnation," on the ground of their easy reproduction, I am at a loss to imagine why the tulip should be an exception; for if the time required to bloom tulips from seed is protracted, the facility and almost certainty of procuring seed at any time, coupled with the fact of its increasing during its progress to maturity, reduces the distance to a mere nominal distinction. But I have yet to learn that carnation seed from choice varieties can be secured to a certainty.

Mr. Dixon's opinion and mine is not in unison on another point. He contends that no honour is done to any variety by giving it a second place. As a cultivator and raiser of tulips, he must know that the merits of three or four leading flowers in each class are now so nearly balanced, that a variety placed even third, in *unrestricted class showing*, is neither dishonoured nor yet removed from class A.; but they do present an insurmountable barrier to the admission of seedlings of second-rate quality, and thus incontestably prove *the real use of class showing*.

Whether I am the propagator of "new-fangled and impracticable theories," the public will be the best judge. I *have* shown that *it has already been carried out*; and from the district where it is in operation some most exquisite gems have emanated. I admit myself to be the cultivator of what I style the queen of the garden, and am also excessively jealous lest any intruder having the least tinge of impurity, should be seen within the royal circle. I praise her beauties, and those who are personally acquainted with me, know that I also am an unflinching advocate for purity in the fullest extent of the term; and I feel certain the time has arrived when the presence of the queen of beauties will not be tolerated at our popular exhibitions, unless she is in untainted splendour. The meditated destruction on my part, can therefore only apply to such varieties

as are unworthy of being retained, unless the restrictive clause provides a place for them.

Mr. D., in conclusion, asserts, "I am not fearful of any bad effects from the propagation of such opinions, and therefore have no counter advice to offer;" which I presume implies that after all "we're not so bad as we seem;" and if such be the case, I hope I shall, ere long, see many of Flora's votaries (who now hold different opinions) converts to the plan I have before suggested, and which I still adhere to.

ROBERT MARRIS.

*Leicester, 6th December, 1851.*

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### CLASS SHOWING.

I DO not know if my good friend, Mr. Dixon, anticipated any response to his reply to Mr. Robert Marris and my humble self, on this subject; but if he did, and if he really did wish it might be a long time before Mr. Marris were gratified in his wishes, I cannot help thinking he has taken a most unfortunate course for the maintenance of his views. First, because the subject is one which, in popular parlance, especially requires "ventilation;" and secondly, Mr. Dixon has totally failed to offer any reply to the only point on which the subject hinges. It may be, that Mr. Marris may be "in error as regards the wishes of florists generally," and it may be, that "you do not do honour to any variety by giving it a second place in the class;" granting this, though something might easily be said on both points, these are secondary only, and in no way touch the vitality of the question. The sole point at issue, and the only one of any importance to be determined, is, does the rule restricting judges to the placing a variety *once only* in its class lead to the cultivation of secondary varieties, and is the cultivation of secondary varieties beneficial to floriculture? (In using the word *se-*

condary, of course it is to be taken in an extended sense; if any doubt as to the interpretation exists, let the question read, third, fourth, and fifth-rate varieties.) To this point Mr. Dixon does not offer one word of reply, and surely it cannot be necessary again to refer to the abundant testimony contained in the reports of our floricultural exhibitions, that secondary, and grossly secondary, varieties are kept in cultivation by the rule—or again to exhibit the *unanimous testimony of seedling raisers, that no advance will be obtained by seeding from an inferior parent?*

What then is the bugbear which leads to this “hope” that Mr. M. may not be gratified in his wishes? Here it is. “Would not a regulation (a *discretion*, mind, vested in the hands of judges, presumed to be men, best informed of their class) such as he (Mr. M.) advocates, have the effect of removing from our exhibitions all their present *interesting variety?*” Certainly it *would not*. All that is *intrinsically interesting*, all that is consistent with a correct and refined taste, all, in fine, that is “intellectually improved,” would be retained, to be all the more enjoyed, because of its removal from that on which a correct eye cannot dwell with pleasure.

But should it still be questioned that an “interesting variety” would be absent from exhibitions (and I by no means underrate the importance of *variety*; I have always considered that my successes, trifling in themselves, have been greatly aided by the strict attention I have always given to the effect of *contrast*,—not the contrast of *good* and *bad*, but the contrast of habit, and colour, and delineation), what have we to do but offer prizes for *dissimilar varieties?* Depend upon it such a provision will amply check any inclination there may be to reduce our exhibitions to an “insignificant display” of “a few varieties.”

In conclusion, I can assure my friend I am duly sensible of my own insignificance, and equally sensible of the consideration conceded to me on that

ground, but in the absence of all logical deduction, and *with* a distinct admission that the discretion contended for, may with *some propriety be applied to such flowers as are easily produced* (I should contend that the more difficult, or less ready, the reproduction, the *less laxity* is tolerable in all pertaining to such reproduction), I cannot allow him quietly to dub me a "propagator of new-fangled and impracticable theories." That which *has long been practised*, cannot be either "new-fangled" or "impracticable." Neither can I accept the assurance he gives me, that Mr. M.'s protest had astonished the **WHOLE floral community**. Quietly to ignore the existence of all opposed to us, is *never just*, and *rarely politic*; and as I presume Mr. D. does know the restriction has never obtained in the south, and that he has noted the stringent condemnation given to it by Mr. Wood, at page 260 of the present year's volume (the subject being tulips, and the expression far more severe than any emanating from me, and Mr. Wood's knowledge of the tulip is at least not insignificant), and as further, many eminent dissentients to the restriction might be adduced from the north itself,—York, for example,—I presume that these expressions have been hastily uttered, without a proper reflection, and that it is Mr. Dixon, and not myself, who must "reconsider the paper he has cast upon the sea of public opinion," and if he would be thought a "sound practical florist, and friend to floriculture," must "openly admit he has published without due consideration."

E. S. DODWELL.

Derby, December, 1851.

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### GROUPING OF COLOURS IN A TULIP BED.

I KNOW that you, Mr. Editor, with myself, and many of our friends, are passionately fond of the tulip,—that we can never hear too much about it, if well

said. Of this I feel more convinced than ever, from the firm and majestic strides the tulip fancy is taking through the length and breadth of our island. I may mention one circumstance as a striking proof of this—that parties (first-rate growers) ordering my seedling rose breeder, Juliet, have preferred to pay in cash, rather than with good varieties from their collections, which they might have done. Indeed it is evident that the demand for really good varieties has been beyond that of former years. Such being the case, and so large a host of veterans having entered the field, and lifted the gauntlet, to fight for the claims of the tulip, as respects its shape, purity, marking, &c. that hitherto undecided boundaries and distinctions of classes may now be set at rest, as well as whether the so called absurd practice of giving a prize to an inferior flower, because a better variety has been already once placed in the class, shall continue.

These, however, are not the points I wish to touch upon. I would rather listen to those who have already entered the lists of competitors, on these points of deep interest, and draw my pencil across a field hitherto, so far as I know, untouched, if haply I may so colour it as to add another beauty to the beautiful.

Now however beautiful the old mode of growing and arranging the heights and colours of the tulip may be in the eyes of some, and however strongly bound around by old associations, first a root of one colour and then one of another, all through a bed, is to me very much wanting in bold effect, when compared with what I would term grouping of the colours or classes.

More than twenty years ago, serving as knife-man in the Gateshead nursery, then perhaps the most general nursery in Britain, my attention was drawn to the subject of grouping, the cultivation of which, of late years, has very much improved the appearance of our flower gardens. I then noticed an effect produced by massing which I had never observed in

the mixing of colours; for it was easy to see that many solitary plants were quite ineffective, until massed, as is common in a nursery, where beds of one kind of plant are put together, when an effect of no ordinary beauty and brilliancy is produced, as, for instance, a bed of the fine double blue larkspur, the old double white rocket, and the *Lobelia fulgens*. Although all these are fine in solitary plants, what are they when compared with a mass of them?

Having thus far premised, I must come at once to the subject, which is to show the advantage of grouping tulips in a bed over the system of dotting a bed all over with different kinds. In no way can I do it better, or be more clearly understood, than by describing my own bed, which would be, in the estimation of small growers, more properly a land of tulips than a bed. Its length is thirty-eight yards, and its width six feet, containing two hundred and forty-seven lines, with thirteen bulbs in each. Now, to plant such a bed in the ordinary way, would be an immense trouble, to arrange and tally every bulb. My method is this, to commence with hyblœmens, planting them as far as they will reach, then bizarres, and next a large batch of selfs, which contrast well with the painted flowers; next in turn come the rose tulips, and then the tricolours. Again, I commence with another class or group of colours, say bizarre breeders; as a further contrast, the scarlet bizarre is planted, which, by the by, is a very distinct and gay tulip, and it is my opinion, with many other growers, that it ought to form a separate class in every society. I finish my bed with a group of hyblœmen and rose breeders. I must now say one word or two on the difficulty which may arise in some minds as to how I manage the heights of the tulips. This is done with comparative ease. Say that I have fifty-two roots each of Polyphemus and Triomphe Royale (and I grow more than that number), this plants four lines of each. I select the largest roots for the centre of the bed, placing the smallest blooming bulbs at each side

of the bed, and the intermediate bulbs between, at the same time raising the centre of the bed a few inches higher than the sides. In this way, the appearance of my bed, viewed from any quarter, when in fine bloom, is so imposing, that it requires to be seen fully to appreciate such an arrangement.

WILLIAM WILLISON.

*Flower-gate, Whitby, Dec. 11, 1851.*



### ON WINTERING THE PINK.

AN experience of more than twenty years has satisfied me that some provision is needed to meet the various mishaps of winter and early spring; and after trying different expedients, I have adopted the following, as the readiest and most effective, premising that my situation is somewhat damp in winter, and open to the wind from south-east, but sheltered from the north.

I plant in pairs, in rows, across the bed, and get the plants in as early as I can, to have them well established. As soon as bad weather may be expected, say from the middle to the latter end of November, I draw the soil up towards the plants in ridges. This assists materially in keeping them free from wet, and preventing them being blown off by wind, or lifted by frost. As soon as the plants begin to grow at spring, the surface of the soil, as far as its nature is exhausted, is removed, the bed moderately stirred, and a covering of a suitable compost given.

My additional winter protection is a covering of the small branches of spruce fir, the trimmings of young plantations. When these have lain one year, and lost their leaves, the light structure of the branches, and their having a natural curve upwards, renders them admirably adapted to the purpose. Laid over the bed, with the curve downwards, they afford protection without pressing on the plants.

With care, they will serve for several seasons, and where accessible, will be found very effective. But as a matter of precaution, it is good policy to winter a few of the more delicate sorts with carnations, in a frame, and pot or bed them out as early in spring as the season will permit. The same treatment will apply to the pansy bed in every respect.

H. J. D.

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## DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF PINKS.

### BY ALPHA.

*Colcutt's Sappho*.—This was recently sent out by Mr. C. Turner, and fully maintains the general character of the flowers which he patronizes. In colour it approaches nearer to Hodges's Melona than any flower I am aware of. It is perfectly smooth, while a slight serrature is observable in that flower. It is an excellent lacer, has a good pod, and appears a free grower. No collection ought to be without it. It approximates to the desired standard, intermediate between north and south.

*Smith's Huntsman* is from the same cultivator, but it had well nigh been consigned to oblivion, in consequence of one of my plants spindling soon after I received it, which produced a distorted pod, and bloomed in a confused manner, with scarcely a redeeming property about it. I, however, headed it down, thus inducing a rapid growth of increase, all of which produced flower stems; and now observe the contrast—instead of a distortion, the pod was excellent, the blooms, although late, came well, and gave me some of the most beautiful specimens of the pink it has been my lot to witness. Its colour is rich rosy purple, edges beautifully smooth, and altogether extremely attractive. Its habit is unfortunately similar to several of Mr. Smith's varieties, straggling in growth, with long joints. This variety should not be overgrown, or it will come too heavy in colour. The necessity of not condemning a flower from its first appearance is fully exemplified in this instance. I once heard the editor of the *Midland Florist* remark, that if only one good leaf appeared in a flower, it ought not to be discarded without a further trial, and the soundness of this advice is here strikingly apparent.

*Read's Countess Rossi* is a flower raised by the same party who originated the beautiful variety known as Read's Jenny Lind.



The Countess appears to be a seedling from it, partaking much of its character, but expanding better; the colour is a dark rosy lilac, and it is worthy of being admitted into select collections.

*Read's Kate*.—Also sent out last year, by the above raiser. This takes the precedence, in my estimation, over the last described flower, although I cannot yet dispense with either. Kate has a style of marking which, for regularity, combined with a finely formed petal, gives her the advantage over her attractive rival. This also appears to have emanated from the same source as Countess Rossi, but is a decided improvement on it.

Mr. Read has, this autumn, sent out another seedling, which he has named "Kossuth," and which he states will supersede those I have noticed above. I have obtained this variety, and if spared another season, may report on its merits.

*Looker's Rosalind*.—This I received new last season, and on its first appearance, it indicated great promise. That it will be useful to the raisers of seedlings is beyond question, but for competition it must succumb to many of our popular varieties. The outer row of petals is excellent, but the inner ones are too confused, and much smaller than I like. It produces abundance of pollen. I have obtained two fine pods of seed from Keynes's Hon. Mrs. Herbert and Marris's Sir Harry Smith, through its agency. I intend to retain it as an invaluable seeding variety.

*Smith's Dianthus*.—This is another of Mr. Smith's flowers, but unfortunately, it is of straggling growth, and produces but little increase. The petals are very smooth, and it appears to be a constant lacing flower. The colour is rather dull. It must be placed in the red-laced class, and may be grown for the present.

*Looker's Prince of Wales*.—This, I believe, ranks amongst the best of Mr. Looker's flowers sent out last year. There is one remarkable feature in nearly all the pinks raised by this cultivator, the white is generally exceedingly pure, and it is strikingly so in the present variety. It has a fine petal, is in colour a deep purple, the lacing constant, and although the marking is not laid on in so even a manner as in his Countess of Waldegrave, still it will find a place in our collections for the present.

I apprehend the past season will prove to have been a fertile one in producing new varieties. Mr. G. Lightbody, of Falkirk, reports some gems; Mr. Marris, of Leicester, has some half-dozen varieties;

our friend, Mr. Smith, is scarcely ever without; and Messrs Kirtland, Colcutt, Read, and others are sure to have their share in producing new faces. They must be good too, for hearsay will not now suffice, as we have a *National* ordeal, as well as effective local ones, to submit our pets to. In conclusion, I will communicate, for the benefit of the uninitiated, a very simple mode of support for the plants, during the winter months, when violent winds often threaten the destruction of our favourites. In planting, I have found the greatest support given by inserting three or four small twigs in the ground, in a triangular manner, bringing the same close to the heads of the plants, thus keeping them in an upright position, and to a certain extent preventing the worms from destroying their roots. The supports can also be removed in a few minutes, when no longer required.

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## FRUITS OF THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

BY THE EDITOR.

[Continued from vol. 5, p. 358.]

### PLUMS

ARE being much more extensively cultivated than formerly, and from the numerous new varieties introduced, public attention has, within these few past years, been especially directed towards them. Among large plums may be enumerated the following:—

*Caledonian*.—A rather coarse but very handsome and productive variety, colour dark purple. When trained against a wall, it attains a very large size. On a north wall, it bears and ripens its fruit well with us. Its season may be quoted the early part of September.

*Diamond*.—We were particularly struck with the appearance of the fruit of this variety, the past season. It is large, rather long, and the colour, when ripe, intensely dark, approaching to black. Like the *Caledonian*, it is very handsome, though of a different cast of beauty, and certainly not first-rate. We should class it as an excellent market plum. It is under-

stood to have been raised by a farmer, named Diamond. Very productive.

*Washington*.—A fine greenish yellow plum, of peculiar growth and appearance. Against a wall it bears excessively, the fruit being as large as middle-sized apricots. Our standard trees produce a great quantity of blooms each year, but do not appear to set their fruit well. Ripe in the early part of September, and is of superior flavour to the two preceding varieties.

*Huling's Superb* is another yellowish green variety. Our trees are remarkable in their growth, being readily told, either with foliage or without, from any other sort in the nurseries. The branches are produced thickly, and the wood is very short-jointed. The fruit is as large as the Washington or Caledonian, and of much better flavour than the latter, though as a market plum not so good, purple sorts always selling best.

*Columbia*, a splendid American variety, of the largest size. We have planted this pretty extensively as pyramids. It is of excellent flavour, form of an apricot, and a rich dark purple. One of the best large plums grown.

*Coe's Golden Drop* appears in this part of the country to require a wall to bring it to perfection, and if ever a plum deserved one, this very fine variety does. It grows vigorously, and bears profusely; the fruit will hang very late on the tree, shrivelling, and is then extremely luscious and excellent. It abounds in rich saccharine juice, and ought to be grown wherever possible.

*Orange Plum*.—A fine yellow fruit, of great size, equal to any previously described; second-rate in flavour, but will be extensively cultivated when better known.

*Dovebank*.—A very fine and handsome purple plum, raised in a locality which is a guarantee of its hardiness, namely, at Lord Waterpark's, in the upper part of Derbyshire. It is very productive in this neighbourhood, and is extensively planted.

*Prince of Wales*. (Chapman).—Somewhat in the style of the Orleans. Bears remarkably well, young trees, only two years from the bud, being often covered with bloom. It is tolerably well flavoured, and is well adapted for a market fruit.

*Jefferson*.—At last there is a variety which rivals the Greengage in flavour; it is of large size and very beautiful, an American variety, but bears well in this country. The late Mr. Wilmot, of Isleworth, noted for his judgment, planted a considerable number of this excellent sort only a short time before his death. Colour rich orange, tinted on the sunny side with purple.

*Reine Claude de Bavay*.—This is of the Greengage family, larger than that fine plum, and having a more yellow cast.

It is a thrifty and vigorous grower, extremely productive, and well worthy of extensive cultivation.

*Denyer's Victoria*.—Rather long, deep orange, tinged with red next the sun, of vigorous growth, and on our strong loam bears heavily and regularly. Second-rate in flavour, but worthy of attention, from its extreme productiveness.

*Orleans*.—This well known plum is extensively grown in the midland counties, and, through its blooming late, generally brings a crop; consequently it is considered one of the best market plums, which character its good colour, form, and flavour sufficiently carry out.

*Greengage* still has but few equals, the Jefferson, before alluded to, being one of its most formidable rivals. Bears remarkably well here on standard trees which are very old. When the fruit is ripe, it ought to be immediately gathered, as a shower of rain at this period will cause the plums to burst. We once had a few bushels of this fine fruit rendered wholly unfit for market, owing to a heavy rain.

The whole of the plums enumerated are now grown more or less in the midlands. We cultivate them as pyramids, a plan we would strongly recommend in garden orchards. Ours are on a gentle slope to the south-east, the spaces between the rows being cultivated as nursery ground, the soil a strong deep reddish loam, and no trees can be more luxuriant and beautiful.

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## A WORD OR TWO ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF TULIPS.

A SHORT word with Mr. Macefield. Firstly, admitting Polyphemus to be Hamlet, and *vice versa*, how is it that a LONDON JUDGE *did* pass them as being dissimilar? the gentleman himself lately saying that he was considered the first amateur grower in England, and is so considered by most London growers. So says my friend, Mr. M. but who perhaps refers to the senior gentleman.

Secondly, admitting *Triomphe Royale* to be *Heroine*, and *vice versa*, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto.

Thirdly, the rule requiring an equal proportion of bizarres, byblœmens, and roses *was* most strictly complied with, or at least SO PROVES *Mr. Macefield*.

Polyphemus }  
Hamlet } Bizarres.

Triomphe Royale }  
Heroine } Roses.

Queen of the North }  
And the *good old* BYBLÆMEN, } Byblœmens.  
TRIOMPHE DE LISLE }

If Queen of the North be byblœmen, Mr. M. converts the bad strain of *Rose Camuse* into a *good old byblœmen*. What is in a name? may be here truly applied to *Primo bien du Noir*. Who would translate these words other than FIRST MUCH OF THE BLACKS? Every school boy tyro would so construe their magic meaning. To call *red* NOIR is to say black is white. What say you, Mr. Editor? *Primo bien du Noir*, I find, was also placed by the censors as a flamed byblœmen. The correctness of nomenclature has been doubted amongst the London growers for some years, and I, for one, thank Mr. M. for expounding a mystery, and standing sponsor, when others, who profess to be highly taught, were unable or unwilling so to do.

A LONDON GROWER.



## COPPICEANA.

No. XVIII.

AMONGST beautiful evergreens may be enumerated the alaternus, or, if we use the scientific designation, the rhamnus. It bears the climate of this part of the world very well, with the exception of the gold and silver-striped varieties. These are of more slender and less robust growth than the other sorts,

and are with difficulty preserved so far north as Nottingham, during severe winters. The other varieties also are amongst the greatest ornaments of our shrubberies.

*R. Hispanicus* is very robust, and a lighter green than the *R. Alaternus*. It grows somewhat in the same style, forming a beautiful pyramidal evergreen bush.

*R. Alaternus*.—There are many fine specimens of this well known plant in this neighbourhood, and, with its oval dark shining green foliage, it is very attractive and desirable. It is raised by layers of the previous year's wood. These should be kept in pots, as it is difficult to move when it attains any size.

*R. Alaternus Aurea Maculata*. (The Gold-blotched *Alaternus*.)—A variety of the preceding, to which it will often revert, when planted in rich and moist soil. It is extremely handsome, rivalling the aucuba and gold-edged holly in richness of colour. It will assume quite the appearance of a tree. Our specimen has a trunk quite free of branches for at least seven feet from the ground, with a compact head of foliage, mottled with rich yellow, and having a most beautiful effect.

*R. Hybrida*.—This is a plant of wholly different character, to any of the preceding, with long pointed foliage, destitute of that beautiful glossiness which is so apparent in the varieties previously named. It is, however, a good addition to our hardy evergreens.

#### RHODODENDRON.

Of this splendid family it is almost impossible to say too much, differing, as they do, so amazingly in the colour of their flowers, their foliage, and general habit. It was formerly supposed that they could only be cultivated successfully in peat soil, and perhaps this impression is not yet quite worn away; but, provided the situation is suitable, they may be grown in great beauty, in strong loam, as may be seen any day, by visiting our nursery. They are raised easily from seed, which is produced in great abundance, and may also be successfully propagated by layers, or more readily still by grafting and budding. They will grow either in shade or sun, in pots or out; they will force well, and at the same time many of them will withstand the most rigorous winters. Their magnificent trusses of flowers vary from pure white

to vivid crimson, spotted with various shades, whilst others, which have been crossed with the yellow azalea, have produced yellow flowers; and, from this systematic hybridizing going on, we may anticipate many rich additions to the numerous varieties already raised. Some new sorts lately introduced from India, and known as the Sikkim rhododendrons, will afford ample scope for those who are fond of experimenting in this beautiful path of floriculture. Having said thus much in their favour, we will describe those cultivated here, premising that they are all perfectly hardy.

*Rhododendron Imbricata*.—A very neat plant, with rather small rounded foliage. The flowers are rosy pink, but neither of very good form nor conspicuous in beauty. The habit of the plant is its chief recommendation.

*R. Cartoneana*.—This is a most delightful plant, apparently a hybrid of the azalea. The flowers are small, but produced in great profusion, in fine trusses, all over the plant; the foliage is narrow and light in colour; the flowers are shaded lilac, and are well adapted for bouquets.

*R. Ennendria*.—Another small-growing variety, raised (if our recollection is right) by the Rev. W. Herbert, being one of the many hybrids originated by him. The flowers are small, reddish pink, something like those of *R. ferrugineum*. A neat and desirable sort.

*R. Foxii*.—Originated by Mr. F. Fox, of Cliff Vale, near Leek, Staffordshire. It flowers most profusely, and is of excellent habit. Colour delicate lilac.

*R. Everestianum*.—This is a delicate and very beautiful variety. The truss of flowers is large, and it forces remarkably well. The flowers are waved and slightly serrated, giving it a very distinct character.

*R. Catawbiense Variegata*.—Flowers like the common *R. catawbiense*, but the foliage of the plant is mottled with rich yellow, in the style of the aucuba.

*R. Catawbiense Illuminator*.—This is a brilliant variety, being bright rosy crimson, very free-blooming, and a great addition to the class.

*R. Fastuosum Plenum*.—Very singular, having double flowers. These are light purplish pink, and are produced freely.

*R. Dauricum Atrovirens*.—A really beautiful plant, flowering early in the spring, with rich deep pink flowers. The foliage is small, and the plant is of neat growth. This should most certainly be in every collection.

## Part II.

NEW, RARE, OR GOOD FRUITS, FLOWERS,  
PLANTS, TREES, AND VEGETABLES.

## FRUITS.

**BELLE DE FONTENAY RASPBERRY.**—A new variety, and a prodigious bearer. It is of rather bushy habit, of good flavour, large, and continues producing fruit till late in the season. It is high in price yet.

## HARDY PLANTS.

**PHLOX NAPOLEON.**—A rival to Van Houttii, being a most beautiful striped variety, of excellent shape, and producing a large spike. Ground colour creamy white, distinctly ribboned with bright violet.

**PHLOX ROI DES NAINS.**—A very compact and pretty variety. Brilliant rose, with scarlet eye.

**PHLOX IMPERIALIS MAJOR.**—Beautiful lilac, shaded with white.

**MIMULUS ELEGANCE.**—Light yellow ground, with very dark blood-coloured blotches. Fine.

**MIMULUS RUBINUS PERFECTA.**—An improvement on Rubinus, being larger, fine in form, and margined with rich crimson.

**ANTIRRHINUM SOLIEL D'OR.**—A very fine yellow variety, contrasting beautifully with the darker sorts.

**ANTIRRHINUM GIANTESS.**—Yellow, striped with dark crimson. Pretty.



**ANTIRRHINUM QUEEN OF THE WHITES.**—One of the best of its colour.

**HESPERIS COCCINNEA FLORE PLENO.** (*Double Crimson Rocket*.)—This very beautiful herbaceous plant is letting out this season. What an excellent plant it will make for the border, and how nicely it will contrast with those old favourites, the Double White and the Double Pink. It is a great acquisition.

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### GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

**ERICA LONGIFLORA.**—The foliage of this fine heath is peculiarly beautiful. It blooms when very small. The flowers are tubular, large, and of a rich yellow.

**EPACRIS HYACINTHIFLORA CANDIDISSIMA.**—These plants are general favourites, and this new white variety will prove a welcome addition to any collection.

**AZALEA INDICA EXTRANII.**—With most beautifully formed flowers, of a rich and intense crimson.

**AZALEA INDICA MAGNIFICA.**—This is a continental variety, of excellent habit, the petals thick, and the flowers large. Pure white.

**PELARGONIUM MOUNT HECLA** (Gaines.)—A most striking variety, and will make a splendid stage plant. Colour bright scarlet, upper petals blotched, with a light centre.

**PELARGONIUM STANDARD BEARER** (Henderson).—A very attractive flower. Lower petals salmon, upper rich shaded crimson. Large and free.

**PELARGONIUM REINE DES FLEURS** (Henderson).—This is a fancy variety. The ground colour is white, with well defined plum-coloured blotch, the lower petals veined with purple. Of excellent habit, and a most beautiful show variety.

## BEDDING PLANTS.

**VERBENAS.**—New varieties of this very pretty family increase on us fast. Great quantities are raised on the Continent. The following are amongst the best which have come under our notice during the past season :—

*Dufay's M. Paquin.*—This forms a large truss. The flowers also are large ; they are blue, with a distinct white centre.

*Turner's Beauty.*—This we have bloomed very finely. It is somewhat in the style of Princess Alice, except that the centre of pink is more decided. It forms a large and flat truss.

*Louise Miellez (Lebois).*—A striking variety, of large size, pink, margined with white.

*La Nymph (Dufoy).*—This, on the contrary, is white, margined with rose. Very delicate and pretty.

*Jules (Chauviere).*—Rich purplish rose, immensely large, and flowers very profusely. Fine for either pot culture or for massing.

**CALCEOLARIAS.**—The following are fine for border cultivation :—

*Conway's Florabunda.*—Of very compact habit, producing large trusses of bright yellow flowers.

*Albiflora.*—The flowers are a very clear white. It is figured in Van Houtte's *Flore*, and has proved itself an excellent bedding plant in this country.

## EXTRACTS, HINTS, AND RECOLLECTIONS.



## A CHEAP PIT FOR GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

I TAKE it for granted that there are a good many among our readers who, like myself, love gardens, and are too poor to have all the luxuries that belong to them. Among these luxuries I count greenhouses and hothouses. Now, as I don't spend fifty dollars a year on my garden, besides my own labour, it is not

to be supposed that I have any such "crystal palaces." Yet I contrive, by the aid of cheap pits or frames, sunk in a dry warm part of my garden, under the south side of a broad fence, to keep through the winter all the half hardy plants, such as tea roses, carnations, petunias, heliotropes, and most of the hard-wooded greenhouse plants that adorn the garden and keep it gay in summer. Chinese azaleas do even better in these pits than they do in greenhouses. To make such frames, it is only needful to choose a piece of ground that is well drained, to have a few good hotbed sashes, to make a frame or bottomless box out of some rough boards, as wide as the sashes are long, as long as the sum total of feet that your sashes will cover, if laid side by side. Sink the frame in the ground to its level, within two inches at the front and three inches at the back, so as to make the needful slope to carry off the rain. Dig out the soil two feet deep, spread a couple of inches of small stones or coal ashes at the bottom, and set the pots upon this. Give as much light and air as you can, until severe frosty weather sets in. In downright winter weather keep the frames shut up pretty close, covering the glass at night with several thicknesses of matting or old canvass bagging, and in very hard frost, with a few bundles of straw in addition. Water only when the pots appear somewhat dry, but then water freely, especially if the weather is such that you can keep the frame open for an hour or more. In this way almost all the popular and showy greenhouse plants may, as I have said, be wintered in excellent condition, at very trifling expense, no artificial heat whatever being required. Wishing, however, last winter, to do something new, and have a few really tender exotics in a pit, I hit upon a cheap and simple sort of warming apparatus, which succeeded quite to my satisfaction, and I must therefore describe it to you. My heating apparatus was a large flat tin lamp, with a common candle wick, the lamp large enough to hold a pint of alcohol, for this was to be

my fuel. Over this lamp, at the distance of an inch and a half, was suspended or fixed my boiler, about six by eight inches, and also tin. Out of the side of this boiler, about one-third of the way down, started a tin pipe, one inch in diameter, tightly soldered to the boiler, and also at every joint. This pipe ran quite round the frame (suspended a little way from the board by a wooden bracket), and finally entered the boiler again, near the bottom, on the side opposite where it went out. The boiler itself was soldered quite tight, and the whole pipe was quite tight, with the exception of one place; this was the first elbow after it left the boiler, one-third of the way round. Here it had an upright joint soldered on, reaching up to near the glass, say two inches higher than the level of the water in the boiler. This upright joint was open at the top, and into this opening I daily poured the water, to fill the boiler, pipe and all, for you see it was in fact all one boiler. I had then, as our readers well versed in hot water heating will see at a glance, a modern hot water apparatus on a miniature scale, at a very low price, such as can be made in a few hours, by any tinman. Sixpence worth of alcohol would carry my hot water apparatus through the coldest night, and warm the frame admirably, without any danger of over-heating; and in ordinary nights (the frame being well covered) I needed no fire. Soon after the lamp was lighted, the warm water began to rise in the boiler, and to flow off through the topmost pipe, and as it became cooled it returned to the bottom of the boiler, by the lower part of the same pipe; and although, of course, the water never became hot, it was quite warm enough, not only to raise the temperature of the frame, but to keep it raised, as the water, once heated, remained so a long time after the lamp went out. I ought to add, that at the end of the frame, where the lamp was fixed, I had a little box, or double door, by which I could light and feed the lamp, without letting cold air into the frame.

I have sent you this account of my simple experiments, which will appear insignificant enough to many of your readers, thinking that some few of those to whom "necessity is the mother of invention" might find a useful hint for their own practice.

*American Horticulturist.*

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## TO IMPROVE THE PRESENT RACE OF HOLLYHOCKS BY CROSS-BREEDING.

LET us suppose, then, that we are about to plant a seminary, and have decided that it shall contain twelve varieties; how shall we select them? The following have been chosen with a view to embrace every important feature of the flower in the greatest perfection.

1. *Attraction*.—Chocolate and white, very prettily veined. Not a flower of first-rate properties, but distinct, and regarded as the type of a strain of veined flowers.
2. *Black Prince*.—Flowers nearly black, petals opaque and very glossy. The object to be gained here is larger and better flowers of the same colour.
3. *Commander in Chief*.—Flowers rose colour, edged. A poor variety, but an elegant branching habit, with improved flowers, are a desideratum.
4. *Comet*.—Flowers bright crimson, very large, of excellent form. The petals are of great substance, the habit noble, but rather tall. This is certainly one of the best, and we should like to see flowers of every colour equal to it, with the improvement of a dwarfer habit.
5. *Delicata*.—Flowers French white. This variety, when not hybridized, comes true from seed, hence we should have great confidence in crossing for the attainment of a given end.
6. *Magnum Bonum*.—A fine rich dark-coloured variety, of the habit of Comet.
7. *Napoleon*.—Flowers red and buff, showy, but not good. A good flower of this colour is still wanted.
8. *Obscura*.—Flowers shaded puce. This is a very distinct and finely-formed flower, very soft and silvery in appearance.
9. *Queen*.—Flowers blush. Seedlings from this variety often come true. *Delicata* and *Model of Perfection* have also been raised from it. Habit fine.

10. *Rosea Grandiflora*.—Flowers pink. One of the finest, both in flower and habit. It often comes true from seed, sometimes produces Surprise, and occasionally Delicata.
11. *Sulphurea Perfecta*.—Flowers sulphur, the finest of this colour. Varieties of a deeper tint would be a great acquisition.
12. *White Perfection*.—The best pure white known. More varieties of this colour are wanted.

With these materials and a camel hair pencil we are prepared for crossing. The best time for carrying on this work is the morning, and as soon as the dew passes from the flowers. There are, perhaps, no varieties, however double, which will not yield stamens or styles to a close inspection. It is only necessary to collect the pollen from the stamens by passing the brush lightly over them, and to convey it to the flower required to produce seed.

*Paul's Hour with the Hollyhock.*

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## THE EVERGREEN PLUM OF CALIFORNIA.

THE evergreen plum is the *Cerasus ilicifolia* of Professor Nuttall; but it certainly has but little resemblance to a cherry (*cerasus*), or plum (*prunus*), for its flowers are produced in small racemes, somewhat like the common berberry, or bird cherry (*padus*), but the fruit is as large as a middling-sized plum, has a soft pulpy flesh like a cherry, and the plant is as good an evergreen as the common holly; the stone inside the fruit is rather large, with a very thin shell, and quite smooth on the outer surface, like the stone of a cherry; the kernel is sweet, and forms an important part of the indians' food, in autumn; they first bake and pound up the kernels into a powder, and afterwards make gruel of it, which they very much esteem, and for which purpose they plant the evergreen plum round their huts, living on the ripe fruit while in season, and afterwards on the kernels, which are large and sweet, and easily obtained, the

shells being so very thin. The plant was first introduced by the Horticultural Society, in 1848, through their collector, Hartweg, who found it growing on the lofty coast range of mountains called San Antonio, and San Luis Obispo, or Bishop's mountains in Upper California, in company with *Pinus Sabiniana*, and the beautiful evergreen oak of California (*Quercus agrifolia*). It grows from ten to twelve feet high, in its native mountains, with a compact habit and thickly set foliage; the leaves are of a dark glossy green, quite round, heart-shaped at the base, finely toothed round the edges, much undulated, and have, when bruised, a very powerful smell of bitter almonds. Mr. Hartweg compares it to a large bush of the common holly, thickly studded over with middle-sized bright red plums. Its native name is "islay." If the plant is not botanically distinct from the cherry (*cerasus*) it certainly forms a very distinct section of that genus, which might have the name *Ilicocerasus*, or Holly Cherry, given to it; and when its fruit gets improved by cultivation, it will greatly improve the barren appearance of our orchards during the winter months, by its beautiful foliage. It now grows freely in any good garden soil, and is said to flower in April or May, and ripen its fruit in September. It is increased by cuttings, or by eyes, like the vine, in heat, and is quite hardy.

GEORGE GORDON, A.L.S., in *Beck's Florist*, &c.

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At the Royal South London exhibition, held in the Zoological Gardens, on the 25th of June, Mr. Foster had some very fine seedling pelargoniums. The following had certificates of merit awarded to them:—

*Optimum*.—Splendid crimson scarlet, with black blotch in the top petals, and lighter scarlet margin. It throws very large trusses of flowers, and is extremely showy. It will make a first-class plant for exhibition.

*Ariadne*.—This is a robust variety, of pretty habit. Colour rosy purple, with fine blotch.

JANUARY—VOL. VI.

D

*Enchantress*.—A decided improvement on Gipsy Bride, being the same rich and attractive colour, but twice the size.

*Rubens*.—Rich crimson, with dark blotch, and a neat margin of scarlet.

Not only were these fine flowers rewarded at this exhibition, but the next day, at the National Floricultural Society's rooms, 21, Regent-street, they were similarly honoured.

We are glad to see, by an advertisement in the present number, that our friends, the florists of Snenton, near Nottingham, have thrown open their shows to amateurs residing in the county; and, moreover, that at each of their two exhibitions, a silver cup, value five pounds, will be competed for,—one with twelve dissimilar blooms of roses, the other with six carnations and six picotees, one of each class. This is as it should be. Twelve roses only will cause a great number to be staged, and will ensure a large attendance and a keen and spirited competition. It also gives the cultivator of two dozen plants a chance with him who grows thrice the number. There are in the vicinity of Nottingham an immense number of gardens, and few towns can boast of so many rose growers, or of producing better flowers. Thirty-six blooms are all very well for nurserymen, but by confining the number to twelve, we think the Snenton committee have acted wisely; and we trust that very many of our amateur townsmen will have a cut-in for the cup, and by their entry give evidence that they appreciate the exertions made to get up a first-rate exhibition of these splendid flowers.

I SEE that several of your correspondents have asked for a descriptive list of good auriculas. Now I would suggest, that if there were a show of these flowers, open to the United Kingdom, held in some town, say Derby, Nottingham, Birmingham, or any other that might be agreed upon, it would be the best



way to test the merits of the blooms which would be brought from different counties; and I should feel much obliged if Mr. Wood would take an active part in getting up an exhibition of this kind, that the lovers of the auricula might have an opportunity, like the tulip and carnation growers, of seeing good blooms of their favourite flowers.—ROBERT HALL, *Alkrington, Middleton*.—[We think the idea a good one, and would propose Manchester as the first place in which to hold such an exhibition.—ED.]

At the great south Lancashire tulip exhibition, we were glad to see in the stand of flowers which gained our friend, Mr. John Naylor, a silver cup, his seedling, Joan of Arc. We believe this will be a teaser for Heroine. In the same stand was Edgar, raised by the same gentleman. We notice this more particularly, because we had a bulb of that variety from Mr. Naylor, and, as we have observed elsewhere, it bloomed beautifully with us, but was disqualified at Nottingham, though the best feathered flower in the room, in consequence of stained stamens. In the *feathered* byblœmens, we see a flower called Salvator Rosa takes a sixth prize. Is this correct? Does Salvator come occasionally feathered? Perhaps some of our friends will enlighten us on this head.

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## REVIEWS.

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THE GARDENER'S ALMANACK, FOR THE YEAR 1852.  
By G. W. Johnson.

THIS is the only almanack we have received, therefore we cannot, by comparison, say how much better it is than others; but we can aver, and that without much fear of contradiction, that it is a most excellent work. The directions for every month in the year are most copious and practical: everything required

to be done is here pointed out, and that too in the best manner and in the plainest way. We very strongly recommend it to our garden loving friends.

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**AN HOUR WITH THE HOLLYHOCK.** By Wm. Paul. **THIS** little brochure emanates from the Cheshunt nurseries, and treats on a flower now coming very much into fashion. Mr. Paul enters into the early history of the plant, the preparation of the soil, planting, and propagation, with lists of the best flowers, and the opinions of some of the leading cultivators of the day. We much like his idea of planting "a seminary" (that is one or two of certain sorts to save seed from), an extract from which we give in another place. The work is written in a popular style, and cannot fail to please all who are admirers of these noble flowers. We have spent a very pleasant "hour with the hollyhock."

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### Part III.

#### QUERIES.

I have long been an amateur carnation grower, but from the dampness of the situation of my house, have never yet been able to save any seed. If any of your readers could supply me with a little, I would pay their price, and should feel much obliged.

A SUBSCRIBER.

I have a number of geraniums and fuchsias, which I have grown in a cold frame. I cover them up well at night, and during frosty weather, giving them plenty of air when fine. Shall I have any chance of preserving them by these means through the winter? or should I be more likely to succeed by using some fermenting material to create heat in the frame? An answer in your next publication will oblige a constant subscriber.

F.

Will you give, in your next number, the names of six tulips in each class, bizarres, bybloemens, and roses, irrespective of price?

How and in what way are tree pæonies propagated? I see several varieties named in "Coppiceana," which I should much like to obtain; and I have two or three sorts of my own, that I wish to increase. As the time for the operation will possibly be getting on, perhaps you will give me some information on the subject.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[The tree pæonies, from their slow propagation, are yet scarce. As soon as we have plants, of which due notice will be given, we shall be happy to supply them.]

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.



**BROUGHAM HALL MELON**, when well grown, retains its excellent character.

**MILLS'S CHAMPION CUCUMBER**.—Yes, it is a most prolific and handsome variety.

**OXON**.—Save your coronillas, by all means; it is possible you may get a new variety. Both the cases you cite are hurtful to the carnation, to the foliage especially, if kept in a closed frame.

## CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS, FOR JANUARY.



THE attention requisite to be bestowed on florists' flowers, this month, will not be very great. The chief preparation will be in forming beds for the ranunculuses. One great secret is that the beds should not be above the level of the paths, and the compost should be formed of good well decomposed loamy turf, to which may be added a tenth part of sharp river sand, and a fourth part of three or four year old rotten cow manure. These should be well incorporated, throwing the compost up in ridges, to be acted on and mellowed by the frost. Pansy beds, particularly those planted out late, ought to be hooped over and protected, when requisite, for, though the plants are hardy, they will be all the better for being sheltered from cutting frosty winds. In mild weather, worms are apt to work and sometimes loosen the plants: it will be necessary to have an eye to this, and to fasten them as required. Tulips, if the grower do not mind a little trouble, ought also to be covered in severe weather. We have a small tent, which is placed under our permanent

one, and over this a large-meshed net is spread; this, again, is covered in severe weather with mats, which appears to answer the purpose very well; though many amateurs in this neighbourhood hoop their beds, and then stretch over them a piece of damaged lace, which is fastened close down on all sides, and remains on till the plants are so far advanced that the top cloth is required. Auriculas and polyanthuses in pots will require to be kept from wet. Both are apt to throw up precocious blooms; these should be removed, as they tend to weaken the plant considerably at this season of the year.

In the fruit garden, considerable attention will be required at this season, however small the plot of ground may be. Some people place manure round their trees. We would apply it some distance from the stem, for the small rootlets, the feeding fibres, do not lie there. We are convinced that fruit trees, particularly in orchards, require a regular and copious top-dressing of manure. If this were more attended to, and the branches kept thin, and the roots pruned, orchards and fruit gardens would be much more productive than they are. Give a good dressing of manure also to gooseberry and currant trees, using Lyndon's digging fork. This will be found an invaluable instrument, and in many cases will supersede the common fork. Train fruit trees whenever there are fine sunny days. Take care to lay in as much young wood as possible, bringing it up, when practicable, from the bottom of the tree. By this means, large unsightly blanks are avoided.

In the kitchen garden, let all unoccupied land be manured and trenched; in fact, at this time of the year, it is a symptom of bad gardening not to attend to this. Also put all refuse and vegetable matter together, for future use. Small salading may be sown in boxes, where there is the convenience of a pit or hotbed. Seakale should be covered with pots, and surrounded with warm dung. The same plan may be pursued with rhubarb. Peas may be sown on a warm border. Select such sorts as the Early Frame and Warwick, and rub them well with powdered rosin previous to sowing: we have found this a good preservative from mice.

In the greenhouse, abundance of air must be given, when favourable, with an occasional fire. As a matter of course, in severe weather, constant fires will be requisite, but then only sufficient to keep out the frost. Fumigate when required. Damp and insects are the amateur's two worst enemies. Constantly hand pick the plants, a little care and attention of this kind is amply repaid. Tilley's Superb Russian and the tree violet are nice things. Camellias will also be blooming. The *Aggeratum coelestinum* blooms abundantly and beautifully; our plants, which had been in the open border, during summer, are now (Dec. 22) one mass of bloom, flowering from every side shoot.

## FLORAL EXHIBITIONS.

## TULIP SHOW,

At the Griffin Inn, Wakefield, May 26, 1851.

Premier Bloom.—Lady Stanley (feathered rose), J. Gill.

Pans of Six Blooms.—1. Dovers, Napoleon, Comte de Vergennes, Black Baguet, Edmund Kean, Clark's Clio, and Duchess of Tuscany, S. Hartley. 2. Duc de Savoy, Gibbons's Lady Stanley, Black Baguet, Polyphemus, Triomphe Royale, and Duchess of Tuscany, J. Gill. 3. Surpass Catafalque, De Maroc, Heroine, Charbonnier, Triomphe Royale, and Bienfait, C. Boocock.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Surpass Catafalque, C. Boocock.
- 2 Duc de Savoy, J. Gill.
- 3 Charles X., J. Cato.
- 4 William Pitt, S. Hartley.
- 5 Duke of Clarence, J. Gill.
- 6 Leonatus Posthumous, ditto.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Polyphemus, J. Gill.
- 2 Count Platoff, ditto.
- 3 Waterloo, ditto.
- 4 Napoleon, ditto.
- 5 Charles X., J. Cato.
- 6 Prince of Orange, J. Gill.

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Black Baguet, J. Gill.
- 2 Lewold, ditto.
- 3 Washington, ditto.
- 4 De Maroc, C. Boocock.
- 5 Voorhelm's, ditto.
- 6 Hugobert, J. Gill.

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Roi de Siam, J. Gill.
- 2 Alexander Magnus, ditto.
- 3 Waler's No. 71, S. Hartley.
- 4 Bienfait, J. Gill.
- 5 La Belle Narene, S. Hartley.
- 6 Countess of Harrington, J. Gill.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Gibbons's Lady Stanley, J. Gill.
- 2 Heroine, C. Boocock.
- 3 Gibbons's Lady Flora Hastings, J. Gill
- 4 Walworth, ditto.
- 5 Duchess of Newcastle, ditto.
- 6 Lady Crewe, C. Boocock.

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Lady Stanley, J. Gill.
- 2 Aglaia, ditto.
- 3 Lady Middleton, ditto.
- 4 Triomphe Royale, ditto.
- 5 Lady Crewe, ditto.
- 6 Lord Hill, ditto.

*Bizarre Breeders.*

- 1 Polyphemus, S. Hartley.
- 2 Paul Pry, J. Cato.
- 3 Dentonian, ditto.

*Bybloemen Breeders.*

- 1 Grace Darling, S. Hartley.
- 2 Maid of Orleans, J. Gill.
- 3 Lancashire Hero, ditto.

*Rose Breeders.*

- 1 Duchess of Sutherland, J. Gill.
- 2 Lady Flora Hastings, ditto.
- 3 Anastasia, ditto.

*Sels*

- 1 Cotherston, S. Hartley.
- 2 Min d'Or, J. Gill.
- 3 Golden Hero, S. Hartley.

## WAKEFIELD FLORAL SOCIETY PINK SHOW.

July 5, 1851.

Premier Bloom.—Huntsman, J. Steel.

Pans of Six Blooms.—1. Huntsman, Greensides, J. Sturge, Rachael, Black-eyed Susan, and Superior, J. Gill. 2. S. Hartley. 3. J. Steel.

*Dark laced.*

- 1 Huntsman, J. Steel.
- 2 Pilgrim, ditto.
- 3 Susan, S. Hartley.
- 4 Rebecca, ditto.
- 5 Masterpiece, J. Gill.
- 6 Pilot S. Hartley.

*Red-laced.*

- 1 J. Sturge, J. Steel.
- 2 Huntsman, J. Gill.
- 3 Seedling, S. Hartley.

- 4 Rebecca, S. Hartley.
- 5 Susanna, C. Boocock.
- 6 Prodigal, S. Hartley.

*Black and White.*

- 1 Elizabeth, J. Steel.
- 2 Blackeyed Susan, S. Hartley.
- 3 Queen of Whites (seedling), J. Steel.
- 4 Beauty of Blackburn, S. Hartley.
- 5 Miss Jessop, ditto.
- 6 Beauty of Clayton-le-Moor, J. Gill.

## WAKEFIELD FLORAL SOCIETY CARNATION SHOW.

August 11, 1851.

## CARNATIONS.

Premier Bloom.—Lady Ely, J. Steel.

Pans of Nine Blooms.—1. Sir R. Peel, Lord Milton, Mango, Brilliant, Lady Ely, Portia, Mrs. Horner, Juliet, and Seedling, S. Hartley. 2. Jolly Dragoon,

Lord Milton, Earl Spencer, Lord Nugent, Flora's Garland, Nulli Secundus, Mrs. Horner, Queen Victoria, and Mrs. Sykes, J. Gill. 3. Seedling No. 12, Bloomsbury, Seedling No. 4, Bellerophon, Lady Ely, Nulli Secundus, Mrs. Potter (seedling), Enchantress, and Picnic, J. Steel.

*Scarlet Bizarres.*

- 1 Jolly Dragoon, J. Gill.
- 2 Seedling No. 12, J. Steel.
- 3 Old Frank, J. Gill.
- 4 Lord Pollington, ditto.
- 5 Seedling No. 13, J. Steel.
- 6 Duke of Sutherland, J. Gill.

*Pink Bizarres.*

- 1 Lord Milton, J. Gill.
- 2 Gladiator, ditto.
- 3 Paul Pry, ditto.
- 4 Bloomsbury, J. Steel.
- 5 Robert Burns, ditto.
- 6 Duke of Bedford, ditto.

*Scarlet Flakes.*

- 1 William IV., J. Steel.
- 2 Cherry Cheek Patty, S. Hartley.
- 3 Brilliant, ditto.

- 4 Madam Maria, J. Steel.
- 5 Beauty of Brighthouse, S. Hartley.
- 6 Firebrand, ditto.

*Purple Flakes.*

- 1 Earl Spencer, J. Gill.
- 2 Seedling, S. Hartley.
- 3 Beauty of Woodhouse, J. Gill.
- 4 Blue Ribbon, J. Steel.
- 5 Seedling, S. Hartley.
- 6 Bellerophon, J. Steel.

*Rose Flakes.*

- 1 Lady Ely, J. Steel.
- 2 Flora's Garland, J. Gill.
- 3 Lovely Mary, J. Steel.
- 4 Lady Flora Hastings, ditto.
- 5 Lady of the Manor, J. Gill.
- 6 Apollo, ditto.

**PICOTEES.**

*Heavy-edged Purple.*

- 1 Nulli Secundus, J. Gill.
- 2 Mrs. Lilly, J. Steel.
- 3 President, ditto.
- 4 Portia, S. Hartley.
- 5 Susanna, J. Gill.
- 6 Princess Alice, ditto.

*Light-edged Purple.*

- 1 Enchantress, S. Hartley.
- 2 Queen Victoria, J. Gill.
- 3 Juliet, S. Hartley.
- 4 Mrs. Fenton, J. Steel.
- 5 Elegans, J. Gill.
- 6 Jenny Lind, S. Hartley.

*Heavy-edged Red.*

- 1 Mr. Potter (seedling), J. Steel.
- 2 Mrs. Horner, J. Gill.
- 3 Picnic, J. Steel.
- 4 Marc Antony, ditto.
- 5 Kossuth, J. Gill.
- 6 Sir William Middleton, S. Hartley.

*Light-edged Red.*

- 1 Neat and Clean, J. Gill.
- 2 Catherine, S. Hartley.
- 3 Miss Sarah, J. Gill.
- 4 Gem, S. Hartley.
- 5 Countess de Grey, ditto.
- 6 Picnic, J. Steel.

**MIDDLETON FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

At Mr. John Harrison's, Masons' Arms Inn, Middleton, Monday, August 25.

The extra prize, given by Mr. John Holland, for the best pan of seven, five carnations and two picotees, was won by W. Taylor, with Admiral Curzon, Lord Milton, Maid of Athens, William IV., Mayor of Oldham, Nulli Secundus, and Duchess of Cambridge.

**CARNATIONS.**

*Scarlet Bizarres.*

- 1 Admiral Curzon, A. Gant.
- 2 British Hero, J. Boardman.
- 3 Duke of Sutherland, L. Ashmore.
- 4 Unknown, J. Marsden.

*Pink Bizarres.*

- 1 Paul Pry, R. Lancashire.
- 2 Nulli Secundus, W. Taylor.
- 3 Cartwright's Rainbow, ditto.
- 4 Lord Milton, L. Ashmore.

*Scarlet Flakes.*

- 1 Brilliant, J. Marsden.
- 2 Rob Roy, J. Heap.

- 3 Middleton Hero, M. Partington.
- 4 William IV., J. Heap.

*Pink Flakes.*

- 1 Hepworth's Maid of Athens, W. Taylor.

- 2 Ariel, L. Ashmore.
- 3 Lovely Ann, J. Marsden.
- 4 Miss Walker, R. Bourghall.

*Purple Flakes.*

- 1 Bonny Bess, J. Heap.
- 2 Squire Meynell, R. Lancashire.
- 3 Mango, L. Ashmore.
- 4 Beauty of Woodhouse, W. Taylor.

**PICOTEES.**

*Heavy-edged Red.*

- 1 Duchess of Cambridge, W. Taylor.
- 2 Mrs. Horner, ditto.

*Light-edged Red.*

- 1 Maid of Honour, W. Taylor.
- 2 Yorkshire Hero, J. Fitton.

*Heavy-edged Purple.*

- 1 Nulli Secundus, W. Taylor.
- 2 Princess Alice, J. Bamford.

*Light-edged Purple.*

- 1 Delicata, A. Gant.
- 2 Hepworth's Mary Ellen, R. Lancashire.

## Part II.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.



## A YOUNG FLORIST'S OPINION ON TULIP SHOWING.

I AM a young tulip grower, who feels happy to observe the discussion now going on in the pages of the *Midland Florist*, and who thinks, if that discussion (as I fondly hope it will be) is conducted in a becoming spirit, all tulip fanciers will be benefitted thereby. I trust, therefore, that everyone who writes, will *plainly* and *fully* give his opinion, and if he should see fit, combat the opinions that others have advanced, but let it be done with soft words, however hard may be the arguments. Let us always remember that "many men have many minds," and that all knowledge does not dwell in the mind of *any one man* ; and also, that *every man* hath as good a right as we have to hold his own opinion. If this were always borne in mind by florists, we certainly should not have so many captious fault-finders, or so much of what may with propriety be called G\*\*\*\*\*ism.

Although a young tulip grower, may I be allowed to respond to the request of Mr. Turner, in giving my opinion. If so, I would with all humility, as becomes a young man, say, I agree with him, that in a stand of tulips there ought to be *no restriction* in regard to feathered or flamed. The only restriction that I would wish to see is, that each exhibiter shall have in his stand of six, nine, or twelve blooms, an equal number of *DISTINCT* varieties, of bizarres, bybloemens, and roses, whether feathered or flamed, just as it suits the *taste* or the *bed* of the exhibiter. Anything short of this, in my opinion, must have the effect of curtailing *ANY* exhibition.

As to class showing, whether there be *two* or *three* classes, I think it would matter very little, provided we have *yet* enough of flowers to form a third class. But as to the manner or mode of showing in the classes, I think it does matter, and I fondly trust, with all due deference to the opinion of Mr. Dixon, that I shall soon have the pleasure of seeing in your pages, that the classes are to be shown in accordance with the rules of Messrs. Dodwell and Marris; and where they are not shown so, I shall assuredly pay little attention to them. It is impossible for me to understand what Mr. Dixon means when he states "that such rules may with *some* propriety be applied to the pink and carnation, but not to the tulip." Why one would have thought that "what was sauce for the goose might be sauce for the gander;" for if such a way of showing, according to Mr. Dixon, is calculated to improve one class of flowers, why not all? Can the mere point of time make wrong for the tulip what with "*some propriety*" is right for the pink? Assuredly not. But why "*some propriety*?" Surely Mr. D. had left his logic behind him when he penned these words, for a rule such as this must either be wholly right or altogether wrong; and if right, why *some*? if wrong, why at all? It seems to me perfectly evident, that if *second* to *tenth*-class flowers (of which I think we have far too many already) are what are wanted, then by all means let tulip fanciers support Mr. Dixon; but if they wish to save their *pockets*, and at the same time raise the standard of the "queen of the garden," by all means let Messrs. Dodwell and Marris have their support. And no "persevering and intelligent raiser of seedlings will have cause to fear the propagation of new-fangled and impracticable theories," for by that very means he will be led to see what is the standard aimed at, and when successful, he will assuredly be rewarded. But I have no doubt that selfish men will have reason to fear; for if such rules had been in existence a few years ago, we should not have had so



many of those "improved tulips" that have sprung up like mushrooms, and yet the standard would have been as nearly gained. Not *quantity*, but *quality*, is the thing wanted. Let every florist, therefore, decide in his own mind which is the better plan for improving the *quality*, and when he has decided, let him act accordingly.

I am also happy to see that Mr. Dodwell's views have "astonished the whole floral community." It is well that it is so, for before the astonishment calms down, Mr. D. will find many more than Mr. Marris of his way of thinking. A little agitation, and a few more such correspondents as Mr. Dixon, and the work is done; for in my opinion he has done much to damage the side he has taken, and if he tries again, perhaps you will find him converting himself.

R. C.

Carney, Dec. 15, 1851.

If you, Mr. Editor, or any of your correspondents, would give a paper or two on the *various names* applied to one variety of tulip, I think a great service would be done to the floral community, and especially to young florists like myself, for I have been led to get not a few varieties, while I had plenty of the same in my bed, under a different name.

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### ANOTHER WORD ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF TULIPS.

It appears to me that your correspondent, "A London Grower," is either *unable* or *unwilling* to read, or he would not so have twisted and perverted what appeared from me in your December number.

I have yet to learn that a London judge did pass the stand in question, having always understood that the majority of censors decided; and there being three northerns to one southern, it is only fair to presume he was outvoted.

With regard to his assertion, that the London judge said he was considered the first amateur grower in England, and that I confirmed such opinion, I beg distinctly to deny it, so far as I am concerned; and to call upon this said London Grower to say when and where the gentleman himself ever made such declaration, as, from my knowledge of him, I believe him to be utterly incapable of such egotism.

I never denied there being an equal number of bizarres, byblœmens, and roses in the stand exhibited by Mr. Turner, at Derby; but according to your *report of prizes*, both Mr. Turner and Mr. Edwards showed Triomphe de Lisle, and called it Primo Bien du Noir. I would ask whether any other London grower would have committed such an error, both flowers having been well known here for forty years past at least.

I beg to inform "A London Grower" that I never converted one flower into another, as he assumes; nor do I ever allow a flower to be called by a wrong name, where I can prevent it; for I well know instances where men who would have been ornaments and acquisitions to the fancy, have been driven disgusted from it by unprincipled individuals having rechristened old flowers and brought them out as new.

What is in a name? For the information of "A London Grower," if he will take the trouble to search the Dutch catalogues for forty years back, he will find Rose Primo Bien du Noir, which I translate "First good Rose from the Blacks," and which was explained to me some twenty years ago, by an old French florist, who, I believe, knew the raiser, to mean, the best rose at that time ever raised from the seed of a byblœmen. If any of your readers should send to a London dealer for Primo Bien du Noir, they would most assuredly not receive the byblœmen exhibited by Messrs. Turner and Edwards, but a bad strain of Rose Camuse.

In conclusion, why the writer should thank me

for expounding a mystery and standing sponsor, is a mystery to me. I can assure the gentleman that there are two things that I would not stand sponsor for, viz. miscorrect reading and translating.

J. MACEFIELD.



## HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

BY THE EDITOR.

### POTENTILLAS.

CONSIDERABLE improvement has of late been made in potentillas,—numerous seedlings have sprung up,—and certainly there are few plants which afford a more constant succession of bloom during the summer and autumn. Their strawberrylike leaves, and flowers of all shades, or nearly so, excepting blue and purple, are very attractive and ornamental. As far back as we can recollect, *P. atosanguinea*, with its dark scarlet flowers, and *P. formosa*, with deep pink, were, with some few yellow varieties, the chief sorts cultivated. Then came that very great improvement, *P. Hopwoodiana*, with its large well-formed flowers, white, shaded with rose. This was so distinct and beautiful, that it was in great request, and it still retains its place as one of the very best. *P. Tonguii* is a neat and very pretty sort, buff, with a dark crimson spot at the base of each petal. The flower stems lie prostrate, and the blossoms are produced in great profusion. It is peculiarly adapted for rockwork. This, we believe, was originated somewhere in the neighbourhood of Garstang, in Lancashire, at which place, several new seedlings have lately been raised, which promise to become popular perennial plants. Amongst parti-coloured sorts, there is *P. Smouthii*, introduced of late years, and said to be striped. We confess we were disappointed in this plant, the ground colour of the flower is buff, veined with dark brown, and it has

a dingy appearance at the best of times. It grows rather tall, and we want more compact habit, and now the flowers are so much improved, attention must be directed to this point. *O'Brieni* is buff or pale yellow ground, with a crimson undefined tinge at the base of the petals; and though pretty, *P. Garneriana* is a decided beat on it, having similar ground colour, with a well defined crimson spot at the base of the petals, looking somewhat like *Cistus formosa*. This last is a very nice thing, and ought to be in every garden. Our friend, Mr. Willison, has raised some good shaded varieties, blooms of which we saw and reported on last season. Perhaps some of the most striking flowers are raised in our native county, for a namesake of ours, Mr. D. Wood, of Welton, near Hull, has added four or five good ones. Among the shaded or parti-coloured varieties, there is *P. Woodiana*, with a brilliant deep yellow petal, edged with scarlet, very constant in its marking, and occasionally semidouble. *P. bicolor grandiflora* is also in this way, and very beautiful. *P. picturata* is also a yellow-ground flower, with rich blotch, very handsome. Amongst yellow-flowering varieties, there are *P. pedata*, *insignis*, and *leuchrocora*, calling for no particular comment, *insignis* being the best. Mr. Wood, before alluded to, has obtained a very fine yellow from seed, *P. lutea*, which he informs us is of much better habit than the generality of the flowers of this colour, and will, doubtless, be an acquisition. *P. Antwerpensis* is a beautiful semidouble orange, very attractive. In darks, Mr. Willison has some very good seedlings, large, and of fine form, which we noticed during the summer. Then there is *P. Pennonii* and *Fintlemanii*, which, though large and of fine colour, shows the green calyx through the petals. It is certainly inferior in form. *P. Bainesiana*, the exterior of the petals yellow, whilst the interior surface is crimson. *P. Menziesii*, shaded crimson, is very attractive, of good habit, and worthy of extensive cultivation; but perhaps one of the best

in this class is *P. sanguinea maxima*, of immense size, the flowers often measuring two inches across, and for stoutness of petal and brilliancy of colour, certainly very far in advance.

The potentilla is easily cultivated, and may be propagated by division of the root, in March. It appears to be at home on any soil, thriving alike in light and in heavy land. Perhaps no flower offers so good a chance of raising new varieties, as the anthers are easily extracted, and pollen can be applied to the stigmas. The best support for the flowers is a small wire guard, about a foot high. This should be placed over the crown of the plant, and the stems then take an easy and natural direction, and appear far better than when tied to a stick, which destroys the greater part of their beauty.



## CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

DURING the past autumn, I visited several of the finest collections of chrysanthemums in the neighbourhood of London, and, believe me, Mr. Editor, I was most highly delighted with the beautiful display of these splendid autumnal flowers. Not only is there a manifest improvement in the larger-flowering varieties, but there are those "pets of pompons, or miniatures," which are so neat in habit and so suitable for window culture, that I do not wonder at their becoming general favourites. On consulting my memoranda, I find the following as having struck me as worthy of a place in any collection. First, there was

*Salter's Miss Kate*, perhaps not so novel in colour as some, being a light pink, but the form of the flowers individually, and their profusion, render it a nice addition to the numerous varieties already sent out by that gentleman.

*Taillard's Rossini* is very attractive, being a fine rich yellow, striped with red; the form was hardly so good as the preceding, but, nevertheless, it is an interesting and novel sort.

*Erinne* (Pele) is a charming kind, the flowers putting one in mind of gigantic daisies, with snowy petals, tipped with light crimson; a very lively and pretty sort. This, I fancy, will become a general favourite.

*Astre Brilliant* caught my eye in a moment, amidst a large assemblage of beauty. It is a stout grower, with peculiar deep orange flowers, of a large size. This must be grown not only for its good form, but for the beautiful contrast it makes with the other varieties.

*Pio Nono* was a distinct sort likewise, the preponderating colour being dark red, and the tip of each petal yellow. I saw several in this style, but this took my fancy most.

*Bernet's Arc en Ciel* was a decided novelty, and though the plant was not in very good health, still I could see well enough that it would be a popular variety. The ground was pale yellow, margined with a colour closely approximating to purple.

Another tipped flower was

*Mange*, also a continental variety, and differing from many others. Colour lilac, edged with yellow.

Now, though those previously mentioned were very beautiful, new, and distinct, the miniatures took my fancy most, for I was not prepared to see plants not more than a foot high, covered with a profusion of particoloured flowers, of almost every hue. As a pot plant it is certainly one of the very best, and, from its hardiness and comparative easy cultivation, may be grown by everyone, however small their pretensions to floriculture may be.

*Daphne* (Bonamy), a neat deep pink, with a purple tinge, was a decidedly beautiful variety.

*Elegantissima* (Smith), was not only singular, but very handsome, having a dark centre, and the other part of the flower shaded yellow.

*Ninon* (Pele).—A nicely formed variety, blooming very profusely. Pure white, the lower part of the petals being pink.

The two best yellows that I saw, and very good they were, being dwarf, compact, and rich in colour, were

*Sacramento* and *Solfaterre*, both, as I understood, raised by Pele; the former being deepest in colour, a bright shining orange, whilst the latter was a fine and delicate light yellow, or canary.

*La Fiancee* I thought by far the best white. A nice sort for a wedding bouquet!

And last, though not least,

*Elise Miellez*.—Rosy purple, with white tips.

These, Mr. Editor, were all of them really excellent, and being a tolerable grower, and having added them all to my own collection, I thought perhaps their description might be of service to others, who may be desirous of obtaining a few new sorts.

W. SIMPSON.

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### THE AMERICAN HIGH BUSH BLACKBERRY.

IN *Hovey's Magazine*, for January, 1851, there is a woodcut and notice of the above. Hearing so much about it, I went to all the principal gardens around, this last summer, to see if it maintained its great bearing qualities. Not a place I went to that I did not think it grew finer and finer. It is, without doubt, one of the finest of the small fruits. When quite ripe, if not superior, it is as good as any raspberry, twice as productive, and double the size. Mr. Hovey made a plantation of twelve vines, two years ago, and this summer, nothing could equal the crop. He assured me, that from these twelve vines, he gathered forty-three quarts of fine large berries, each of them from one and a half to one and three-quarters of an inch in height. I was with him myself, one day, and we gathered four quarts in about a quarter of an hour. Though it has been known four or five years, it has never drawn any particular attention till the last two years. People thought it was nothing more than the common blackberry under cultivation. It has now been fully proved to be a seedling, raised at Dorchester, about five miles from Boston. It was, this year, exhibited every Saturday, for five weeks, at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and obtained a prize each time, and

in the market they fetch from fifty to seventy-five cents. (equal to two and three shillings British) a quart. It is of the easiest culture, delighting in a rich sandy loam, and merely requiring the old wood to be cut out every winter. I am sure, if it were once in the cottager's garden, it would be quickly disseminated, and the first thing you heard of it would be that it was exhibited as well as any raspberry or gooseberry.

Only that I am known to you, many of your readers might think I was speaking too highly, and giving it a Yankee puff. No such thing; it is my firm belief that it is a first-rate fruit, and all the English gardeners that I have met with say the same.

B. F.

*Boston, U.S.*

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## FRUITS OF THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

BY THE EDITOR.

[Continued from page 16.]

### PEARS.

WE have named a few apples and plums grown in the midlands, and now come to pears. The mania for new Belgian varieties has somewhat cooled down in this part of the world, from the circumstance that many of them, though fine in a more southerly latitude, have failed here to be so excellent as was anticipated. The sorts most commonly cultivated are,

*Jargonelle*.—This is a highly esteemed dessert pear, bearing well either on a wall or as a standard. The branches weep, and it grows strong and luxuriantly. On a wall, the fruit attains a large size, long in form, and greenish yellow when ripe. Its season is the beginning of August.

*Striped Catherine*.—This is extensively grown in some neighbourhoods, and though only a third-rate pear in flavour, still, from its handsome appearance (yellow and scarlet) and great produce, it is found to be a profitable market variety.

*Brougham*.—This is one of the seedlings of the late Andrew Knight, Esq. and, from its hardiness and other good quali-



ties, will be extensively planted when better known. As a standard, the fruit is very russety. It is a melting pear, of fine flavour.

*Hessel*.—One of the most productive and regular bearers grown. Unfortunately it does not continue long in perfection, but for profit there are few like it. The tree is a fine pyramidal grower, with pendulous branches. Fruit oblong, and covered with brownish russet.

*Beurré de Capiaumont*.—This, like the preceding, bears profusely, but is far from being so handsome in its mode of growth. Many old trees of the Huntingdon or Lammas pear have been regrafted with this variety, and speedily made large and well-formed drooping heads. The fruit is medium-sized, greenish yellow, with red next the sun, and keeps rather better than the *Hessel*, but should be disposed of as soon as ripe. Its season is September.

*Marie Louise*.—One of the most awkward-growing varieties, twisting and twirling any way but right, unless supported for the few first years. It is rather getting out of favour here, not because its fruit is bad, for that is most excellent, but we cannot stand a crop only once in five or six years. The fact is, it blossoms so very early, that the bloom is frequently cut off. When it does "hit," the tree is full, and on standards the fruit is most excellent. It is a sort that well deserves a wall, and where there is convenience for shading the trees when in blossom, they will amply repay the extra trouble. Fruit rather long, greenish yellow, and of a rich and exquisite flavour.

*Fry's Seedling*.—A new and very prolific pear, medium size, and very hardy; colour greenish yellow, erect in habit, and the foliage has a greyish downy appearance. The flesh is melting, and in flavour approximates to that fine old pear the *Swan Egg*.

*The Welbeck, or Welbeck Bergamot*.—This variety was raised at the seat of the Duke of Portland, in Nottinghamshire. It is of very large size, rather more round than long, deep russet, with a dark red cheek next the sun. It is erect in growth, and bears profusely; the fruit too is large, but unfortunately it is rather coarse, though in this particular it varies much. It grows to a very large size on a wall, and is then a good second-rate melting pear.

*The Althorpe Crassanne*, raised by the late Andrew Knight, Esq. like the other varieties originated by that gentleman, is very hardy, bears well, and is of fine flavour, keeping till December. The fruit is rather round, greenish yellow, occasionally covered with russet.

*The Dunmore* is one of the best of Mr. Knight's seedlings, bearing regularly and well. To this is added large size and excellent flavour.

[To be continued.]

## COPPICEANA.

## No. XIX.

WE continue our descriptive list of rhododendrons.

- R. Van Houtti*.—Singular, from having semidouble blue flowers.
- R. Glennyana*.—Of very neat growth, blooming profusely, with large trusses of deep pink or light scarlet flowers; flowering early, but not so soon as to be destroyed by frost.
- R. Augustum*.—Foliage rather coarse, but the flowers very beautiful. Delicate peach bloom, with intensely dark spots.
- R. Invictum*.—Pretty habit, flowers crimson, spotted with black.
- R. Pyramidale Flore Pleno*.—Double rhododendrons are now becoming plentiful. This is one of the best. Flowers rosy purple.
- R. Catawbiense Cærulea*.—A continental variety, the flowers approximating to blue. We have several seedlings which we consider quite equal to this variety. It affords a good contrast to others.
- R. Grandiflorum*.—Of robust habit, with splendid foliage, and immense heads of large purplish lilac flowers.
- R. Victoria*.—A very beautiful variety, raised, we believe, by Messrs. Pince & Co. of Exeter. The foliage is dark and fine, flowers deep claret, produced freely and in large clusters.
- R. Albertii*.—This, as a matter of course, should accompany the preceding variety. It is of another class of beauty, being a richly spotted and beautiful pink.
- R. Ponticum Puniceum*.—A free-blooming variety, with crimson flowers, very hardy and pretty. The flowers are not, however, of the best form in the world.
- R. Caucasicum Album*.—Of dwarf and compact habit; does not bloom very freely; the flowers are creamy white, and produced early, often being cut off by spring frosts.
- R. Catawbiense Atropurpurea*.—Belonging to the hardy American section, but the flowers hardly of so dark a purple as its name would imply; they are produced in magnificent heads.
- R. Hirsutum*.—A dwarf and neat grower, with small leaves, hairy round the margin, bearing clusters of red flowers. There appears to have been little done in the way of improvement with this variety, the only other sort is one with the leaves prettily margined with yellow.
- R. Ferruginea*.—Another very dwarf sort. The leaves underneath are of a rusty colour. This and the preceding form excellent companions for *Daphne cneorum*, *Rho. daurica*, and some other short-growing peat earth plants.

RUBUS. (*The Bramble*.)

Most of these are coarse-growing straggling shrubs. We have often thought that if attention were turned

to the common wild variety of the hedges, in course of time, by crossing the flowers with the raspberry, a valuable fruit might be obtained. It will be perceived, in another part of our number, that already there is an American blackberry, which is attracting notice, and likely to become a very useful fruit. Of the sorts cultivated,

*R. Variegata* is one of the most handsome. The leaves are very distinctly variegated with white. It makes a good pillar plant, bearing fruit abundantly, often having clusters in which are ripe black fruit, red, or only partially so, and green at the same time, which has a very pretty effect.

*R. Flore Albo Pleno*, with very double white flowers. Rather an untidy plant, but the flowers are pretty.

*R. Rubra Flore Pleno*.—This is a double pink bramble, and is a distinct and handsome sort.

These are all easily propagated by layers, and we think there are many places where they might be advantageously planted; on the tops of banks, for instance, where they would make a fence which few people would like to face.

There is a different style of plant, putting up canes like raspberries, which belong to the same family. Of these,

*R. Spectabile*, with pink flowers, is perhaps the handsomest.

*R. Oderatus*.—Also in the same style.

#### RHUS. (*The Sumach*.)

*R. Cotinus* is a branching shrub, often reaching six or seven feet in height, and bearing a very beautiful lilac featherlike bloom.

This plant ought to be seen much more frequently than it is.

### HUFTON'S LORD RANCLIFFE POLYANTHUS.

WHO WAS ENTITLED TO NAME HUFTON'S LORD RANCLIFFE  
ALIAS CLEGG'S GOLDEN HERO POLYANTHUS.

OWING to statements having been made in the *Durham Advertiser* and elsewhere, by Mr. John Slater,

FEBRUARY—VOL. VI.

F

of Cheetham Hill, near Manchester, that the florists of the midland counties had renamed a polyanthus bought of the late John Hufton, of Heanor, by Mr. Joseph Clegg, of Manchester, the untruth of which we at the time pointed out, and the statement having been repeated, we considered it necessary to make further inquiries.

We stated in the *Durham Advertiser*, that it was of our own knowledge, and likewise notorious among all classes of florists in the neighbourhood, that John Hufton never did sell the stock of any flower that he raised. We also stated, that long after the flower had been shown at Nottingham, and named by Hufton, Mr. Clegg came to Beeston, and bought two dozen large plants, of Mr. Joseph Oldham, of that place, and that too at the time when there were plenty of the sort in the hands of florists round Nottingham.

In order that we might make no mistake, we wrote to Mr. Brown, of Ilkeston, requesting all the information he could give on the matter, for we are aware that we have all sins enough to answer for, without being calumniated and falsely spoken of. We subjoin Mr. Brown's reply.

DEAR SIR,—Not long after I received your letter, Samuel Pollard came to my house, and I read it to him. And I can tell you that we both saw Hufton's Lord Rancliffe polyanthus growing on the seedling bed of James Fisher, of Cotmanhay, in the parish of Ilkeston, the first year of its blooming. A week after this, he sold the plant to John Hufton, for ten shillings and sixpence, and John gave it the name of Lord Rancliffe, a popular man at the time. In two or three years after, Hufton sold it out at twelve shillings per plant. Mr. Pollard says, after it had been let out, Clegg, of Manchester, came to Benjamin Wade's, at the Queen's Head, Ilkeston, and sent for him, to go over to Ned Hufton's (the son of John), who lived at Marpool, near Heanor. Clegg and Pollard went together, to buy Earl Grey (now Clegg's Lord John Russell) and this Lord Rancliffe, two plants of each sort, at five shillings each.

At this time, both the sorts had been sold out several years, and the reason why they went to Ned Hufton was that they expected to get them cheaper of him than of his father. You may depend on this statement being correct.

I remain yours respectfully,

JOHN RAWDEN BROWN.

We now leave it to the florists of the world to judge whether the charge of the midland florists renaming these flowers is correct or not. We have put these observations on record, to counteract the effect of the mischievous statements alluded to, merely observing, that we make a point of never attacking anyone: ours is purely a defensive system.

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## Part II.

### NEW PLANTS.

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**SILVER-STRIPED WEEPING HOLLY.**—It is but few years since the common weeping holly was discovered, in a garden at Derby, and it has now become generally known. We noticed last year, that a shoot on one of our plants had several leaves blotched with cream colour. Last spring, we grafted the shoot, and it has again produced variegated foliage, so that we hope we have fixed the sport. Should it prove so, it will be a singular addition to our hardy weeping trees.

**CHRYSANTHEMUM HENDERSONII.**—One of the great drawbacks to the enjoyment of these beautiful autumnal flowers has been the late season at which they bloom. We are glad to find that a new variety (originated in Italy) has been introduced, which is very considerably earlier than the Chinese sorts already in cultivation. The flowers are described as being double, well formed, and of a rich orange yellow. It is expected to be a favourite bedding plant, from its dwarf habit and abundant blooming.

**THE WELLINGTON HERO CALCEOLARIA,** to be let out this spring, is another fine plant also for bedding. The flowers are very fine, *rich golden yellow*.

**NEW PANSIES.**—The following new pansies are letting out this spring :—

*Kossuth.*—A finely-formed black self, with extremely stout petals.

*Sir Joseph Paxton.*—This also is excellently formed. Ground colour canary, with rich bronze margin.

*Duchess of Perth.*—A purple-belted flower, very stout, excellent form, with splendid eye.

The above are Scotch varieties, and by good judges are pronounced first-rate.

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## EXTRACTS, HINTS, AND RECOLLECTIONS.

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### RAISING ROSES FROM SEED.

[*From the Gardeners' Chronicle.*]

SOME of our best and latest new roses have been produced from seed gathered from hybrids—Athelin and Celine—two varieties which seed abundantly, even in unfavourable seasons; and from these have sprung a portion of that beautiful class termed hybrid perpetuals. Presuming then there are good reasons to believe that varieties of standard merit may be raised here, let us mention a few kinds which seed freely in England, and appear well suited for female parents. First amongst the hybrid Chinese are, Athelin and Celine, Ne plus ultra, Duke of Devonshire, Chatelaine, Princess Augusta, Henri Barbet, Globe, White Hip, General Allard, Aurora, and others. These might be crossed with some of the freest-blooming damask perpetual or Bourbon roses, to endeavour to obtain an increase and an improvement among the hard autumnal roses. The Ayrshire and Sempervirens, amongst which there is a paucity of high coloured flowers, might be fertilized with the farina of some dark varieties, selected from those which approach nearest to them in natural character.

Here Ruga, Splendens, and Leopoldine d'Orleans might form the female parents. Among the moss, the Single Crimson, Du Luxembourg, and Eclatante occasionally seed; among the briars, the Double Yellow and Harrisonii; among the Bourbons, the Old, or De Lisle, Augustine Lelieur, Du Bourg, Gloire, De Rosamenes, Emile Courtier, and Bouquet de Flore; among the Chinese, Camellia Blanc, Fabvier, Therese Stravius, Alba, Belle Elvire, Henri Cinque, and Madame Buteau; among the tea-scented, Odorato, Jaune, Hamon, Lyonnais, Hardy, Lady Granville, Caroline, Gaubult, Belle Allemande, and Bardon. Many of the least double Gallica roses also seed freely. These, and many others which, by seeding, have doubtless at some time struck their possessors, may be taken as female parents, and crossed with whatever varieties the fancy of the operator may suggest. How far the experiment of crossing the different sections may be carried into effect, it is not easy to determine; but the peculiarity of certain features existing in some varieties, and readily traceable to their parents, leads us to think that the scene of action will not be found very limited. As a female parent will in many cases be semidouble, we should endeavour to counteract the probable results of this, by crossing with farina gathered from the most double varieties that we can collect it from. The plants intended to seed should be selected in a good state of growth, and never allowed to suffer from drought. Where they bloom in trusses, the backward flower buds should be cut out, leaving not more than six of the plumpest and most perfect buds on one flower stalk. We are, no doubt, indebted to accidental crossing, in a great measure, for the various novelties and improvements in the rose tribe. Artificial crossing, however, appears the only probable method of obtaining an end in view; and although this is at first somewhat tedious, it will be found to increase in interest as we become familiar with its application. Just as the flowers intended to

be crossed are expanding, it will be necessary to remove the anthers, or they will burst, and the flower thus become self-impregnated. They may be removed early in the day, with a small pair of scissors; and in a sunny hour, flowers should be gathered from the variety we intend to cross with, and the pollen dusted on the stigmas of the flowers of the opposite parent. A truss of flowers may be crossed with one kind, and a gauze bag drawn over each truss when the operation is completed, to prevent the perversion of our designs by the countless millions which swarm in the air at this season of the year. The dusting of the pollen may be repeated once or twice, to make our purpose sure. If we wish to know the result of our crossing, and whence the seedlings spring, leaden numbers may be attached to each flower stalk, and corresponding numbers, with the names of the parents, written in a book. Probably, after crossing, the seeds have seldom been kept separate, on account of the trouble it would occasion; nevertheless, raisers have been able, by tracing a little and guessing a great deal, to acquaint us with the progenitors of their seedlings. But what might be known for certainty, thus often becomes a matter of speculation. In autumn, as soon as the seed is ripe, it should be gathered, and placed, with the number, in the gauze bags previously used, and left in the seed vessel till required for sowing. We may sow the seed as soon as ripe, or in spring, when some will germinate immediately, but the greater part not till the year following. If the seed be kept a twelvemonth before sowing, it should be buried in the seed vessels, in boxes of sand or light earth, kept moist, and not exposed to the extremes of temperature. It may be sown either in seedpans, in a frame, or in the open border. If the latter, an eastern exposure is most favourable; and in all cases, the soil in which it is sown should be rich and light. We should sow thin, that the plants, when growing, may not crowd each other and become weak. The seed should not be



sown too deep, and after sowing, the surface of the soil may be strewn with a light covering of moss. As the seeds break through, this may be removed, and protection afforded against slugs and birds. It will also be advisable to shade and water them, and where too thick, to transplant the weakest at an early stage of growth. Transplanting should, however, be avoided, if possible, as it ordinarily retards the period of flowering. Some of the seedling *Indicas* will flower in the autumn of the same year, but for the mass, we must wait one or two subsequent seasons. As winter approaches, some plan must be devised to protect them from frost, as the plants in general being young are more than usually tender. One advantage gained by sowing in pans or in a frame, is the efficient mode in which we can accomplish this, by removing the former to a pit or greenhouse, and affording protection to the latter in the usual manner. When sown in the border, they must be covered with moss, or some protecting substance, to shield them from the frost.

W PAUL.

*Nurseries, Cheshunt, Herts.*

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## ROT IN THE AURICULA.

[We extract the following from the *Scottish Gardener*, elsewhere noticed. It is from the pen of Mr. George Lightbody, of Falkirk, one of the most successful cultivators of the auricula in Scotland.]

THERE is one fatal malady to which this fine flower is liable—that is the *rot*. This may be attributed to two causes, viz. improper compost and allowing water to lodge in the hearts of the plants. An experienced cultivator can instantly perceive, by the peculiar smell, when disease is in a collection. When a plant is seen with its head leaning to one side, and the outer leaves assuming a purple hue, having also a strong disagreeable smell, then rot has commenced.

Plants so infected must be immediately removed to a distance from those in health, otherwise the whole collection may be swept off in a very short time. I tried every sort of experiment to cure this scourge. The only remedy that was successful was to take the plant out of the pot, wash it well, and with a sharp knife cut away all infected parts, and dust the wounds with charcoal; and after allowing the plant to dry for a few hours, repot it in a mixture of leaf mould, loam, and sharp sand.

To guard effectually against the rot, never allow the plants to have any heavy rains; and purchasers cannot be too careful in having their plants from a healthy stock. I lately saw large collections in such a state that I would not have taken the whole in a compliment, knowing that I should only be introducing the plague into my own stock.

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### TULIP JUDGING IN THE MIDLANDS.

In the numbers of the *Midland Florist*, for September and January last, you allude to Edgar being disqualified, in consequence of stained stamens, though the best feathered byblœmen in the room. Now I am not an advocate for what you call smudgy bottoms, neither am I for stained stamens, but you may judge of my surprise when I saw the return of the Nottingham show, in the October number, and found that in the very class where Edgar was disqualified is placed La Belle Narene, with long cup, narrow petals, smudgy bottom, and stained stamens; next Van Amburgh, smudgy altogether nineteen times out of twenty; next Bienfait, with both stained bottoms and stamens; and also Sancta Sophia, *alias* Washington, with yellow bottom and stained stamens. (In this latter case, as well as at Derby, I think the judges were very much to blame for allowing a flower to pass in a wrong name, knowing, as they do, that

Sancta Sophia is nothing but Washington.) Now I know the above description to be true, as I grow all the sorts I have named; and it is such anomalies as this, that makes the northerners think the midlanders are partial. I do not say Edgar is first-rate, but I do say it is better than any of the above; for when in bloom, and properly managed, it will make a good cup, and for white and marking it is not surpassed by any, but it has that unfortunate drawback the stamens, and I have no doubt that if it had been a midland seedling it would have been at the top of the class. I hope these few remarks will not be thought offensive, for I am sure I do not intend that they should, but merely to point out the inconsistency of judgment.

JOHN NAYLOR.

*Denton, Jan. 10, 1852.*

[Edgar was our own flower, and very much annoyed we were that it was not placed before the sorts named by Mr. Naylor; but when we put our flowers into the hands of men who have been selected as judges, if they make a mistake, it is our misfortune, and we endeavour to look as charitably on the blunder as we can. We do not, however, think that the midland counties are the only places in the world where flowers have aliases. It would appear, from our correspondent's letter, that they alone were guilty. We could enumerate a few flowers that certain parties in other quarters have renamed and sold at a high price, but it would engender bitter and angry feelings, which our correspondent, we are quite sure, will think with us, had better be avoided.]

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Mr. Hovey, of Boston, U.S. had seeds sent to him last year from Central Mexico. Amongst them, he has bloomed a new globe amaranthus, a brilliant orange colour, about two feet high, and double the size of the old purple or white. It makes a beautiful contrast.

On Saturday evening, the 16th of August, we called at the florists' meeting, held at Mr. Wasnidge's, the Crown Inn, Nottingham, and were much pleased with what we both heard and saw. The members are chiefly working men, who have gardens in the vicinity of the town, and every Saturday night, at eight o'clock, after the week's work is concluded, they meet to enjoy a few hours in conversation, on those subjects most congenial to their tastes, namely, the productions of their gardens. They have a well-lighted room to themselves, in the centre of which is a table, on which are displayed flowers or vegetables that are thought worthy of attention, each member bringing what he chooses. The merits of these are discussed, interchanges or sales are made, &c. &c. Amongst other things exhibited, we noticed in particular a stick of Cole's red celery, which was trimmed and fit for use, and weighed six pounds and an ounce. When it was got up, before any leaves or fibres were taken away, it weighed seven pounds eight ounces. We also observed a seedling passion flower, raised by Mr. Wasnidge, from *Passiflora cœrulea*. It was somewhat in the same style, but much lighter. We hope it will prove hardier than the parent, as a passion flower that would bear the winters of Nottingham would indeed be an acquisition. On the table were cut specimens of roses, dahlias, verbenas, and fuchsias. There was a good spike of *Lupinus Foxii*; also blooms of the fine white hollyhock, *Belladonna*, besides pentstemons, delphiniums, and most of the best perennials out. The subscription for each member is one penny per week. Various periodicals are purchased—*Beck's* (now *Turner's*) *Florist*, the *Cottage Gardener*, the *Cabinet*, the *Midland Florist*, *Gardener's Chronicle*, &c. Now we would ask our moneyed friends who love their gardens whether such a spirit amongst the industrious artizans of Nottingham ought not to be encouraged: books, we know, would be thankfully received, and any seeds of new vegetables, which many in the

higher classes could give without loss to themselves, we are sure would be highly prized and well grown. The secretary, Mr. Marshall, would acknowledge the receipt of any of these things we have alluded to.

Our American correspondent says, people are dissatisfied with all the English nurserymen, for not knowing how to pack plants. They mostly come half dead, if not more. It would require a person to see how we pack them for a month's journey, and not a plant dead when they arrive at their destination. When packing trees, shrubs, &c. never put moss, straw, or hay through them, only partly dry moss through the roots, and pack tight, with air to the limbs. Turn plants out of the pots, roll them up tight in canvass, and place tier above tier, with a lath between each tier, nailed at each end, to keep the plants in place. We could send plants to England as fresh and healthy as if they had only travelled ten miles.

**DELPHINIUM MAGNIFICA.**—We insert the following testimonial to the merits of this splendid perennial herbaceous plant, and can truly say it accords precisely with our own opinion of it, and glad should we be to get similar notices of new plants from various parts of the country. This is from an amateur of this beautiful family, in Scotland, but we will give his own words:—"Last year, I saw *D. magnifica* advertised at 10s. 6d. and I at once ordered a plant; and although the price was "rather saut" (salt), as we say in Scotland, I do not grudge it, for it has turned out one of the very few things that well deserved all the character given it by the advertiser. This plant commenced flowering with me about the middle of June, and continued an object of very great attraction, even to the "rabble," for a long time.—[Ours has been so attractive, that some of the ladies (?) who visited our grounds could not leave it alone, but gathered part of the flowers, to

our great mortification. —ED.]—I was kind to it, and it put up two very strong stems, which were not well done flowering until several more shoots appeared, and at this moment (Aug 11) they are in all their glory, and nearly as attractive as the first. I suppose it is no uncommon thing for delphiniums to flower twice, and I hope the plant will not be the worse for it." Our correspondent then names and describes some other varieties, as *D. Barlowii*, *D. Hulmii*, &c. which have been before referred to in the *Midland Florist*; but as there is one we have not seen, and neither perhaps have many of our readers, we will add the description. "*D. Velutinum*.—Of dwarf habit, with large geranium-shaped leaves, very hairy. Flower stem and flowers also hairy. A most droll-looking flower, dark in colour, and looking out of its rough woolly cowl like a baboon!"

I perceive one of your correspondents complains of the dampness of his situation, and thinks it is the cause of his not saving any carnation seed. It is eighteen years since I commenced growing this favourite flower, and the first season I got a thimbleful of seed, and then I was fourteen years and did not save a single grain. I read the article on impregnation, in the *Midland Florist*, and when the time of pink and carnation blooming came on, I set to work attentively, and the result has surprised me, as the seed is much finer, and there is double the chance of producing good varieties. I anticipate having something to send you, during the blooming season, that will make you smile at the fruits of my impregnation; and I have a fine stock of seed from Cant's Criterion, crossed with his Sturge, and other sorts as well; but you must refer your correspondent to the article alluded to (vol. 2, page 164), and I have no doubt but he will succeed in obtaining seed.—S. H.

AMERICAN VEGETABLES.—(*From our American correspondent.*)—We have nothing new, or that would

be of use to your readers. Tomatoes, squash (*Cucurbita melopepo*),—these two, with their varieties, constitute the principal American vegetables. So fond are the Americans of tomatoes, that they have them for breakfast, dinner, and supper, roasted, boiled, stewed, for sauces, and in pies, &c.; squash pies also. In fact, I cannot enumerate one-half the various methods they have of cooking them. When I first came here, I fancied I should have the cholera if I eat a mouthful of either; but, after a time, I got Americanised, and I now think they are two of the finest vegetables grown. Nothing can be better than tomato sauce, and squash, mashed like turnips, is far superior to that vegetable. Lima beans are great favourites, and a regular Yankee would not think Sunday was Sunday, unless he had baked pork and Lima beans. The cabbage tribe is bad, tough, and insipid. No boiling can make them mellow, though they grow quickly, and attain a large size in a short time. Melons and cucumbers, with a few early radishes and lettuce, are also grown well.

MARSHAL SOULT TULIP.—Some say that this flower is stained at its base. If so, why is it considered a good sort? Perhaps some good friend in the south will give us the names of "*what to avoid*" in this particular, so that in improving our beds in the north we may only get those which are pure.

LOTUS CORNICULATATUS FLORE PLENO. (*The Double-flowering Birdfoot Trefoil*).—This is a very interesting procumbent perennial, with double yellow flowers. We are always glad to get hold of any little anecdote like the following, for which we are indebted to our indefatigable friend, Mr. Willison, of Whitby:—About ten or twelve years ago, when walking by the side of our high Whitby cliffs, I discovered this plant growing by the pathway. Apparently it might have been there for a century. With great pleasure I removed it to a more secure locality, where it was safe from a *watery grave*; for

what is very remarkable about this pretty little plant is, that after growing for so long a time in the place from which I removed it, in about ten days after, the plot of ground was carried away into the sea.

**HOVEY'S SEEDLING VERBENA** (American).—One of the finest whites yet raised. It is extremely pure, of good substance, beautiful habit, and the largest flower I have yet seen, each pip being the size of a shilling, forming a splendid conical truss, in fact, a *snow-white bouquet*. Foliage strong and luxuriant, like Scarlet Defiance (its parent). If it blooms as well with you as with us, depend on it, money will be made of it.—*American correspondent*.

**SEEDLING CAMELLIAS** are raised in America in great quantities. Our correspondent says, Mr. Hovey has eight or ten extremely fine and novel, one in particular, darker even than Rivers's George IV. rose, in form like the double white, fine thick petal, lasting till you are tired of looking at it.

#### THE POLITE GARDENER ON THE CHARACTER OF HIS BRIDE.

My Kate, she bid me cull a flower,  
The best within the garden bower,  
Which should herself describe.  
A rose I sought, but roses fair,  
Though born to deck her shining hair,  
I felt could never half declare  
The merits of my bride.

I brought in place a flower rare,  
The pride of all the gay parterre,  
Gay Flora's golden cup.  
Reluctantly Kate took my prize,  
Regarding me with scornful eyes,  
Yet seeming anxious to disguise  
The tremour it call'd up.

A tulip's then the emblem true  
Of her, she cried, who was to you  
Once gentlest of her race:  
I little thought these looks of mine,  
You oft have praised, were near so fine!  
So gay! so bold!—but truth sublime,  
To you I must give place!



O Kate! I cried, a tulip grand,—  
 Its points, did you but understand,  
     The rarest gifts portray :  
 O listen, then, nor pout thy lip,  
 From which the gods would gladly sip,  
 But let sweet smiles disperse full quick  
     That cruel look away.

A tulip, Kate, first you must know,  
 Is bright-eyed Flora's gayest beaux,  
     And you're a florist's belle ;  
 (A simile less trite than fine)  
 For Florist, sure, is masculine  
 For Flora, in the Latin line,  
     As all good classics tell.

But next, its form's an hemisphere,  
 And you are *en bon point*, my dear,—  
     Of circular outline :  
 Its petals, too, are stiff and stout,  
 Which all acknowledge hereabout,  
 Are merits which in you throughout  
     Particularly shine.

Again, when it's superbly good,  
 By florists all 'tis understood,  
     To be without a stain :  
 Though others err, and ill forget  
 How soon a character is let,  
 O never has foul slander yet  
     Attacked my Kate's fair name!

But chiefest does the likeness hold,  
 In what we always have been told,  
     In a fair maiden's seen :  
 For both alike to gratify,  
 To warm the heart, and please the eye,  
 They each must have the quality  
     Of being pure and clean.

. S.

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## REVIEWS.

### TURNER'S (LATE BECK'S) FLORIST, FRUITIST, AND GARDEN MISCELLANY.

WE are sure that Mr. C. Turner makes his *debut* with the good wishes of all who know him, and, with others of his friends, we most heartily desire his success. If the most successful florist in England cannot give instructions, and make a delightful and readable book, who can? If he does not succeed, no other person need try. The articles are well

written. One particularly, on the culture of the hollyhock, will, we think, be highly esteemed. The illustrations are very good. The pink, *Optimus*, appears the ne plus ultra of this favourite tribe of plants; whilst *Optimus pelargonium* is as gorgeous as can well be conceived.

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#### THE SCOTTISH GARDENER, A MAGAZINE OF FLORICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

WE heartily welcome our north country friend across the border. Looking through its pages, we find several articles of sterling merit, and we feel confident that extensive popularity will be gained, if such are brought forward monthly. The floricultural articles are, On the Cultivation of the Auricula, by Mr. G. Lightbody, of Falkirk—Pansies in Pots, by Mr. C. Turner, Royal Nursery, Slough—On the Culture of the Cineraria, by Mr. E. A. Henderson, London—and are very excellent.

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#### THE JOURNAL OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. Vol. vii. Part 1.

THERE is a most valuable and interesting paper "On the Climate and Vegetation of the Temperate and Cold Regions of East Nepal and the Sikkim Himalaya Mountains," in which is a full description of the newly-introduced rhododendrons, &c. "Mode of Heating adopted at Porthgwillden, near Truro." It is a combination of hot water pipes and open troughs, and is said to answer admirably.

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### Part III.

#### QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

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If you will tell me, in your next number, where and at what price the Irish peat charcoal is to be obtained, you will greatly oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

We have an inquiry as to the merits of Hepworth's President (C.B.) and Superior (S.F.), the former stated to *excel Jenny Lind*. Will our friend, Mr. Jonathan Jackson, or other friend in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, inform us as to these flowers?

Will you state, in an early number, the best way of striking and dividing dahlia roots, where a number are required?

G. R., A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

I find in the answers to correspondents (vol. 5, page 281), that you mention Lord Suffield apple as being a very prolific bearer; and in your descriptive list of apples (page 355), you do not mention the sort under that name, as worth or not worth growing. I should like to have your opinion about it; and also to know whether you have got a sort called Grenadier in your neighbourhood.

W. M., A CONSTANT READER.

[We have other apples to allude to, as well as plums, pears, &c. and Lord Suffield will be included amongst them. We hold a high opinion of its precocity and abundant bearing. We have not a sort called Grenadier. What is it like? Perhaps it is a synonyme.]

I am desirous of becoming a subscriber to the National Tulip Society; but before I subscribe, I wish to know if the southern system of class showing, advocated by Messrs. Marris and Dodwell, is to be adopted by that society, at their future shows. If so, I must decline subscribing to it, as I consider the northern system the best. For example, the southern system would allow three tulips to take (*i. e.* monopolize) the whole of the prizes, seventy-two in number, provided there were twelve flamed and twelve feathered of each flower, sufficiently good; when on the contrary, the northern system would allow only one prize to the best flower of each variety in its class; at the same time allowing seedlings to be exhibited with the old flowers. A better test for seedlings cannot be. It is better than a certificate of merit, as it gives the juvenile florist the exact worth of the seedling, from the rank it takes with the older flowers. The only improvement required, would be to disqualify all dirty flowers, and the aliases of every description. Then, in my humble opinion, it would be complete, and by far the best system of the two. Although I admire the northern system of class showing, I differ with them in what constitutes a flamed flower. The best specimen of flame is generally to be found in Holmes's King.

A SOUTHERN FLORIST.

[We suppose that the Birmingham florists will state in their schedule how the flowers are to be shown. Then, we imagine, florists will subscribe, or not, as it meets their views, and according to the chance they may have of winning. Should the exhibition be held at Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester,

York, Darlington, &c. in 1853, the committee for that year may, if they like, establish such rules as seems to them best. In a few years, experience will settle the question, and we hope unity will then prevail.]

Spring is the best time to plant asparagus, just when it is beginning to grow. The roots will often rot, when planted in autumn, especially on cold and wet land. If the gentleman plants in March, he will succeed.

## CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS, FOR FEBRUARY.



### GREENHOUSE.

Cleanliness should prevail in this department. All plants infested with scale, aphids, or other insects, should be carefully cleaned before they commence growing. Remove dead leaves as they appear, stir the surface soil, and let everything appear neat and clean at this dull season, when flowers are comparatively scarce. Give plenty of air when the weather is favourable, and occasionally light a fire, to expel damp, as this is a great enemy to many plants.

Cinerarias, calceolarias, pelargoniums, &c. which have been kept in small pots during the winter, may be shifted on, using a generous soil; let the pots be well drained, and clean, inside and outside. Fuchsias, which have been kept under the stages, in cold frames, or any other convenient place, during the winter months, may be shook out, roots and shoots pruned, and repotted in smaller pots; place them in the warmest part of the house, water sparingly until they have commenced growing freely. Fuchsia seed may be sown, also a few pots of mignonette, ten weeks stocks, nemophilas, schyzanthuses, Rhodanthe Manglesii, &c. Water sparingly all plants except those which are showing symptoms of growth: these may be encouraged by repotting, and a more liberal supply of water. Where mats, asphalt felt, wooden shutters, or any other covering can be used, but little fire will be needed to keep out frost.

JOHN BAYLEY.

*Derwent Bank, Derby.*

### FLOWER GARDEN.

In fine weather, turn over the soil of those beds intended for grouping, that it may sweeten, and add a little thoroughly decomposed manure, where necessary. Fork over all beds or borders carefully, where there are herbaceous plants, bulbs, &c. Increase such plants as are desirable by division at the root.

If there are any patches of hardy annuals, they may be thinned. Prune creepers, roses, &c.; nail or tie neatly such as are required to cover walls or trellises. Plant box edgings, lay turf, cut neatly grass edgings, and complete all alterations as soon as possible. Sweep and roll grass on fine dry days. Clean, turn, and roll gravel walks. Plant ranunculuses.

JOHN BAYLEY.

*Derwent Bank, Derby.*

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEEES.—The requisites for the successful development of these flowers are plenty of light, plenty of air, and plenty of attention. Add to this, that fine blooms are the result of a growth, progressing without a check from the first gentle movement to its culminating point, and I believe the amateur, experienced or inexperienced, has before him the whole mystery attending their cultivation. It will be my business to state how I endeavour to comply with these conditions in my practice, and whilst I do this, I shall be obliged if instructions are given to me how to improve it. Assuming the plants to have been healthy and well established when placed in their winter quarters, they will now be full of vigour, and daily give increasing indications of their spring start. To keep this growth healthy, and judiciously support the plant in the race it is now entering upon, must be our object. Let them be completely open at every favourable moment, and have any *gentle* showers which may fall from the south or south-west. Shield from heavy or cutting winds, but never quite close the frames, not even in frost. *Calm* cold is quite innocuous; not so keen frosty winds. Should *severe* frost be apprehended, let the plants have the protection of a mat or *two*, and keep them on until the thaw is complete, should Master Jack have reached the plants; don't, however, forget that *air* must be given, though light for a few hours is withheld. Continue carefully to remove every decayed or decaying leaf from the plants, and brush out any dust or other matters which may be lodged in the axils of the leaves. Let these be at once removed to their place in the compost yard, and not untidily cumber the ground around the frames, to the annoyance of every person possessed with a love of neatness, and to the great hindrance of surface drainage during wet weather. Promptly despatch any order necessary to replace *questionable* plants, or others needed to complete the collection, as getting them in at this time and in the autumn is a very different thing; and *early* orders only are likely to get attention; besides which it is almost certain death to the plant to subject it to the evil of travel, and (possibly) violent disrooting, when active growth has commenced. We have heard of cultivators who thought it a matter for congratulation that their loss through the winter was not more than six or seven in a hundred. We should think such an event a certain evidence of

our inattention. The compost for blooming should be at once placed in the potting shed, if not already there. Where this convenience does not exist, a temporary protection must be devised. None but a sluggard will have left his pots unwashed till this moment; but if not done, let them be forthwith attended to, and placed where they can be kept dry.

E. S. DODWELL.

### *Derby.*

Tulips are peeping fast. We would advise an immediate covering of some light material, which will prevent the effects of cutting winds, and also be a good protection from frost.

Auriculas may be top-dressed towards the latter end of the month; but this should be performed with great care, as the fibres are apt to be seriously injured in loosening and removing the surface soil.

Polyanthuses, at this time of the year, often have the crown of the plant bare. The beds should be carefully cleaned, and a top-dressing of equal parts rotten cow or sheep manure and vegetable mould given. This will be found very beneficial to them.

Pinks and pansies require similar treatment, as a preparation for a more genial season.

Hollyhocks may be transplanted with safety, and towards the end of the month cuttings strike readily in gentle heat.

W. M.

## VEGETABLE GARDEN.

The beginning of the month, make preparations for sowing onions. Dig in a good quantity of very rotten manure, leaving the soil in ridges, so that it may be levelled down when opportunity serves.

Those who have room, and are desirous of raising fresh sorts, should now sow rhubarb seed.

Early peas may be sown. Rub the seed with powdered rosin, before putting it into the ground. This will be found a great preventive of the attacks of mice. There are several early peas, very similar, and of little use as varieties. Perhaps the best are Warner's Early Emperor, Ringwood Marrow, and the Early Auvergne.

Plant early kidney potatoes at the commencement of the month, and the main crop of Regents, Shaws, or Flourballs at the latter end.

Sow radishes and small salading in warm situations. Garlic too, where required, as it is by many foreigners, should be put in. Parsnips, spinach, &c. should be sown.

Cucumbers should be kept in a brisk heat, taking care that a succession of plants is kept up, by sowing, &c.

I. H.

## Part II.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

REMARKS ON THE BEST METHOD OF ARRANGING  
A TULIP BED.

WITH your permission, Mr. Editor, I beg to offer a few remarks on the best and most effective method of arranging a tulip bed, which, in the opinion of so many devoted florists, so much enhances the charms of a good collection. I have been induced to make these observations at the present time, in consequence of the remarks of your experienced correspondent, Mr. Willison, of Whitby, on "grouping" colours in a tulip bed. I offer them not in a spirit of contradiction or controversy, but certainly with the hope of partly counteracting the effects of Mr. W.'s remarks on young amateurs, who are now forming and arranging their collections; and as they are written in the pure spirit of brotherly good will, I trust that they will be received with the same friendly floral feeling.

It was with much surprise and disappointment that I read the suggestions in question, as they turned my memory back over a period of about twenty years, when I was a novice in floriculture, and when the good old fathers of our floral society used to point out with pride and descant at length on perhaps half-a-dozen blooms of Count de Vergennes, huddled together in one place, four or five Triomphe Royales in another, as many Triomphe de Lisles in a third, and so on, to the end of the chapter. This was the happy period of the golden age in my floral life. "Ignorance was bliss," and perhaps I am not singular in the feeling now, that it has sometimes been "Folly to be wise." But more of this anon.

Well! This system of planting continued general in the northern counties (and as Mr. Willison knows the Gateshead nursery, no doubt he has seen it there) till Mr. Glenny's luminous articles on the subject were disseminated through the floral world. No sooner were these read than enterprising amateurs saw at once what additional charms their beds would have both for themselves and their visitors, if the colours were CONTRASTED; and many immediately set about a reformation of the old-fashioned system of planting in masses, which Mr. W. recommends for the adoption of the young florist *now*, in this advanced age of floriculture.

But to plant a bed of seventy, or even thirty rows, in the regular arrangement of rose, byblœmen, and bizarre throughout, would be a most tedious affair, if the amateur marched out to his tulip ground on the planting day with his whole stock tied up in paper bags. He would most likely begin to plant himself, but he would require an amanuensis to write out his catalogue for him, as he planted row after row. He would go on from bag to bag, seeking different varieties, and bulbs of sufficient strength to rise the proper heights, till he grew weary and sick of the herculean task, and the probability is, that before he had got half-a-dozen rows arranged to please himself, he would give the matter up in despair, and fall back at once to the "grouping system."

Now the planting day should be a day of planting ALONE. Every bulb should be studied and arranged beforehand, not only as to colour and height, but also as to *contrast*. To do this, a tulip cabinet is indispensably necessary, and the amateur who is now forming a collection, should order such a cabinet at once sufficient to contain a bed of seventy rows. It ought to consist of seven drawers, each drawer containing ten rows, and seven bulbs in each row. Each drawer is thus divided into seventy little squares or compartments, the partitions between which should be of sufficient thickness to allow the name of the



variety to be pasted on the top, and then the amateur can begin and arrange his stock as his fancy prompts him. One great advantage attends the pasting of the name of each variety on its square, as you can then read over your bed when taken up just the same as if you had them in bloom before you; and if you should happen to lose your tulip book, your stock is still safely catalogued in your cabinet. Many a happy hour is spent during the summer season in looking over the bulbs thus arranged, cleaning them, altering a row here and there, introducing a new bulb, putting a heavily flamed bybloemen near a Holmes's King, or any such arrangement as is found necessary.

We shall now see that, with a stock regularly arranged in this manner, the planting becomes a very plain and simple affair. The amateur cautiously draws out his first drawer, walks deliberately to his tulip bed, plants his first ten rows without trouble, and then returns his empty drawer to its proper place. He then takes out his second drawer in the same manner, and plants from the tenth row to the twentieth, and so on through the whole bed, without stop or difficulty.

Surely then the young and enterprising amateur will not grudge the trouble of this first arrangement of his stock, which may last for years, except any little changes that he may think necessary, as he improves his stock from year to year. I must contend that a judicious arrangement of rose, bybloemen, and bizarre, throughout a whole bed, produces the most varied and delightful treat that is to be met with in all the various fields of floriculture; for in criticising a tulip bed, we must take one individual cup after another, and then, where can be the charm of contrast, if we are to stoop down and look over forty or fifty blooms all of the same colour and variety together? It is only the glorious mingling of the beauteous tints in the different classes that fills

up the gorgeous picture which raises our admiration to the highest pitch, and teaches us to

“Look through Nature up to Nature's God.”

Having trespassed so long on your space, I would only add, that a fresh tulip book should be made at leisure every year, copied from the cabinet, writing the names of the flowers on the left hand page only, and leaving the right hand one vacant for remarks, thus :

| TENTH ROW.                    | REMARKS.                           |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Triomphe Royale . . . . .   | pure bottom, good cup, light flame |
| 2 Addison . . . . .           | p.b., g.c., grand feather.         |
| 3 Duke of Northumberland..    | p.b., g.c., grand flame.           |
| 4 Anastasia . . . . .         | p.b., g.c., fine dark ro. feather. |
| 5 Lawrence's Friend . . . . . | p.b., g.c., dark f. and fl.        |
| 6 Polyphemus . . . . .        | p.b., g.c., light fl.              |
| 7 Lady Crewe . . . . .        | small, fine f.                     |

This keeps a correct account of the different strains of the varieties in your possession, and is an interesting record to refer back to in future years. The following abbreviations may be used, as they occupy little space, and are sufficient to show the character of the different flowers:—p.b. means pure bottom, g.c. good cup, f. feather, fl. flame, l. light, h. heavy, d. dark, s. stained stamens, p s. pure stamens, &c.

I have been induced to trespass on your space, as I do not recollect any description of a tulip cabinet in the pages of the *Midland Florist*; and as I think it may be interesting to the young tulip collector, I shall be glad if you will give it an early insertion.

WM. HARRISON.

*West Thirston, near Felton, Jan. 15, 1852.*



## CLASS SHOWING.

I HAVE been much interested on the subject of “class showing,” that has been discussed in your admirable monthly during the past year, and I think that those

able generals in floriculture, Messrs. Marris and Dodwell, have completely silenced the advocates of the extreme restrictive class showing system. But how far the system that they have advocated will meet the requirements of amateurs and dealers, as exhibitors, is another question. Mr. Marris has recorded in your July number, that "the main question at issue appears to be this, and on its merits or demerits let it stand or fall:—What is the legitimate purpose of class showing? Every unprejudiced mind must admit it to be the only *sure* method of testing seedlings *singly*, and to give full effect to the same, the best variety should be admitted in competition against them, unrestricted and without limit." I admit that this reads very well, but let us try it in practice. At the exhibition held at Derby, between the north and south cultivators, was shown a seedling scarlet flake, called the Duke of Devonshire, which carried away all the prizes in its class. What did it beat? In what estimation does it stand now? I believe none, for it has scarcely been heard of since. Again, at the Derby open show, last year, in the scarlet bizzarres, Admiral Curzon took all the prizes, the first four prizes being taken by one exhibiter. Consequently, I, as an amateur, shall in future, only have occasion to grow Admiral Curzon, to win all the prizes in that class. Let the trade notice this particularly. In the same paragraph, Mr. Marris says, "This is no theory: the plan has for some time been *practically* carried out at Cambridge, where Headly's King James and Venus both monopolized a considerable portion of the class, and have they not realized the expectation formed of them?" Let it be remembered, that at the same place, Don John made its first appearance, and out of twelve blooms set up for competition, it was awarded the first ten prizes in its class, and in consequence was sold out at two guineas per pair. Was it the best flower of the day? Decidedly not: at the same time, Martin's Splendid and Gameboy were out; but the

Cambridge exhibitors could only see Don John, and next season, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, an exhibition open to all England, one bloom of Martin's Splendid beat a whole stand of Don Johns. I would ask, has Don John, under the "unlimited system, realized the expectation formed of it?"

I agree with Mr. Marris, that a young cultivator, with a few approved varieties, should have a chance in class showing, as well as those who grow a large collection. But I deny that the system he advocates will effect that object. Take the case of a young cultivator growing a few approved varieties of carnations, suppose he has got Admiral Curzon "well done," and in the pride of his heart takes it to Derby open show, thinking to take a prize with it,—in steps Mr. Marris with a dozen blooms of a first-rate seedling that he has not yet let out, in the same class, and carries off all the prizes. Would that be encouragement for a young cultivator? Yet I think it is much like the manner in which the system advocated by Mr. Marris would work, a system that can only benefit extensive seedling growers.

I will now lay before you a plan which I believe will be more approved of. It has been worked by the Northampton society for some time, and has been found to answer well, giving satisfaction both to amateurs and dealers. We will call it the "intermediate system," to distinguish it from the others.

Each exhibiter is allowed to stage as many blooms in each class as he chooses; but not two blooms of the same variety. It might so happen by this arrangement that all the blooms placed in one class might be of the same variety, but they would be by different cultivators, and it would only go to prove the estimation in which that variety was held, besides testing the skill of each individual cultivator upon that particular variety. Suppose the best bloom on the table be Admiral Curzon, it shall take the first prize; if the same exhibiter can produce Lord Ranccliffe, or any other variety, better than any other

exhibiter can produce Admiral Curzon, or any other variety, he would get placed second, and so on to the end of the class. Should an exhibiter take all the prizes in a class, it would only be by different varieties. If an exhibiter can produce a superior bloom from an old or inferior variety, so as to take a prize in the class, he is as much entitled to merit as if he had produced a good bloom from a superior sort. By this system, a seedling taking the first prize in its class must be enhanced in value in the estimation of all amateurs, because it is clearly seen what varieties it has beaten, and by what cultivators they were produced.

HENRY GOODALL.

*Newland, Northampton, Jan 21, 1852.*



## CLASS SHOWING.

### TO MESSRS. MARRIS AND DODWELL.

GENTLEMEN,—I cannot admit the force of arguments which are advanced rather for the purpose of maintaining a simply assumed position, than of proving its propriety and advantages, and fully expected that if the public were to hear anything more on the subject of class showing, it would be illustrated in such a manner as to leave no doubt on the mind that the system, as at present practised, was injudicious as well as injurious to the true interests of floriculture. However, in this I have been disappointed, and find that you have, as it were by common consent, satisfied your minds by taking a simply negative course. In the following observations I will endeavour to place before you the proper consideration of the question at issue. In speaking of the tulip, a class is understood to mean all such varieties as come under the same denomination; and class showing to be a competition of those varieties; and in order to encourage the improvement of the classes, in the true sense of the word, that is in form, purity, and marking, the practice of giving prizes at our exhibitions to a certain number of the best varieties in each class was generally agreed upon as the surest means to that end. This method of class competition has, up to the present time, been almost universally acted upon, and with the most satisfactory result, for as new and improved varieties were introduced the inferior ones gave way, and thus by a method of encouragement at once simple and just, has

floriculture advanced and improved, and as far as I can learn, to the entire satisfaction of all interested.

I will now take a glance at what may be termed Mr. Marris's proposed method of class showing, and if I fail to prove that it is contrary to the interests of floriculture and the practice of florists generally, it will not be for the want of means, but the ability to do it.

First then, I will suppose an exhibition at which it is announced that prizes shall be given to *the ten best flowers* in each class. How many varieties would any experienced florist expect to find placed as worthy of a prize in the feathered bizarre class? I have no hesitation in saying that the whole of the prizes in that class would be awarded to one variety, and thus affording, as Mr. Marris correctly observes, an insurmountable barrier to the admission of second-rate seedlings—nay, even a barrier to all other varieties. Is this the way to encourage the growth of seedlings, and consequently the improvement of the classes? I am quite sure that every unprejudiced mind will exclaim with me in the negative; and here I may repeat what I inserted in my last, that it would have the effect of throwing out of cultivation nearly all the present varieties, without the slightest chance of supplying their places with better. But it must be observed, if ever our exhibitions are thus paralysed, and reduced to a competition like the above, it is no longer class showing; it is a competition between flowers of the same variety, and not different varieties, which class showing implies. What I have said of the feathered bizarre class, is equally applicable to all the other classes. I have therefore no hesitation in saying that Mr. Marris's *theory is new as far as my experience goes, and impracticable to any good result*. I have not the remotest expectation that what I have said, or may say, will have the effect of altering Mr. Marris's opinion on the subject of class showing, for he emphatically adds that he is induced to contend more strenuously for the adoption of *his plan*, and urge more earnestly the removal of *second-rate varieties*. What Mr. M. may mean by second-rate varieties may to some appear vague; however, it seems to imply inferiority in some respect or other, without pointing out the degree; so that supposing a whole class were given to one variety, and that the best exhibited, still Mr. M. would be as far off as ever from accomplishing his purpose, inasmuch as that variety might be below the *true standard*, and therefore only *second-rate*. I must confess that the more I think about the new theory, and the regulations by which to work it, the more I seem perplexed. He then proceeds as if he had forgotten the invariable rule which holds at all exhibitions, and says "the opinions I promulgated were to the effect that any restriction preventing the best flower from winning in the classes, was mischievous in its tendency," &c. Now, I am not aware that there ever was such

a regulation, nor do I believe that any society ever had such a regulation as that of preventing the *best flower* from winning in the classes. If this be what Mr. M. means, and all that he means, our views are identical,—he retracts in January, 1852, what he published in July, 1851; but if he mean something different from what he here states, and that the same variety is to take all the prizes in the class, he will, in future, in vain look for that beautiful variety which characterized the great exhibitions, of which the one at Derby was the last.

And now a word with friend Dodwell, who puts this fair and sensible question, “Does the rule restricting judges to the placing a variety *once only* in its class, lead to the cultivation of secondary varieties, and is the cultivation of secondary varieties beneficial to floriculture?” The answer to this question ought to contain the whole point at issue. Mr. Dodwell must agree with me that the standard of perfection has not yet been attained, that there never was any specimen to which something ideal might not be added as an improvement; it therefore follows as an indubitable fact, that varieties which are termed first or second-rate, are so only in degree, all falling short of that ideal perfection, which has been laid down for the regulation of societies, and sanctioned by florists of the most refined and enlightened views. Mr. Dodwell must therefore see that though the prizes in a whole class might be won by one variety, still (though first-rate compared with flowers of the same class) it might be second, third, or fourth-rate compared with *perfection*; and so the expression *first-rate*, according to Messrs. M. and D., means no more than the best of its class, and that all prizes shall be awarded to it so long as it continues so. But Mr. Dodwell seems to think that the allowing the same variety to win all the prizes in a class would not have a bad effect, that it would not remove from the stage flowers *intrinsically interesting*. But how does he come to this conclusion? If he knew to a certainty (for it is almost reduced to that) that it was quite useless taking any flower to an exhibition, but such as are termed *first-rate*, would he take those of *second-rate* pretensions simply for the trouble's sake and a *little expense* besides? I confidently believe he would not. In the next sentence, as if feeling that his position was untenable, he adds, “But should it still be questioned that an interesting variety would be absent from our exhibitions, what have we to do but to offer prizes for dissimilar varieties?” This is the true principle of class showing, and all that I contend for. I come therefore to the same conclusion at which I arrived in my former paper, that both Mr. Marris and Mr. Dodwell have published, without due consideration, opinions that cannot fail, if acted upon, to be injurious to the true interests of floriculture.

RICHARD DIXON.

January, 1852.

## NOTES ON HOLLYHOCKS.

PERHAPS a few notes on what appears likely again to become a favourite flower may prove acceptable to some of your readers. I allude to the hollyhock, which, though some years past it was neglected for the gorgeous splendour of the dahlia, appears now to have regained public favour. I grew a few last season, and must say that I was highly pleased with the majority of them.

*Chater's Queen of England* is a noble flower, with stout well-formed petals; a beautiful deep rose. The centre is well up. This, I think, was the best of this colour.

*Napoleon*.—There are two of this name, but widely different in character. This one (*Chater's*) has large well-formed guard petals, buff and crimson, but is deficient in the centre; whilst the other, a Scotch flower, is very singular and pretty, a plum or purple colour, margined with white, the centre well up, double, and of good form.

*Duke of Wellington*, also a Scotch flower, was remarkable for its vivid and beautiful shade of light crimson. This is a most attractive sort, and very good.

*Black Prince*.—There are several varieties of the same name, *Barron's* and *Gibbons's* are both rich dark marone, nearly black, forming, with those previously described, a beautiful contrast.

*Pitho*.—Singular deep lilac shade; the guard-petals are large, too large in fact for the centre; nevertheless, it forms a nice contrast.

*Miss Wedderburn* is a fine variety of the rose class; guard-petals well formed, with good centre.

*Model of Perfection*.—This is indeed a finely formed flower, creamy white, slightly shaded at the lower part of the petals.

*Charles Barron* is somewhat in the same style, shaded salmon, a very attractive sort.

*Belladonna*, which I had of you last year, bloomed well with me, and is a very desirable white; it flowers thickly on the stem, and there are few better.

*Climax* is a deep rose, with me rather more dwarf in habit than some others, but very pretty.

*Formosa* (*Foulis*).—Something in the same style, and wholly different from another *Formosa*, which is dark claret; a distinct and neat variety.

I have several more which, though under different names, are very similar to others in the rose class;



they have been raised from seed in distant parts of the country, and thus unintentionally cause confusion.

*Magnum Bonum* (Barron) is a large and fine flower, glossy and dark.

*Queen* is a pretty rose, though apt to come out of character on poor land.

*Watford Surprise* (Long).—A beautiful and novel variety, splendid form, pure white, or nearly so, with a dash of purple at the lower part.

The above I grew in good style last season, and though perhaps no very great judge in such matters, I still feel confident they will please any person who may grow them. They should be staked early, placing a support to each spike. I gave mine occasional doses of liquid manure, which agreed with them very well.

JAMES SMITH.

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### A FEW GOOD PICOTEES.

I SEE there is a disposition in a certain nameless quarter to run down everything which comes from the midland counties, but I am glad to say that there are many, very many florists in Lancashire who admire the quiet and kind manner in which you have conducted the *Midland Florist*; during the past five years, and earnestly do we hope that you will continue your labours in the same style. I was in the south of England during last blooming season, at the house of a clergyman, who grows a very extensive collection of carnations and picotees; I also visited Mr. Turner's Nursery, at Slough, and in both these collections I saw most of the best flowers in cultivation. Your correspondent, Z. has described many of the sorts I saw there, but in looking over my notes, I cannot resist sending you the names of a few that I also thought particularly good.

*Prince Arthur* (Fellowes) is a delightful heavy-edged purple; large and of good substance.

*Grace Darling* (Marris), raised I suppose by your correspondent at Leicester, is a fine bold broad-petalled flower, reminding one of Lovegrove's No. 5, *alias* Willmer's Princess Royal. It is a heavily-edged rose, and a decided acquisition.

*Jeanette* (Marris) was also very beautiful, I think the best of the two. It is not so full of petal as some, but it is very stout, and the heavy edging remarkably well defined. This also is in the rose class, and I am sure will be a favourite down here.

*Duke of Rutland* (Hollyoake).—This, I was informed, was also a Leicester flower. Very constant. I saw numerous pots of it, and the flowers were very similar in quality, heavy-edged purple, and evidently a first rate sort for exhibition.

*Ganymede* (Fellowes) has been before described in your pages, but it will bear talking about. The flowers were like wax-work, so stout, and yet so delicate; the margin, of deep purple, was well defined. In fact, it was a beauty!

*Mrs. Norman* (Norman).—A south country flower, of sterling quality, heavy-edged red. Fame had not belied this fine variety, undoubtedly one of the best heavy-edged reds in existence.

There was another heavy red which stood near it that I marked as XX, and that was

*Costar's Christabel*.—Grows very tall, of good form, and I am confident will be a favourite wherever shown.

I find that I also have

*May's Ophelia* marked as very fine. This really was a most excellent colour, dark purple, broad petal, and beautifully and evenly laid on.

I have some others, but they must do for another communication; and in conclusion, I will candidly say, that there is nothing so good as these let out or raised in this neighbourhood. I friend of mine, who resides a few miles from here, flowered some promising seedlings last year, but they were very late, and had not that attention given them which they required; the layers, however, did well, and I trust that he will be in a position to forward you blooms the coming season, that you may be enabled to compare them with the best sorts grown.

I. H. R.

*Manchester.*

## PLANTS FOR MASSING.

THESE beautiful additions to our gardens are now become an absolute necessity, and wondrous indeed is the variety produced by our seedling raisers. With these an amazing display of floral beauty is made in every garden of any pretension throughout the kingdom. For our own part, we have a great predilection for the massing of colours, and we wish our friends who have not yet adopted the system would give it a trial. We have no doubt that many of our readers have small grass plots, with, most likely, a large bed in the middle, raised in the centre, and filled with a variety of plants, perennials, evergreens, and deciduous shrubs, forming a most glorious intermixture. In the summer time, perhaps there is a perennial lupin near the verge, that overtops a mule pink behind it; or there may be a *Delphinium grandiflora* of three feet high placed before a potentilla of one, and the shrubs straggling here and there; in short, displaying no arrangement whatever. This great bed may have been planted years ago, for anything we know; some of the plants have consequently spread out of all reason, forming large unmanageable patches. The bed too is so wide that it cannot be weeded without setting the feet on it to reach here and there; indeed, this *great bed* "is a great ugly thing." Now we think we hear some of our friends say, What shall we do? We reply, "Do" away with it altogether; and as your grass plot is "*small*," have a few "*small*" beds, "*well arranged and well filled*," instead. We are not now talking to those who have lawns by the acre, but to those who may possess a square or oval of grass, ten yards by ten, or twenty, as the case may be. Instead of having this excrescence in the centre, which can only be approached by the female part of the family in dry weather, except at the risk of damp feet and their concomitants, we would have our beds in small circles, near the margin of the walk, but not all at

the same distance, because that would appear formal. These beds should be two feet over. If the soil is not good, it should be taken out, and the space filled with appropriate compost. We do not say rich compost, because we have no notion of our hetiotropes, geraniums, &c. making shoots like willows, and affording but little bloom. Their luxuriance is all well enough, but we have plenty of green on the grass plot, and we want flowers. We therefore advise the compost to be rather sandy than otherwise. Now suppose some of our friends have followed our advice, and have these nice little circular beds made, they will not be annoyed by anyone saying "Oh what a funny bed!" "What a queer shape!" as when, in the simplicity of their hearts, they may have perpetrated a bed with as many sinuosities as a piece of ginger, or delighted themselves with the idea of having a facsimile of some uninterpretable hieroglyphic. No; not even when the bed is merely cut out, without a plant, and only the soil and rough edge of the turf to be seen, can anybody, with propriety, find fault with that which is perfect of itself. Mr. Glenny acted wisely when he took a perfect circle to be the standard of flowers; for though perhaps in some cases difficult to obtain, still it is a point beyond which we cannot go, being in itself perfection of form. So with our little beds. The next question is how to fill them. We will talk first to those who may not have the means or wish to go to the expense of buying bedding plants at four shillings a dozen, though that is by no means an extravagant price. Well then, suppose there are twenty circles, some of them twelve inches from the margin of the grass plot, others twenty-four, we would keep those that are nearest for the lowest things, and we will see how we can make a beautiful display during the summer, for twopence each bed. We would advise our friends to go to the nearest respectable seedsmen, and obtain twenty packets of seeds at the above price. In most cases this would

prove sufficient, for annuals are generally sown too thick. If the stalks of beans, cabbages, and other vegetables touched each other, to say nothing of the tops and leaves, no great produce would be expected, and it is equally essential that annuals should have room to develop themselves and show their beauty. Two pennyworth of seed then, we hold, would be amply sufficient. If the party accepting our advice would take the trouble of sketching an outline of his grass plot, and with a pair of compasses drawing twenty circles, he might then, to ensure the most agreeable contrast to his own eye, fill in the beds with various colours, red, blue, yellow, pink, &c. leaving two or more unpainted, to represent white. Thus he would have everything arranged to his mind before he committed the seed to the ground. Now if we were going to a seedsman, to fill ten of our beds nearest the edge, the first thing we should ask for would be *Nemophylla insignis*, a beautiful blue, with white eye. Then we should like *Clarkia pulchella*, with its singular and pretty pink flowers. The gaudy *Escholtzia crocea*, with beautiful foliage and bright yellow flowers, we could not possibly omit; or the other sort of *nemophilla*, called *maculata*, from the points of its petals having a large blue blotch on them. Then there is that beautiful showy annual with a singular name, *Sphenogyne speciosa*, buff, with a ring of black round the centre. For a very low plant, there is *Nolana atriplicifolia*, with neat blue flowers. *Mignonette* we must positively have for one bed, for though not remarkable for its appearance, still it is so general a favourite that a place it must have. *Iberis umbellata* (the Crimson Candytuft), and the White Rocket Candytuft, are two first-rate things for our plan, very showy; and *Sanvitalia procumbens* will also answer our purpose. For the beds that stand further from the verge we would have taller plants, and *Convolvulus minor* must certainly be one. The *Erysimum Perowskianum*, with rich orange blossoms, will form a fine mass; but the beauty of the whole would not be complete without a

bed of scarlet Ten-week Stocks. Double Dwarf Larkspurs should not be forgotten, and the French Marigold too makes a beautiful clump. One or two of the beds might have neat wire trellises round them, removable in winter, and on these the beautiful *Convolvulus major*, or *Tropæolum canariense*, might be trained with nice effect. *Collinsia bicolor* would do very nicely, and *Malope trifida*, though full tall enough for the purpose, might be added; also *Zinnia coccinea*, with large scarlet flowers, or in its place, mixed China Asters.

We have now mentioned twenty sorts of annuals, easily procurable, and of great beauty. We are certain that the adoption of the plan would prove highly satisfactory. In our next number, we will pursue the subject, with what are termed bedding plants, or those which have been wintered in frames or greenhouses, as it will be all in good time to procure them, and in the meantime our readers can make the necessary preparations for their reception.



## COPPICEANA.

No. XX.

WE are happy to know that this part of our labour meets with the approbation of many friends, though we were somewhat amused the other day by seeing in reference to it the following question in print:—  
“What have florists to do with oaks?” We hope that there are many, aye very many florists in the United Kingdom who can admire other beauteous productions of nature beyond what are strictly termed florists’ flowers. We should be sorry indeed were it not so; for, independent of the veneration that Englishmen have for what has been, and what must be, the chief defence of our insular situation, “The wooden walls of Old England,” they (the oaks) have a picturesque beauty which we are sorry our kind hearted critic is apparently unable to appre-

ciate. Florists—true florists we mean—can estimate beauty of form and harmony of colouring, whether in leaves of trees or petals of flowers. We hold a very high opinion of the influence which the cultivation of flowers has on the mind, though, it is true, there are exceptions to all rules. The next family growing here which we shall endeavour to describe is that of the *Ribes*. Under this head come the gooseberry and currant, but as it is only the ornamental with which we now have to do, we shall begin with

*Ribes Sanguinea*.—This very beautiful plant we believe was introduced from North America by the late David Douglas, to whom we are indebted for many beautiful plants and trees. We well recollect it being sold out at one guinea each for small plants. It had a great sale, and was nicely figured at the time in the *Transactions of the Horticultural Society*. Blooming, as it does, in early spring, its numerous pendent crimson flowers are very attractive. It certainly is one of the most gay shrubs grown. It is propagated easily by layers of the young wood, or by cuttings of the old, or it may be raised from seed, which it produces in great profusion. From this source several varieties have been originated. For instance, there is *R. sanguinea pallida*, with flowers paler, and *R. sanguinea atrosanguinea*, much darker than the species. There is also a very nice white or cream coloured sort.

*R. Sanguinea Alba*.—This has precisely the same habit as the *R. sanguinea*, and contrasts beautifully with that sort. They ought to be grown together; or perhaps a curious bush might be made, if we took two young plants, the thickness of a goose-quill, and just above the ground, to a height of six inches cut away the wood to the centre in two long strips, then fit the edges together, bind with matting and plant; an adhesion would take place, and thus form one bush, and make a “union” *Ribes*. It would have this advantage, too the amateur who had only room for one bush, would thus be able to enjoy the beauty of two varieties in the space otherwise occupied by one.

*R. Sanguinea Flore Pleno* (The Double flowering) has not realised the expectation formed of it. The bunches are short, and the colours of the flowers dull; they are, however, excessively double, and as a variety it is interesting.

*R. Beatonii* is a shrub more diffuse in its habit than the preceding. From its character, it appears a hybrid, between the *R. sanguinea* and the *R. aureum*. The bunches are slender, and an intermediate shade of red and yellow.

*R. Grandiflora* has a robust growth, with large mallow-like foliage. The flowers are produced in very long bunches; they are, however, green, and as far as colour goes, inconspicuous; still their large size renders it desirable in the mixed shrubbery.

#### ROBINIA.

There are numerous varieties of this interesting family.

*Robinia Pseudacacia* was brought prominently before the public about thirty or forty years ago, as the Locust Tree, and under this fresh name many thousands were sold. It is a tree of fine foliage, bearing white pea-shaped flowers. The wood is said to be very durable, but the tree in a growing state is apt to be disfigured by high winds, in consequence of the brittleness of its branches.

*R. Tortuosa.* (The Twisted-branched Acacia.)—This is a most remarkable tree, the branches in many instances growing like corkscrews. The foliage is beautiful and massive. A tree well adapted for lawns.

*R. Pendula.* (The Weeping Acacia.)—Apparently a variety of the common acacia. This must not be confounded with the *R. inermis*, as its branches grow horizontally, drooping at the points. It requires to be grafted standard high, and then it makes a very ornamental tree.

*R. Aurea.*—This also is a variety of the species. The foliage, however, is bright yellow, thus affording a singular contrast to others of its family.

*R. Bessonii.*—A robust variety, with upright branches and stout foliage. Very distinct.

*R. Salicifolia.* (The Willow-leaved.)—A very neat small-leaved sort. It forms a nice standard.

*R. Hispidula.* (Rose Acacia)—A splendid shrub, seen to most advantage when trained against a wall. Its large bunches of beautiful pea-shaped blossoms are produced in great profusion, and certainly have a beautiful effect, materially heightened by its fine bold foliage. We have seen a plant reach to the top of an eight-feet wall.

*R. Inermis* is a shrub in its natural state, but when grafted on the common acacia, it forms a remarkably handsome round-headed small tree. It is grown extensively on the Continent, and if it were seen here more frequently, it would be appreciated as its merit deserves.

*R. Florabunda.*—A variety of the *R. glutinosa*, having sticky branches. It flowers more freely, whence its specific name.

*R. Umbraculifera.*—A fine variety, with thicker branches and larger foliage than *R. inermis*. Like it, it requires to be seen to be more extensively planted.



## Part II.

NEW, RARE, OR GOOD FRUITS, FLOWERS,  
PLANTS, TREES, AND VEGETABLES.

## FRUITS.

**THE ALBERGE APRICOT.**—This makes a first-rate preserve, but the fruit is small. Mr. Rivers says of this variety, "It is grown very extensively on the Continent, as far north as Belgium, forms a beautiful pyramid, and with annual root-pruning may be made a very prolific tree for small gardens, as such trees can easily be protected from spring frosts, by four stakes placed round them, a piece of calico being nailed to the top of the stakes, and calico being brought round and tacked to them, leaving a space between the side covering and the top for the air to circulate. It is also well adapted for pot culture."

Several fine plums have been raised in Scotland, and we should suppose them to be of hardy constitution. Some have been previously noticed in our pages, but the following are new and of first-rate quality :—

*Guthrie's Aunt Ann.*—Green, mottled with russet when ripe ; extremely luscious in flavour, and of large size.

*St. Etienne.*—Rather small, but of excellent flavour, and at the same time very handsome. Its colour is yellow, but deeper than most others. A foreign variety, lately introduced, but from its precocity worth inquiring about.

## HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS.

**EUGENIA UGNI.**—Another new evergreen, introduced by Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter, to whom the floricultural world is so much indebted. The flowers

are in the form of pendent bells, and are white, tinged with rose. The habit, foliage, &c. bears some resemblance to the common myrtle.

**ILEX ALTA CLARENSE** (Urquhart).—This is a very beautiful addition to our ornamental hollies. It is not variegated, but has bold and very fine distinct foliage.

**CERASUS LUSITANCUS ORMISTONENSIS**.—A very singular Portugal laurel. The leaves are rounder and smaller than the species. An interesting evergreen.

**ILEX BALEARICA VARIAGATA** (*The Minorca Holly*) is a splendid evergreen, with large comparatively smooth leaves. A variety blotched with gold has lately been introduced from the Continent, and will make a fine addition to this popular class of shrubs.

**ILEX MACROPHYLLA**.—A very fine evergreen oak, with broad and large leaves. Comparatively scarce yet, but will be much in demand when better known.



## PERENNIALS.

**RANUNCULUS CORTUSÆFOLIA**.—This very beautiful crowflower, or buttercup, is not quite hardy. The flowers are a peculiarly fine orange yellow, and two inches across. During severe frosts, some leaves or other protection should be placed over it.



## NEW BEDDING PLANTS.

**PETUNIAS**.—As plants for bedding, we prefer the dark crimson varieties. Last year, we flowered Young's Crimson King most satisfactorily for this purpose. The contrast of its rich colour was well set off by its black throat. Grandis also, raised by Mr. Parsons, is well adapted for the same purpose ;

it is more inclined to purple than the preceding. Amongst newer sorts, there is Young's Ajax, a very large flower, fine rosy purple; whilst for contrast and beauty of form, we can strongly recommend Parson's White Giant. Good white bedding flowers are comparatively scarce, this will therefore be found highly acceptable.

Mr. Smith, of the Tollington Nursery, Hornsey-road, Islington, London, is one of the most successful raisers of seedling verbenas in the country. We are glad to see that he stands up for "native production," as he offers to show his seedlings, during the coming summer, against all foreigners, for ten pounds. As this may appear a bold challenge, we shall give the names and colours of the varieties which Mr. Smith thus backs against "all comers," that our readers may see the advance made in this very beautiful tribe.

*National*.—Shaded red, splendid form, very large.

*Virginus*.—Very fine bluish purple, very large truss, pips large and circular, first-rate.

*Orlando*.—Lilac blue, very large, something like Mrs. Mills.

*Purple Rival*.—This, with the others, obtained a certificate of merit. White, with deep purple eye, very attractive.

*Alba Magna*.—A very large flower, extra fine form.

*Eliza Cook*.—A most excellent variety. Form first-rate, makes a large truss of purple flowers, with crimson eye.

*Standard*.—This is also a striking and distinct sort, nearly salmon-coloured, the centre pure white, surrounded by a darker shade.

Mr. Turner, of the Royal Nursery, Slough, has a beautiful variety, called Ormsby Beauty, to let out. This, we understand from Mr. Turner, is very distinct, colour bright rosy purple, with a white eye.

## FLOWERS, ETC. RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST REPORT.

R. S.—Your seedling hepatica is simply larger than the generality of single red ones. We would advise you to sow seed again from this.

- W. M.—Your polyanthus is out of season, and out of character. You say it was good last spring. Pull off the blossoms immediately, and we have no doubt your favourite will appear in its proper dress in due season.
- W. S. M.—It is the *Primula altaica*, introduced from the neighbourhood of Constantinople, by C. Darbrishire, Esq. Rivington, near Bolton. It flowers abundantly and very early in the open ground, with us so early as the first of January.
- T. W.—Your three very beautiful plants are, No. 1. *Rhododendron dauricum*. No. 2. *Andromeda florabunda*. No. 3. *Daphne mezereum*.
- R. M.—Evidently a seedling from *Rhododendron arborea*. Unfortunately this class usually flower so early that late frosts destroy their beauty. We cannot say that yours is an improvement on existing varieties; in fact, it wants more of the black spots in the throat, and rounder lobes of the petal, to make even a second-rate sort.
- W. C.—The seedling apple grown at the Hermitage, near Hexham, Northumberland, is of a very handsome conical form, yellow, with stripes and blotches of red next the sun, and of medium size. It is of peculiar flavour, having a perceptible quincelike taste, which we should imagine would be desirable in a kitchen apple. We think it worth propagating for culinary purposes, and from its handsome appearance, it will doubtless prove a good market apple.
- CINERARIA.—FRANCES.—Pretty in colour, but we fear too narrow in petal to take a place with the improved varieties of the present day.

## EXTRACTS, HINTS, AND RECOLLECTIONS.



I KNOW the interest you take in all things floricultural, and therefore I know you will be delighted to hear that a floral reading and discussion society has been started here, on the suggestion of Mr. Joseph Lakin, who is elected secretary. The object of which is, the diffusion of knowledge on horticulture and floriculture, by means of reading, friendly discussion, and an examination of subjects, whether of flowers, plants, or vegetables, which its members are invited

to produce "for general notice and criticism." At its last evening meeting, Mr. Naylor's remarks, at page 34 of your last issue, on "Tulip Judging in the Midlands," were read by a member, and it was the *unanimous expression* of the meeting (a large one) that the anomaly pointed out by Mr. Naylor was a most grievous one, and the lesson administered to us well deserved. It was just as unanimously the wish of the meeting that this should be publicly recorded; with it stating the regret felt, that Mr. Naylor should have added to his remarks his feeling that had Edgar been "a midland seedling, it would have been at the top of the class." Some little difference prevailed as to whether Sancta Sophia, stated to be, *here, a pure strain of Washington*, was or was not *completely pure*. It is evident that public attention has been recently excited on these points (questions of purity in the tulip), and a determined resolution to tolerate nothing short of absolute purity expressed. I trust this will show Mr. Naylor we are not the captious self-sufficient body of men we have been described, but that we can feel the value of instruction, even when conveyed in the shape of reproof.

And now that I have my pen in hand, perhaps you will give me space to offer a word of censure and reproof to a "Southern Florist," who, at page 13, so far forgets what is due to himself and the gentlemen of the Birmingham committee, as to declare that if a certain system of showing be adopted, he shall not subscribe. I do not deny the right of the "Southern Florist" to decide for himself, or to offer suggestions to the Birmingham committee, but I do deny his right, and question the propriety, of his calling upon the Birmingham gentlemen to take a certain course, accompanied with a *threat*. Mr. Marris offered suggestions to the Birmingham committee, but Mr. Marris did not say, if you don't accept them, "I wont subscribe." I have no doubt the Birmingham gentlemen will give the threat the precise regard it is worth, and no more; but I deeply regret that any

“southern florist” should have given utterance to such an undignified remark.

I do not propose to enter into a controversy with the gentleman, but perhaps I may be permitted to ask of him, where, after disqualifying all “dirty” flowers, “and the aliases of every description,” he will find his *seventy-two* varieties, each of which shall be *distinct*, and with so much of “intellectual improvement” as shall make it “intrinsically interesting?” Where also will he find the “juvenile florist” (query, read inexperienced) who can decide the exact “rank of the older flowers,” and who, by consequence, is able to decide the “exact worth of a seedling?”

E. S. DODWELL.

*Derby, Feb. 9th, 1852.*

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### STRICTURES ON MR. WILLISON'S MODE OF MASSING COLOURS.

YOUR correspondent, Mr. Willison, writes in praise of massing colours in tulip beds, and describes his land of tulips with much fervour. That his method of field culture may save a great amount of labour is true, but surely he is not serious, when recommending his field practice to amateurs in general. Mr. W. talks of the great strides the “fancy” is taking, but assuredly the most remarkable stride yet taken is that of a tulip bed six feet in width. Now, for a moment, let us imagine thirteen flowers in a row, six inches apart, you want to see into the cup of a middle-row flower, what sort of a stride is necessary to accomplish this? The brazen Colossus alone could compass it. Again, let us look at the stage work necessary for protection, and without which tulips are never seen to advantage. Did Mr. W. ever witness the effect produced by a well-selected and well-arranged bed of tulips, as seen by the subdued light under a stage? I trow not, or he had

never penned the article in question. Under the old regime all is harmony; the heights are well regulated, the colours blend even in the contrast, the golden cups of the one add lustre to the pearly whiteness of the other, while the black markings of some variety are beautifully softened by its rosy neighbour; the whole forming a glowing transparency, which is unequalled by any other of Flora's beauties. That a blaze of colour may be produced by massing, I do not deny, and it may be suitable to the surplus stock of large collections; indeed, excepting the breeders, the plan is generally pursued in the south; but who would plant choice flowers in such a mass?

H. WOLFE.

57, *Elizabeth-street, Hackney-road, London.*

[Our friend, Mr. Wolfe, will see that it is yet, as it ever was, "so many men, so many minds;" and though we may not think as others do, yet a candid opinion should be kindly met, and by fair and legitimate arguments, our endeavours should be to elicit the best way and the truth.—ED.]

## REVIEWS.

### TURNER'S FLORIST, FRUITIST, & GARDEN MISCELLANY. No. 50.

THE illustration is three beautiful epacrises, *Rosea alba*, *Ingramii*, and *Elegans*, raised by Mr. Ingram, of Frogmore. From Mr. Appleby's excellent paper on the cultivation of the above plants, we give the very judicious remarks on the soil most suitable for them. "The soil best suited for this handsome genus is peat. By this term the soil found in swamps, and often called peat, is not meant, we call that bog soil. The right kind is that found

on our moors, where the common heath thrives luxuriantly. This, mixed with a small portion of loam and leaf mould, and a liberal addition of silver sand, will suit them well. No one need attempt to grow them without this peat or heath mould, as it is sometimes called. They will grow in it alone, but not quite so well as with the above additions. The peat should be carted home, and put in a place where the sun and frost can act freely upon it. It should be broken up into fragments, but not so small as to approach a powdered state. Too fine a soil is injurious to them, excepting when very young. At the time of potting, a sufficient quantity should be taken from the heap, and all extraneous matters, such as large stones, living lumps of turf, or fern roots, or twigs of heath, all these may be picked out with the hand. By no means sift the peat, unless, as remarked before, for young plants. There is nothing so injurious to plants, heaths not excepted, as soil made too fine: it soon runs together in a solid mass, is then impervious to water, and becomes sour, and then destroys the young fibrous roots of the epacris, and in the end causes the plants to turn yellow and die." This is a fair sample of the style of the work, and it abounds in good and useful articles. There is also, A Plea for the Pansy—Seed Sowing—The Auricula—Fancy Pelargoniums, &c. forming altogether a cheap shillingsworth.

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### Part III.

#### QUERIES.

We are asked, can we give the genealogy of the Cradley Pet, S.F.? (Our correspondent means what raised from.) Will our friend, Mr. Wallis, kindly inform us?

We have a communication for I. H., who sent us a fine seedling S.B., from the neighbourhood of Halifax, for opinion. Will he kindly favour us with his address?



Will you please give me, in your next number, a list of six or nine of the best and most esteemed varieties of carnations and picotees in each class, which will do well in the midlands? I have lately removed here from the west of England, and wish to commence their cultivation.

Coventry.

A. H.

E. B., in the *Scottish Gardener*, for February, article—Chat about Tulips, says, Pilot, like all the rest of the Chellastons, “is narrow at the base.” I was certainly surprised at this remark, for with all that can be said against the Chellastons for their sportiveness, and the immense number of bad strains which have been put into circulation, in which I heartily join, I was unprepared to hear that they are “narrow at the base,”—more especially Pilot, which I have repeatedly heard described as a very model of form. Will you oblige me by giving your opinion on this, and pointing out what flower is superior in the form of the base, so as to guide me in future selections? I have always considered it would bear a comparison with Hamlet, Musidora, Albion, &c.

A SOUTHERN FLORIST.

Will you allow me, Mr. Editor, to ask you a question? I have noted the discussion which has taken place as to the merit or demerit of the restrictive rule in class showing, and I think the whole matter may be summed up in a line. We, here, have no class showing—that is, showing of single blooms—we are not, however, wanting in variety, nor are we supposed to be much behind the rest of the world as to our productions. I will suppose, then, the northerns dropped class showing. Would they, in such a case, put their Vestas and Dolittles into a stand with the slightest chance of success? If they would do so, this present system does no harm; if they would not (and I say they would not), then this system is bad.

ANOTHER “SOUTHERN FLORIST.”

I shall feel much obliged by your noticing in the next number of the *Midland Florist*, the propagation of tree pæonies. If from seed, where can I obtain it? Where can I obtain seeds of the *Camellia conchiflora*, &c., of the Cedar of Libanus and Deodar, and of other evergreens and flowering shrubs, and at what price? I should wish to raise some of them for myself, more particularly as the state of my finances will not allow me to purchase all I should wish to possess.

A MID-STAFFORDSHIRE SUBSCRIBER.

[In reply to our correspondent, we may observe that the tree pæony is propagated by grafting, by layers, by cuttings of the old wood, and from seed. We do not know where seed is to be obtained, simply because it is so rare that those who are fortunate enough to raise any, will certainly sow it themselves. A friend of ours has lately raised several seedlings from *P. Banksia*. *Camellia* seed is often advertised by the

Continental nurserymen. Seeds of the Cedar of Lebanon and *Cedrus Deodara* may be obtained of the principal seed merchants in London. American tree seeds, consisting of maple, hickory, liriiodendron, &c. can also be bought from the above-named parties; and we doubt not that rhododendron and azalea seed might be got from some of the extensive American plant growers in the neighbourhood of Bagshot and Woking.]

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In reply to your correspondent G. R., relative to the propagation of the dahlia, where a quantity is required, I send you the following plan, which I have practised for the last three years, with great success. About the beginning of January, I plunge the dry roots into a forcing bed, of about seventy-five degrees temperature, giving water sparingly until they make a start. I then give it more freely, and in about four weeks, the cuttings are long enough to take off; then bare the bud, taking care not to injure it. Put them into a pan of river or silver sand, well saturated with water, and plunge it into the same heat as the old roots, and in a week or two they will be sufficiently rooted for potting, taking care to employ soil of the same temperature as the house; and in about three weeks they may be hardened off for sale or otherwise.

W. C. N.

**CARNATIONS AND PICOTEEES.**—**LADY B.**—The period of bloom varies very much with the state of the plant. If very vigorous, it will be much earlier than when weakly. The best *early*-blooming varieties in this locality are,—S.B.s, *Omnium Primus* (Kaye) and *True Briton* (Hepworth); C.B.s, *Count Pauline* (Holmes) and *Caliban* (May); P.B.s, *Lady of the Lake* (Hale) and *Prince Albert* (Puxley); P.F.s, *Lord Byron* (Taylor) and *Premier* (Millwood); S.F.s, *Hero of Middlesex* (Willmer) and *Queen Victoria* (Simpson); R.F.'s, *Romeo* (May) and *Lorenzo* (May). Picotees—Red-edged, *Duchess of Sutherland* (Burroughes), *Ne plus ultra* (Matthews), *Mary* (Dodwell), and *Prince of Wales* (Marris); Purple-edged, *Beauty* (Shaw), *Portia* (May), *Prince Arthur* (Fellowes), and *Lady H. Moore* (Turner); Rose-edged, *Mrs. Barnard*. Those which bloom late are—*Lord Lewisham* (Bunn), S.B.; *Jenny Lind* (Puxley), C.B.; *Rev. J. Bramhall* (Clark), R.F.; and *Duke of Devonshire* (Barringer), S.F. There are but few *late* picotees—Green's *Queen Victoria* (heavy rose-edged) is of this class. All the above are fine growers. Add freely

good fresh loam to the border they are to be planted in. The *best and most select* collection in the world is grown by Mr. Charles Turner, of the Royal Nursery, Slough. In the north, fine collections are grown by Mr. John Holland, Middleton; Mr. R. I. Kaye, Bury; Messrs. Schofield & Son, Leeds; and Mr. Benjamin Ely, Rothwell Haigh. E. S. D.

W. D. and I. M.—Get your friends to join you, and obtain the following. You need have no fear as to your place in the town's competition. Jenny Lind, Faulconbridge, and Black Diamond, C.B.s. Picotees—Heavy red, Christabel, Giulio Romano and Mrs. Norman; Light red, Mary; Heavy purple, Duke of Rutland, Prince Arthur, King of Purples, and Lord Nelson; Light purple, Ganymede and Ophelia; Heavy rose, Grace Darling and Jeanette. These are the best of those coming out we saw last season. E. S. D.

W. C.—Your plants are evidently infected with the "spot," a deadly curse, when engendered. It is produced by over-potting, late-potting, loose potting, want of air, and excess of moisture, all which are evils of the most pernicious character. Remove the worst *at once* from the frame, and *give air constantly* to those left, standing the plants as wide apart as possible. Brush the plants clean, and cut off all the infected foliage. The remedy for this horrible plague is to get the plants well established early in the autumn, well firming the soil when potting, and giving abundance of air at all times when in their winter quarters. *Plenty of air* cannot be given, if there be not *plenty of space*. E. S. D.

H.—The best scarlet bizarre of Mr. Kaye's is Lamartine. Splendour we saw extra fine in 1850. We have not seen Magnet or Comet. The person referred to has not, and cannot obtain Mrs. Norman. You must apply to Mr. Turner for Mary. We have no interest in it. The vituperation you denounce will but increase the sale. Will it be news to you that the person in question never has seen the flower, notwithstanding he informed the public, in 1850, that Mary was the best of its class? Reproaches from such a quarter are praise. E. S. D.

T. B. asks are the spirits of seedling raisers *dashed*, because the highest honours were not awarded to them during the past season? Certainly not. A thousand things may have prevented their productions being properly seen, and amply justified the verdict of the censors; but we know, with such flowers as Duke of Rutland, Ganymede, Ophelia, Prince Arthur, Victoria Regina, Jeanette, General Monk, Faulconbridge, &c. the raisers may with confidence wait the verdict of the country; and as to what we may expect, why we hear, and from "sure hands," of fine S.B.s in the neighbourhood of Birmingham. The same from Halifax. Mr. Ely sends

out one which is to distance our old favourite, Admiral Curzon; "Warrior" is to come from Lancashire; some fine things are in the hands of an esteemed friend of ours in this neighbourhood; Mr. Fellows has a batch, Mr. May a second; and to crown all, Mr. Puxley has a batch of *sixty* for trial, in addition to twenty *first-rates* waiting only for stock. Is there any room for despondency here? E. S. D.

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## CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS, FOR MARCH.



### GREENHOUSE.

Every attention should be given to large plants of pelargoniums, calceolarias, cinerarias, and other specimens. Let them have plenty of room, and be frequently turned round, that all sides of the plant may derive the same advantage from the light.

When water is required, give plenty, and let it be of the same temperature as the house in which the plants are growing. As the pots become filled with roots, weak manure-water may be given once a week.

Repot such camellias as require it, if they have done flowering, using two parts of good turfy loam, one part peat, with a little well-rotted manure, silver sand, and a good sprinkling of charcoal. Let the pots be clean and well-drained. As soon as the plants are repotted, place them in the warmest part of the house (or a much better situation for them would be a vinery, if at work), let them be frequently sprinkled over the foliage with a fine rose or syringe, give but little water at the roots until they have commenced growing, when it may be given plentifully. The young growth of creepers should be carefully trained in time, as much of their future well-doing depends upon the attention given to the young shoots.

Many New Holland and other hard-wooded plants will be about beginning to grow; let them be well examined, and those requiring larger pots be at once carefully repotted. See that the ball is in a proper state of moisture; if too dry, soak it for a few hours in a pail of soft water, but be sure to let it drain well before potting. Use the compost in a moderately dry state, and pot firmly.

Many of the tender annuals are useful for decorating the greenhouse during the summer months, such as balsams, cockscombs, globe amaranthus, portulaccas, thunbergias, &c. A sowing should be immediately made, where not already done.

A small sowing of the Chinese primrose may now be made, for flowering early. Give plenty of air in fine mild weather, early in the morning, closing the house while the sun is on it in the afternoon.

J. BAYLEY.

### VINERY.

The buds in the late-house will now be about breaking; attend to disbudding in good time; directly you can see the fruit, remove the weakest and ill-placed ones. Keep a moist atmosphere, and the house perfectly clean. Give air on all favourable occasions, shutting up early in the afternoon.

J. BAYLEY.

### FLOWER GARDEN.

More than ordinary diligence will now be required to get completed all alterations and such operations as have been hindered by the late excessive rains.

Anemones and ranunculuses, if not planted last month, should be done immediately the beds are in a fit state to receive them. Look well to stock; and if there is any deficiency, propagate without delay such sorts as are wanted. Keep a sharp lookout for the greenfly, and fumigate immediately on its first appearance. Hoe and stir the soil amongst bulbous and other plants now above the ground. Plant out from the reserve border biennials sown last summer, and such herbaceous plants as were then propagated. *Calempelis scaber*, *Tropæolum adureum* or *Canariense*, *Cobœa scandens*, *maurandias*, &c, may be sown in large pans, and placed in a warm frame. Sow also plenty of *Rodanthe Manglesii*, for planting out in May. About the middle of the month, if the soil is moderately dry and in good condition, make a good sowing of the most showy hardy annuals; in doing so, pay attention to the arrangement of their heights and colours.

Cuttings of chrysanthemums may now be put in. Dahlia roots, if not already put into excitement, should be done as early as possible. Seeds should also be sown, and placed in a hotbed frame until up.

J. BAYLEY.

**CARNATIONS AND PICOTÉES.**—If the weather remain open, commence potting for bloom at once. The size of the blooms and anything like a considerable increase so entirely depend on the plants being well rooted into the new soil before spindling, that we consider a much earlier potting out than has been generally practised in this district imperative. At the same time, to expose the plants to the cutting winds, severe night frosts, and frequent drenching rains which occur at this season, without any protection, is an almost certain method of rendering futile all the care which has hitherto been given to them. *Some protection* we consider absolutely necessary, and this we

give by hooping over the plants, and covering them with Haythorn's hexagon net, which we have found most satisfactory, we therefore heartily recommend it. Commence of course with the strongest plants, give plenty of drainage, and *well firm* the soil as it is placed around the ball of the plant. When completed, cover the top of the soil with oyster-shells, small and clean pebbles, or small pieces of charcoal; the value of such a procedure will be found as the season progresses. In turning out the plant, the utmost care must be taken to prevent the slightest injury to the root. We have seen plants dug from their winter quarters, put into a hole in the soil, or loosely placed in a pot, and then the pot having been gently shaken once or twice, the operation has been completed. Such a course is simply barbarous, about as kindly as it would be to cut off a limb from a patient, and then remove him from a good shelter he had previously enjoyed. Some discretion is necessary in potting the different varieties, many requiring plenty of room, and others suffering from over-potting. Of the former class is, Alfred, Prince of Wales, Duke of Rutland, and Portia; of the latter, Garratt's King of Purples, Green's Queen, and Willmer's Princess Royal. Where one sized pot only is used, the desired result may be obtained by placing one, two, three, or four plants in each, according to the strength of the plants. Attend constantly to watering the plants, so long as left in the small pots.

Derby.

E. S. DODWELL.

In the rose garden, perpetuals should be pruned, and the surface of those beds which contain clumps of roses be well mulched with rotten manure. Fresh beds may be made. Where stocks were budded last season, it will be necessary to remove the ligatures; and in cases where the bud has perished, the shoot operated upon should be cut close back to the stem, leaving a bud to make a shoot for a fresh trial next budding season. Ranunculuses should be planted immediately, if not already done; auriculas and polyanthuses top-dressed, and more water given; tulips netted over, and covered with mats if the frosts are excessive; and all out door operations, such as transplanting, forming edges, parting perennials, &c., rapidly progressed with, whenever the weather is favourable. Look to hardy climbing plants, whether on walls, trellises, or on stakes. Cut out dead and superfluous wood, and nail or tie in, as the case may require. Turn over and prepare borders or beds, for the reception of half-hardy things in May. Make every disposition as regards the heights and colours of the things intended to be put in. It is a bad plan to plant by guess or chance when the time comes. Those flower gardens are generally most effective, the management of which has been previously well studied.

J. F. WOOD.

## Part I.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

## LIST OF TULIPS.

I NOTED a few of the best tulips, which particularly took my fancy, during my stay in the vicinity of London; and if it will suit the pages of the *Midland Florist*, I will give four in each class, all of which I consider first-rate, and such as will please the midland growers.

*Apelles*.—A third-row flamed bizarre, feathered and flamed with a reddish brown, on a rich yellow, bottom and stamens pure, cup the Hardy standard. It stands well up, which gives it a finished appearance.

*Guido*.—A third-row flamed tricolor, of fine form. The marking on this tulip is what I call perfection; it is a dark brown, with a dense unbroken feather of the same colour. Cup good, bottom and stamens first-rate. My objection is its being a tricolor.

*Lucullus* (Clark).—A third or fourth-row flamed bizarre, strong leathery petals, cup above the average, bottom and stamens pure, of fine form. It is what I call a pencilled flamed bizarre.

*Marcellus* (Baron).—A pale lemon-coloured feathered bizarre, with feather nearly black, cup good, and stamens pure. Its place is in the first row.

*Lord Bloomfield*.—A third or fourth-row flamed bybloemen, of the finest form, fine large cup, and stamens of extra purity. A real gem.

*Othello* (Battersby).—A second or third-row heavy-plated feathered bybloemen, the feathering nearly black; cup a shade above the average, but of transcendent purity. A gem of the first water.

*Rubens*.—A second or third-row flamed bybloemen, flamed with a dark purple, and feathering nearly black; cup and stamens good. A good show flower.

*Violet Quarto* (Storm).—A fine fourth-row feathered bybloemen, feathered with dark purple; cup and stamens of extra purity. A good strain of this is truly valuable.

*Aglaia*.—This is a second-row feathered rose, of superlative form, feathered with dark red about a quarter of an inch on each petal. It opens very creamy, but when well bleached, a superb flower. I have had fourteen or fifteen *Aglaia*s, but none equal to this.

*Countess of Blessington*.—A second or third row feathered rose, cup and stamens of extra purity, and form first-rate; it is feathered with bright carmine, on strong leathery petals. A gem.

*Dutch Ponceau*.—A second-row feathered rose, of great purity, feathered with reddish crimson, cup short, and stands well. It has a fault in missing feathering round the petals; with this exception, it is first-rate. Scarce.

*Rosina*.—A first-row feathered rose, of great purity; the feathering is well laid on, and is nearly of the colour of *Rose Lac*. My root was unfortunately eaten through by a wire-worm, and I have not been able to procure another.

*Lucullus*, *Marcellus*, *Lord Bloomfield*, and *Countess of Blessington*, perhaps, may be procured from Mr. Norman, of Woolwich, Kent. The others I cannot answer for.

J. ORCHARD.

*Stony Stratford, Feb. 1852.*

## BEST TULIPS IN EACH CLASS.

HAVING asked for a list of six of the best tulips in each class, irrespective of new or old, high priced or low, from several of the principal growers in Britain,—in the first instance for a private purpose, but in the course of those applications, it having been suggested to me by some of the friends who have kindly acceded to my request, that it would be for the public good, were I to publish the returns, I therefore send them for insertion in the *Midland Florist*.

Now, as it is a declaration in man's infallible guide, "Holy Writ," that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established, and as I have obtained the witness of eight or ten of the most respectable and extensive growers of the tulip in Great Britain, to establish the claims of this list,—it is true I have not had returns from all I could have



wished, though some have had the opportunity who have not contributed—it is, perhaps, as useful a list as any that has of late been published, either for the guidance of the young amateur, for whom it is especially intended, or for the no less advantage of the veteran florist.

I shall, therefore, without further comment, give the lists as I have received them, forming a table of the whole, showing at one glance what we may safely add to our collections, if we do not already possess them; that is, provided we can lay hold of a good strain, as nearly all our success in exhibiting, and our satisfaction in growing the tulip, depends on this important point.

WILLIAM WILLISON.

*Flower-gate, Whitby, Feb. 1852.*

#### MR. LIGHTBODY'S LIST.

| BIZARRES.                       |  | ROSES.                       |  |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|
| Phoenix (Headley), flamed       |  | Pandora (Clark)              |  |
| Orion (Headley), flamed         |  | King Robt. Bruce (Lightbody) |  |
| Marshal Ney (Headley), flame.   |  | Kosciusko (Lightbody)        |  |
| Everard (Bowler)                |  | Prince Chas. Edward (Brown)  |  |
| Polyphemus (Brown)              |  |                              |  |
| Crusader (Lightbody)            |  | Exquisite (Headley)          |  |
| BYBLOEMENS.                     |  | Sylph (Headley)              |  |
| Salvator Rosa, feathered        |  | Gem (Goldham)                |  |
| Duchess of Sutherland (Goldham) |  | Princess Maud (Lightbody)    |  |
|                                 |  | Mrs. Dixon (Dixon)           |  |
|                                 |  | John Zuill (Zuill)           |  |

I hope the annexed will be considered satisfactory.

Dear Sir, yours most obediently,

JAMES LIGHTBODY.

*Falkirk, 10th January, 1852.*

#### MR. HEPTON'S LIST.

| BIZARRES.          | BYBLOEMENS.    | ROSES.          |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Duke of Devonshire | David          | Triomphe Royale |
| Polyphemus         | Salvator Rosa  | Mountain Sylph  |
| Don Cossack        | Musidora       | Goldham's Maria |
| Charles X.         | Superb en Noir | Camuse de Croix |
| Pilot              | Thalia         | Catalini        |
| Aglaia             | Van Amburgh    | Aglaia          |

MY DEAR SIR,—Enclosed you have the names of eighteen tulips, and I must confess I have been compelled to leave out

several valuable acquisitions even to the most select collections, but you have my choice in those named.

Dear Sir, yours truly,

WILLIAM HEPTON.

York, Jan. 12, 1852.

### MR. J. EDWARDS'S LIST.

#### WACE COTTAGE.

DEAR SIR,—In responding to your application, I do so most cheerfully. I have seen the following at one time or the other, in good condition.

Yours very truly,

JOHN EDWARDS.

London, Jan. 13, 1852.

| BIZARRES.  | BYBLÆMENS.               | ROSES.                   |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Hamlet, or Polyphemus, or Ulysses, or Albion, and many other aliases | Byzantium                | Aglaia                   |
| Duke of Devonshire   | Musidora                 | Bijou                    |
| Selina   | Pandora                  | Lac                      |
| Fabius   | Princess Royal (Gibbons) | Camuse de Croix          |
| Strong's King  | Salvator Rosa            | Triomphe Royale          |
| Vivid  | General Barnavelde       | Dutch Ponceau tres Blanc |

### MR. SAMUEL BROMLEY'S LIST.

| FEATHERED BIZS.                   | FEATHERED BYBS.            | FEATHERED ROSES.         |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Duke of Devonshire                | Gibbons's Maid of Orleans  | Heroine                  |
| Surpass Catafalque                | Gibbons's Sable            | Scarnell's Bijou         |
| Charles X.                        | Monarch                    | Rosy Gem                 |
| Lord Lilford                      | Gibbons's Maid of Athens   | Rosy Queen               |
| Cotterill's Elizabeth             | Cotterill's Guido          | Cotterill's Mrs. Meynell |
| San Joe, or Apelles               | Violet Quarto              | Naylor's Joan of Arc     |
| Sir Sidney Smith, or Magnum Bonum | Queen of the North         | Duchess of Sutherland    |
| FLAMED BIZARRES.                  | FLAMED BYBS.               | FLAMED ROSES.            |
| Polyphemus                        | Gibbons's Princess Royal   | Triomphe Royale          |
| Charbonnier                       | Gibbons's Grace            | Aglaia                   |
| Donzelli                          | Darling                    | La Vandicken             |
| Garrick, or Shakespeare           | Gibbons's Queen of Violets | Rose Camuse              |
| Pilot (Gibbons)                   | Bromley's Sable            | Alexander du Roi         |
| Griswood's Morning Star           | Queen                      | Slater's Kate Connor     |
|                                   | Raven Superb               |                          |
|                                   | Salvator Rosa              |                          |
|                                   | Bacchus                    |                          |

SIR,—I hope this list, when compared with others, will afford some information. I remain yours, &c.

SAMUEL BROMLEY.

Macclesfield, Jan. 19th, 1852.

### MR. DIXON'S LIST.

| FEATHERED BIZS.  | FEATHERED BYBS.   | FEATHERED ROSES. |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Royal Sovereign  | Louis XVI.        | Bion             |
| Lord Lilford     | King Robert Bruce | Lac              |
| Magnum Bonum     | Maid of Orleans   | La Vandicken     |
| Hamlet           | Marmion           | Geraldine        |
| Ulysses          | Violet Alexander  | Lady Jane Grey   |
| Imperator        | David             | (Gibbons)        |
| Enterprise       | Incomparable Sur- | Princess Maud    |
| Sphinx           | passant           | Maria            |
|                  | Hereward          | Dutch Ponceau    |
| FLAMED BIZARRES. | FLAMED BYBS.      | FLAMED ROSES.    |
| Charbonnier Noir | Salvator Rosa     | Bion             |
| San Joe          | Thalia            | Rowena           |
| Polyphemus       | Wallace (Brown)   | Heroine          |
| Thomas Brown     | Sarah Ann         | Mrs. Dixon       |
| Pilot            | Princess Royal    | Gem              |
| Shakspeare       | Democrat          | Claudiana        |
| Pompe Funebre    | Napoleon          | Mozambique       |
| Lord Collingwood | Queen Charlotte   | Bijou (Scarnell) |
|                  | Superba           |                  |

DEAR SIR,—Having given you the above, I can have no objection to your publishing it. Yours truly,

RICHARD DIXON.

9, Bury New-road, Manchester, Jan. 19th, 1852.

### MR. HENRY GROOM'S LIST.

| BIZARRES.          | BYBLEMENS.          | ROSES.             |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Duke of Devonshire | Addison             | Aglaia             |
| Garrick            | Claude              | Catalina           |
| Marshal Soult      | Michael Angelo      | Claudiana          |
| (Groom)            | Mentor, or Reine de | Countess of Wilton |
| Polyphemus         | Sheba               | (Groom)            |
| Prince of the Ne-  | Victoria Regina     | Duchess of Suther- |
| therlands          | (Groom)             | land (D.)          |
| William IV.        | Violet Alexander    | Emily              |

SIR,—Agreeably with your desire, I have marked six fine flowers in each class.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. GROOM.

Clapham Rise, Jan. 20th, 1852.

## MR. J. F. WOOD'S LIST.

| FEATHERED BIZS.                      | FEATHERED BYBS.                | FEATHERED ROSES.           |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Royal Sovereign                      | Maid of Orleans                | Joan of Arc (Naylor)       |
| Polyphemus                           | Kosciusko (Light-body)         | Lady Clifton (Jackson)     |
| Sir Sidney Smith, or<br>Magnum Bonum | Snowdon (ditto)                | Heroine                    |
| Surpass Catafalque                   | Violet Alexander<br>(Barr)     | Bion (Dixon)               |
| Earl Douglas (De-laforce)            | Chellaston Beauty<br>(Gibbons) | Mary Lamb (Zuill)          |
| Vivid (Saunders)                     | Maid of Athens (do.)           | Rhea Sylvia (Dixon)        |
| FLAMED BIZS.                         | FLAMED BYBS.                   | FLAMED ROSES.              |
| Captain White                        | Thalia                         | Mountain Sylph<br>(Holmes) |
| Polyphemus, or<br>Hamlet (Brown)     | Queen Charlotte                | Triomphe Royale            |
| King (Strong)                        | Princess Royal<br>(Gibbons)    | Aglaia                     |
| Pilot (Gibbons)                      | Salvator Rosa                  | La Vandicken               |
| Charbonnier Noir                     | Violet Brun                    | Geraldine (Dixon)          |
| Caliph (Gibbons)                     | First-rate (Spencer)           | Catherine (Gibbons)        |

Believe me very faithfully yours, &c.

J. F. Wood.

*The Coppice, Nottingham, Jan. 19th, 1852.*

## MR. WILLIAM SMITH'S LIST.

| BIZARRES.                       | BYBLOEMENS.                         | ROSES.                  |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Surpass Catafalque              | Buckley's Beauty                    | Triomphe Royale         |
| Charles X.                      | Princess Royal<br>(Gibbons)         | Princess Maud           |
| Polyphemus                      | David, the best, but<br>very tender | Cerise a Belle<br>Forme |
| Pilot, for shape ex-<br>quisite | Salvator Rosa                       | La Belle Nannette       |
| Captain White                   | Violet Brun                         | Heroine                 |
| Glencoe                         | Friend (Lawrence)                   | Catalini                |

DEAR SIR,—I enclose you a list of the best I have in my collection, that we may compare notes.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM SMITH.

*Alpine Cottage, Darlington.*

## MR. WILLIAM WILLISON'S LIST.

| BIZARRES.          | BYBLOEMENS.                   | ROSES.                  |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Surpass Catafalque | Thalia                        | Aglaia                  |
| King (Willison)    | Maid of Orleans<br>(Gibbons)  | Catherine (Gibbons)     |
| Napoleon           | Princess Royal (do.)          | Cerise a Belle<br>Forme |
| Polyphemus         | David                         | Claudiana               |
| Duke of Devonshire | Queen of Violets<br>(Gibbons) | The Gem (Willison)      |
| Charles X.         | Sable Monarch (do.)           | Heroine                 |

## ROSE TULIPS.

NAME.

RAISERS.

Mr. G. Lightbody,  
Falkirk.Mr. W. Hepton,  
York.Mr. J. Edwards,  
Holloway.Mr. S. Bromley,  
Macclesfield.Mr. R. Dixon,  
Manchester.Mr. H. Groom,  
Clapham.Mr. J. F. Wood,  
Nottingham.Mr. W. Smith,  
Darlington.Mr. W. Willison,  
Whitby.

|                          |          |            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|--------------------------|----------|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Aglaia .. ..             | ..       | ..         | .. | 1  | 1  | 1  | .. | 1  | 1  | .. | 1  |
| Alexander du Roi .. ..   | ..       | ..         | .. | .. | .. | 1  | 1  | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bijou .. ..              | ..       | Scarnell   | .. | .. | 1  | 1  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bion .. ..               | ..       | Dixon ..   | .. | .. | .. | 1  | .. | .. | 1  | .. | .. |
| Catherine .. ..          | ..       | Gibbons    | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1  | .. | 1  |
| Camuse de Croix .. ..    | ..       | ..         | .. | 1  | 1  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Catalini .. ..           | ..       | ..         | .. | 1  | .. | .. | .. | 1  | .. | 1  | .. |
| Cerise a Belle Forme ..  | ..       | ..         | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1  | 1  | .. |
| Claudiana .. ..          | ..       | ..         | .. | .. | .. | 1  | 1  | .. | .. | 1  | .. |
| Countess of Wilton ..    | Groom .. | ..         | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1  | .. | .. | .. |
| Duchess of Sutherland    | Groom .. | ..         | .. | .. | 1  | .. | 1  | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dutch Ponceau tres Blanc | .. ..    | ..         | .. | 1  | .. | 1  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Emily .. ..              | ..       | ..         | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1  | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Exquisite .. ..         | ..       | Headley    | 1  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1  | .. | .. | .. |
| Geraldine .. ..          | ..       | Dixon ..   | .. | .. | .. | 1  | .. | 1  | .. | .. | .. |
| *Gem .. ..               | ..       | Goldham    | 1  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Heroine .. ..            | ..       | ..         | .. | .. | .. | 1  | 1  | .. | 1  | 1  | 1  |
| Joan of Arc .. ..        | ..       | Naylor ..  | .. | .. | 1  | .. | .. | 1  | .. | .. | .. |
| John Zuill .. ..         | ..       | Zuill .... | 1  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kate Connor .. ..        | ..       | Slater ..  | .. | .. | 1  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lac .. ..                | ..       | ..         | .. | 1  | .. | 1  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| La Belle Nannette .. ..  | ..       | ..         | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1  | .. | .. |
| Lady Clifton .. ..       | ..       | Jackson..  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1  | .. | .. | .. |
| Lady Jane Grey .. ..     | ..       | Gibbons    | .. | .. | .. | 1  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| La Vandicken .. ..       | ..       | ..         | .. | .. | 1  | 1  | .. | 1  | .. | .. | .. |
| Maria .. ..              | ..       | Goldham    | .. | 1  | .. | 1  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mary Lamb .. ..          | ..       | Zuill .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1  | .. | .. | .. |
| Mountain Sylph .. ..     | ..       | ..         | .. | 1  | .. | .. | .. | 1  | .. | .. | .. |
| Mrs. Dixon .. ..         | ..       | Dixon ..   | 1  | .. | .. | 1  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mrs. Meynell .. ..       | ..       | Cotterill  | .. | .. | 1  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mozambique .. ..         | ..       | ..         | .. | .. | .. | 1  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Princess Maud .. ..      | ..       | Lightbody  | 1  | .. | .. | 1  | .. | .. | 1  | .. | .. |
| Rhea Sylvia .. ..        | ..       | Dixon ..   | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1  | .. | .. | .. |
| Rose Camuse .. ..        | ..       | ..         | .. | .. | .. | 1  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rosy Gem .. ..           | ..       | ..         | .. | .. | .. | 1  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rosy Queen .. ..         | ..       | ..         | .. | .. | .. | 1  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rowena .. ..             | ..       | ..         | .. | .. | .. | 1  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Sylph .. ..             | ..       | Headley    | 1  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| The Gem .. ..            | ..       | Willison   | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1  | .. |
| Triomphe Royale .. ..    | ..       | ..         | 1  | 1  | 1  | .. | .. | 1  | 1  | .. | .. |

\* Not yet distributed.

The figures of 1 show in whose lists the flowers are named.

| BIZARRES.                       |           |          | Mr. G. Lightbody,<br>Falkirk. | Mr. W. Hepton,<br>York. | Mr. J. Edwards,<br>Holloway. | Mr. S. Bromley,<br>Macclesfield. | Mr. R. Dixon,<br>Manchester. | Mr. H. Groom,<br>Clapham. | Mr. J. F. Wood,<br>Nottingham. | Mr. W. Smith,<br>Darlington. | Mr. W. Willison,<br>Whitby. |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| NAME.                           |           | RAISERS. |                               |                         |                              |                                  |                              |                           |                                |                              |                             |
| Caliph .. ..                    | Gibbons   | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | ..                               | ..                           | ..                        | 1                              | ..                           | ..                          |
| Captain White .. ..             | .. ..     | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | ..                               | ..                           | ..                        | 1                              | ..                           | ..                          |
| Chas. X. or Royal Sovereign     | .. ..     | .. ..    | ..                            | 1                       | ..                           | 1                                | 1                            | ..                        | 1                              | 1                            | 1                           |
| Charbonnier Noir                | .. ..     | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | 1                                | 1                            | ..                        | 1                              | ..                           | ..                          |
| Crusader.. ..                   | Lightbody | 1        | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | ..                               | ..                           | ..                        | ..                             | ..                           | ..                          |
| Cyclops .. ..                   | .. ..     | .. ..    | ..                            | 1                       | ..                           | ..                               | ..                           | ..                        | ..                             | ..                           | ..                          |
| Don Cossack .. ..               | .. ..     | .. ..    | ..                            | 1                       | ..                           | ..                               | ..                           | ..                        | ..                             | ..                           | ..                          |
| Duke of Devonshire ..           | Dickson   | .. 1     | 1                             | 1                       | 1                            | ..                               | 1                            | ..                        | ..                             | ..                           | 1                           |
| Donzelli .. ..                  | .. ..     | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | 1                                | ..                           | ..                        | ..                             | ..                           | ..                          |
| Earl Douglas .. ..              | Delaforce | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | ..                               | ..                           | ..                        | 1                              | ..                           | ..                          |
| Elizabeth .. ..                 | Cotterill | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | 1                                | ..                           | ..                        | ..                             | ..                           | ..                          |
| Enterprise .. ..                | .. ..     | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | ..                               | 1                            | ..                        | ..                             | ..                           | ..                          |
| Everard .. ..                   | Bowler .. | 1        | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | ..                               | ..                           | ..                        | ..                             | ..                           | ..                          |
| Fabius .. ..                    | .. ..     | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | 1                            | ..                               | ..                           | ..                        | ..                             | ..                           | ..                          |
| Glencoe .. ..                   | .. ..     | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | ..                               | ..                           | ..                        | 1                              | ..                           | ..                          |
| Imperator .. ..                 | .. ..     | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | ..                               | 1                            | ..                        | ..                             | ..                           | ..                          |
| King .. ..                      | Strong .. | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | 1                            | ..                               | ..                           | ..                        | 1                              | ..                           | ..                          |
| *King .. ..                     | Willison  | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | ..                               | ..                           | ..                        | ..                             | ..                           | 1                           |
| Lord Collingwood .. ..          | .. ..     | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | ..                               | 1                            | ..                        | ..                             | ..                           | ..                          |
| Lord Lilford .. ..              | .. ..     | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | 1                                | 1                            | ..                        | ..                             | ..                           | ..                          |
| Magnum Bonum, or Sir Sid. Smith | .. ..     | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | 1                                | 1                            | ..                        | 1                              | ..                           | ..                          |
| *Marshal Ney .. ..              | Headley   | 1        | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | ..                               | ..                           | ..                        | ..                             | ..                           | ..                          |
| Marshal Soult .. ..             | Groom ..  | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | ..                               | ..                           | 1                         | ..                             | ..                           | ..                          |
| Morning Star .. ..              | Griswood  | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | 1                                | ..                           | ..                        | ..                             | ..                           | ..                          |
| Napoleon .. ..                  | .. ..     | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | ..                               | ..                           | ..                        | ..                             | ..                           | 1                           |
| *Orion .. ..                    | Headley   | 1        | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | ..                               | ..                           | ..                        | ..                             | ..                           | ..                          |
| *Phoenix .. ..                  | Headley   | 1        | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | ..                               | ..                           | ..                        | ..                             | ..                           | ..                          |
| Pilot .. ..                     | Gibbons   | .. 1     | ..                            | 1                       | 1                            | 1                                | ..                           | 1                         | 1                              | 1                            | ..                          |
| Pompe Funebre .. ..             | .. ..     | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | ..                               | 1                            | ..                        | ..                             | ..                           | ..                          |
| Prince of the Netherlands       | .. ..     | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | ..                               | ..                           | 1                         | ..                             | ..                           | ..                          |
| Polyphemus .. ..                | Lawrence  | .. 1     | 1                             | 1                       | 1                            | 1                                | 1                            | 1                         | 1                              | 1                            | 1                           |
| Polyphemus .. ..                | Brown ..  | 1        | ..                            | 1                       | ..                           | ..                               | ..                           | ..                        | 1                              | ..                           | ..                          |
| San Joe .. ..                   | .. ..     | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | 1                                | 1                            | ..                        | ..                             | ..                           | ..                          |
| Selina .. ..                    | .. ..     | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | 1                            | ..                               | ..                           | ..                        | ..                             | ..                           | ..                          |
| Shakspeare, or Garrick ..       | Lawrence  | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | 1                            | 1                                | 1                            | ..                        | ..                             | ..                           | ..                          |
| Sphinx .. ..                    | .. ..     | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | 1                                | ..                           | ..                        | ..                             | ..                           | ..                          |
| Surpass Catafalque .. ..        | .. ..     | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | 1                                | ..                           | ..                        | 1                              | 1                            | 1                           |
| Thomas Brown.. ..               | .. ..     | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | ..                               | 1                            | ..                        | ..                             | ..                           | ..                          |
| Vivid .. ..                     | Saunders  | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | 1                            | ..                               | ..                           | ..                        | 1                              | ..                           | ..                          |
| William IV. .. ..               | .. ..     | .. ..    | ..                            | ..                      | ..                           | ..                               | ..                           | 1                         | ..                             | ..                           | ..                          |



## ON THE CULTURE OF THE BROCCOLI.

BY MR. J. H. KNIGHT, BATTLE.

BEING an extensive grower of the above esteemed and valuable vegetable, and being so far successful in its culture as to have it in perfection throughout the whole of the year, my experience may perhaps not be altogether uninteresting to the readers of the *Midland Florist*; therefore I venture to enclose the following observations, hoping they will be found useful and interesting.

To grow the broccoli in perfection, plenty of manure is required, as the plants, like all the other varieties of the Brassica family, require a large amount of nourishment to produce them in perfection. Liquid manure, judiciously applied during dry weather, and particularly for the summer and autumn crops, proves of very great benefit, as it keeps them cool and in a growing state, and tends materially to the prevention of premature heading, or buttoning, as it is commonly termed. But however rich may be the ground, and however great the attention given to the crop, vexation and disappointment will ensue, if the seed is not true, and saved under proper management; and indeed so great is the competition among seed growers of the present day, that anxiety to produce an article at a certain price, has in nine cases out of ten resulted in bringing forth seed of inferior quality, and indeed it is difficult in many instances to obtain certain kinds true and genuine. The following, with the time of growing each, are the six sorts of broccoli which I find to answer the purpose of succession better than any others among the many varieties now in existence, all, or nearly all, of which I have grown. In point of succession, I will commence with the time when the August-sown cauliflowers have gone out of season,—say the end of July, and throughout August and September. The best kind that I have found for this purpose is Rendle's



Improved Walcheren, which, to all appearance, is very little inferior to the finest cauliflower. To have this kind in succession throughout the above months, a little seed should be sown in a warm sheltered situation, early in March, and again the second week in April, and under proper management, this cannot fail to produce a useful and valuable crop. During the time that this crop is growing, plenty of water should be given, to keep the plants in a healthy growing state, and mulching with short manure will serve to keep the ground about the roots moist and cool, which is the great art in producing close and firm heads. To succeed this, in October and November, the best kind is Hammonds's White Cape, the seed of which should be sown about the middle of April. To succeed this, in December, January, and February, the following sorts will prove the most useful:—Snow's Imperial White Cape, Grange's White, and Adams's White. For March, use Rendle's Improved Willcove; and for April and May, Elletson's Mammoth will be found most useful. The seed of all these should be sown about the first or second week in April.

*Battle, Feb. 12th.*

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### CLASS SHOWING.

WHATEVER may have been the feeling of the readers of the letter on this subject, addressed by Mr. Dixon to ourselves, in the last number of the *Midland Florist*, whether favourable or adverse to the views therein expressed, we believe there will be none who will not concede to the writer a thorough earnestness of purpose. This earnestness alone is sufficient to entitle Mr. Dixon to a careful reading, and consideration, from everyone, but most of all from us, and this we certainly have given to his paper.

Feeling, however, that Mr. Dixon has utterly failed to show any cause for the retraction on our parts of the opinions we have advanced, we think it right to state our reasons for such a conclusion, and having been addressed collectively, we think it will be most convenient, and least trenching on the valuable space of the *Midland Florist*, for our reply to be in that form.

Mr. Dixon having informed us that he "cannot admit the force of arguments advanced rather for the purpose of maintaining a simply assumed position, than of proving its propriety and advantages," and his expectation that if he heard anything more on the subject "it would be illustrated in such a manner as to leave no doubt that the system as at present practised, was injudicious and injurious to the true interests of floriculture," and that in this he had been disappointed, we having taken a simply negative course, states,

1st. That class showing is a *competition of varieties*, and in order to improve the classes in the true sense of the word, that is in form, purity, and marking, the practice of giving prizes at exhibitions to a certain number of the best varieties in each class was generally agreed upon as the surest means to that end.

2nd. That this method, up to the present, has been almost universally acted upon, and with the most satisfactory result, because as new and improved varieties were introduced, the inferior gave way, and thus by a method at once simple and just, floriculture has been advanced and improved, to the entire satisfaction of all.

3rd. Assuming an exhibition to take place, based on unrestricted showing, "*the whole of the prizes in the several classes would be awarded to one variety only*," thus affording "not only an insurmountable barrier to the admission of *second-rate* seedlings, but also of *all others*;" and is this the way, says Mr. D. "to encourage the growth of seedlings, and consequently the improvement of the classes?" and continuing his remark, he says, "I repeat it would have the effect of *throwing out of cultivation nearly all the present varieties, without the slightest chance of supplying their place with better.*"

Lastly. Granting that the answers to the "fair and sensible" question, "does the rule restricting judges to the placing a variety once only in its class, lead to the cultivation of secondary varieties, and is the cultivation of secondary varieties beneficial to floriculture?" "*ought to contain the whole point at issue*," Mr. Dixon states, "that the standard of perfection not having been attained, there never was a specimen to which something might not be added;" therefore it follows, "that varieties termed *first-rate* or *second-rate*, are so only in degree, all falling short of ideal perfection," and therefore, "though *first-rate* as compared with others of the same class, as it may be second, third, or fourth-rate as compared with perfection, the expression *first-rate* means no more than *best of its class*."

We have thus given in a concise form the points on which Mr. Dixon founds the assertion, that we have "published without due consideration, opinions *new and impracticable to any good result*," and which "cannot fail, if acted upon, to be injurious to the true interests of floriculture," and if we fail to show that Mr. Dixon has promulgated this opinion without any sufficient warrant, it will certainly not be "from

want of means, but the ability to do it." In commencing our remarks, we beg first cordially to express our appreciation of the desire shown by Mr. Dixon that the points at issue should be thoroughly understood—and though we had thought ourselves quite aware of what constituted "a class," we thank him for his definition. With respect to his first proposition we have also but little to dissent from, merely saying that that which has never been adopted by a large portion of the floral community, can hardly be said to have been "generally adopted;" but granting that it were "generally" adopted, this is no proof of its soundness or propriety. We could readily instance many laws which have been generally accepted, but which, with advancing intelligence, have been still more generally discarded. This point, however, is one of little moment to contest. With the second point the case is widely different, and here we are totally at issue. Not to waste words as to whether it has or has not been universally acted upon, we emphatically deny that it has been followed with the "most satisfactory result," or that it is a system at once "simple and just," and one by which "floriculture has been advanced to the entire satisfaction of all." We say that it is not "satisfactory" to reward not only mediocrity but gross inferiority—that it is not "just" (however "simple" in one sense it may be) to expose the inexperienced to the danger of paying high prices for flowers greatly inferior to others of known character and standing—that a system which keeps a large number of varieties in cultivation, the majority being necessarily secondary, does not advance, but positively retards floriculture—and finally, that it has not been to the "entire satisfaction of all," our own humble protest, were it necessary, would be ample proof, but far beyond this, we point to the growing dissatisfaction as to the rule, the eminence of the dissentients from it, numbering among others, the editor of the *Florist*; and still beyond this, the stringent condemnation given to it by Mr. Wood, at page 260 of last year's volume of the *Midland Florist*, and page 231 of the volume for 1849. Let Mr. Dixon, if he can, support his theory of "entire satisfaction to all" against a denunciation such as follows:—"There was also Rose Unique and Vesta, finely marked flowers, with Crown Prince and Lustre de Beauties, and scores of others which we might name, that formerly stood high, but are now consigned to oblivion here, and if their names ever appear in a prize list, it is where a variety is allowed to win only once, thus keeping these old and worthless sorts before the public, dragging out a miserable existence in the latter part of a class, and affording their owners neither profit nor credit; and sure we are that this system very much retards the onward course of perfection in florists' flowers." With respect to Mr. Dixon's assumption that the removal of the restrictive clause would instantly cause the whole number of prizes to be awarded to

one variety, we have only to remark, that we are entirely at issue with him. So evenly are several varieties balanced in the majority of the classes of those flowers we are conversant with, that we do not believe it possible, certainly never probable, that at any exhibition open to a considerable body of competitors, one variety would monopolize ten places.\*

But Mr. Dixon, continuing his assumption, says, "not only thus would an insurmountable barrier to the admission of *second-rate* seedlings be created, but even of *ALL OTHERS*." "I repeat," says he, "it would have the effect of *throwing out of cultivation nearly all the present varieties, without the slightest chance of supplying their place with better*." Is it necessary for us to do more than repeat these expressions, to convince every one of the fallacies conveyed? Need we refer to the manifest contradiction implied in the assumed rejection not only of *second-rate seedlings*, but even of *all others*? Have we,—that we are to lose nearly all our present varieties, without the slightest chance of supplying their place with better,—have we, we ask, a *finality* in floriculture? Has a *Canute* arisen, to say, thus far shalt thou go? or has the race of florists become so suddenly degenerate, that all are contentedly striving after mediocrity, hopeless of excelling that which yet is so secondary to perfection? We believe in nothing of the kind; we have an earnest faith in the many devotees of Flora, and a strong confidence in their perseverance. If intelligence and perseverance have accomplished much in the face of great obstacles, more will be realized when freed from the evil of rules which offer a direct premium to the cultivation of inferior models.

We come now to the closing point of Mr. Dixon's objections, to his reply to the question described by him as "fair and sensible," and the answer to which "*should contain the whole point at issue*." What then is this answer? Not that the rule restricting judges to the placing a variety once only in its class, does *not* lead to the cultivation of secondary varieties (that is, varieties three, four, and five removes from the best known)—*not* that the cultivation of secondary varieties is beneficial to floriculture;—on these points Mr. Dixon quietly allows judgment to pass by default;—but simply that as perfection never yet has been attained, the terms first-rate or second-rate, are so only in degree, and *though first-rate as compared with others of the same class*, as it may be second, third, or fourth-rate as compared with perfection, so the expression first-rate means no more than best of its class.

A more utterly insufficient answer could not be imagined.

\* But an instant and unailing test may be applied to this speculation. If *one* variety will inevitably monopolize the whole of the prizes in the respective classes, *of course the first prizes have hitherto invariably been taken by the same variety*. (Of course it will be borne in mind no restriction has ever been applied to the *first prize*, it is only when that has been awarded, the winning variety has been refused a second place.) This has *not* been the case—so there is an end at once to Mr. Dixon's speculation and exclamation.

Putting the argument into the strongest form for Mr. Dixon, he says, all varieties being secondary to perfection, *all* are secondary. This is neither logically nor literally correct. Mr. Dixon knows as well as we do that the degrees of comparison are as easily applied *now*, as they would be were perfection our superlative—he knows we have our good, better, best, and our bad, worse, worst—he expressly tells us we have varieties *first-rate as compared with others of the same class*—he knows that if we had *perfection*, that would mean no more than *the best of its class*—he knows that between the best, which being “intellectually improved,” is intrinsically interesting, and the worst, which is wanting in that “intellectuality,” there is a vast difference—and he would know, if he would divest himself of that prejudice which he imputes to us, that to REWARD THE WORSE to the DISPLACEMENT OF THE BETTER, is neither consistent with good taste, good sense, or a regard to the advancement of the flower. Will Mr. Dixon presume to contend that the advancement of the flower “in the true sense of the term, that is in form, purity, and marking,” is secured by rewarding flowers imperfect in colour, ungraceful in proportion, and of scandalous impurity? To adopt the sarcasm of Mr. Punch, does Mr. Dixon think such a course “marks the superiority of the florist over the *tasteful ignorance* of the uninitiated?” Is it an “abundant course for self-gratulation?” Because Mr. Dixon cannot see in unrestricted showing any prospect of securing *dissimilarity*, he denies the possibility of its attainment. The justice of such a cause we will leave to others to comment upon. Many probably will remember how easily Columbus solved the simple problem, so impossible to the courtiers, of making the egg stand on end.

A few more brief remarks and we have done. When Mr. Dixon informs us, he “cannot admit the force of arguments *advanced rather for the purpose of maintaining a simply assumed position, than of proving its propriety and advantages*,” we know that he commits an unintentional error, as we know he will not impute to us that we have factiously supported a factitious proposition. Still it is due to ourselves to note and protest against the remark.

As to Mr. Dixon's complaint that we contented ourselves with a simply negative course, we have no inclination to cavil about words. We are, however, quite unable to understand how a course can be negative, which comprises a question, the answer to which “should contain the whole point at issue,” and which shewed (and rather conclusively as we think, for our friend quite evidently shrinks from its iteration) the utter fallacy of his one great fact. True, our friend still insists that our opinions are new and impracticable, but it is no longer with the bold, unblenched front, which announced the astonishment of the “whole floral community;” and as our friend has awakened to the fact that the restrictive rule has excited the

notice and obtained the condemnation of others far beyond our humble pretensions, and as we have in this a tacit acknowledgment that he had published without due consideration, may we not hope that with a little more reflection, and when freed from the perplexity which now encumbers him, our friend will take his place in the ranks of those who hold "that any system which keeps a large number of varieties in cultivation, the majority being necessarily of secondary properties, cannot but be injurious, and tend greatly to postpone the advance of the flower?"

With reference to the assertion that class showing is an offering of prizes for dissimilar varieties, we have simply to say, we have never yet seen it so stated in schedules, nor do we think it has been observed in practice. Names have certainly been rewarded, but not *distinct* varieties. But this is worth nothing more than the passing comment that the purchase of *dissimilarity*, at the sacrifice of every primary property, is utterly opposed to good sense. Dissimilarity, to be desirable, must coexist with form, and purity, and regularity of colour and markings.

Our remarks in reply to Mr. Goodall must be very brief. We are duly sensible of the compliments he pays us on our victory, &c. but he must really excuse our saying we cannot surrender victories for mere compliment.

Mr. Goodall sees only in unrestricted showing an exclusive benefit to the seedling raiser. Mr. Dixon denies the possibility of admission not only to *second-rate seedlings*, but *even of all others*. Mr. G. contends that because Don John was a failure (we don't grant this, but there is no necessity for raising the question), and he has not heard of the Duke of Devonshire, unlimited showing must be an error. Now if Mr. Goodall will turn to page 372 of the *Midland Florist* for 1851, he will find a sufficient reason for the privacy of the Duke—"Duke of Devonshire is a well-marked flower, of good average form, *but late*." We will not, however, cavil with Mr. G.'s premises, but we tell him that not one error of judgment, nor two, can invalidate a system. How many errors of the same kind have resulted under the restrictive system? We cannot regard the "intermediate" with the favour Mr. G. accords to it. We think it fundamentally wrong. 1st. Because it regards rather a distribution of prizes, than the production of the better flowers. 2nd. Because it will evidently lead to the cultivation of many (so called) varieties, rather than a *selection of the best*. 3rd. Because it offers great temptation to persons of weak principle, to place one variety, in different stages of growth, under different names: a most pregnant source of evil. And lastly, because such restrictions inevitably tend to make exhibitions meager, and consequently unsatisfactory. Had not the "intermediate" something to answer for in this way at the last exhibition of carnations and picotees, in Northampton? *two*

flowers only being placed in five of the eleven classes, though three prizes appear to have been the minimum. Mr. G. will find at page 26 of the *Midland Florist* for last year, what Mr. Wood thinks of restriction. But Mr. G. seems to think it a great hardship that one exhibiter should get five prizes in a class with one variety, and calls upon the "trade" to note the effect of this. We really don't think the "trade" will be much disturbed by the fact, though the same result, so far as the flower is concerned, may take place under the intermediate system. But suppose the "intermediate" had obtained at Derby last year, the first and second prizes having passed to Admiral Curzon, the third might have been awarded to a seedling, which, as the event proved, was unequal to the *sixth* best Admiral Curzon.

We have said enough, and must now leave to an intelligent public to determine whether we have so illustrated the subject as to leave no doubt that the restrictive rule is injurious to the true interests of floriculture,—whether it be the fact that such a rule unduly promotes the cultivation of a large number of varieties, the majority being necessarily of a grossly secondary character, six, eight, and ten degrees removed from the best,—and whether there be any truth in the testimony of our most eminent seedling raisers, our Becks and Hoyles, Mays, Matthews, Puxleys, and Felloweses, that no advance will be obtained by seeding from an inferior parent. For ourselves, we believe a modification of the rule is imperative, and that it is not our suggestions, but a perseverance in that which is wholly unsuited to the altered character of the times, which "cannot fail, if acted upon, to be injurious to the true interests of floriculture."

ROBERT MARRIS.  
E. S. DODWELL.

March, 1852.

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## CARNATIONS.

IN answer to the query in the February number, respecting Hepworth's President, &c. I beg leave to hand you the following remarks on a few of the novelties that have come under my observation during the past season. First I will take the two varieties mentioned.

*Hepworth's President*.—Of this flower, the raiser, who ought to be a good judge, has a very high opinion. It is somewhat in the style of Paul Pry, but decidedly an improvement

on that old favourite; the colours are more brilliant, and the petals broader and smoother. The raiser, who has grown it three years, informed me that he had never had a bad flower from it. Whether it will beat Jenny Lind, time alone must decide; but, as she has been grown and shown here, it is a most decided beat on her.

*Hepworth's Comet* (not *Superior*) is a variety I think that will make some noise when more generally out. It possesses the finest of petals, good white, and the ribboning bold and brilliant.

*Marsden's Ringleader* (S.B.)—Now for a beat on Admiral Curzon. This flower has been submitted to most of the principal judges in the West Riding, and it has been pronounced by all to be a beat on the Admiral. They have been grown side by side two years together, and they have been exhibited together, and in every instance *Ringleader* has beat *Curzon*. It has a stouter petal than the Admiral, better white, the scarlet is as brilliant, the bizarre colour is blacker, and the stripes are more regular and bolder. It was let out last October, by the raiser, James Marsden, of Brighouse, the stock being only twenty pairs.

*Netherwood's Companion* (P.F.)—This promises to be a first-rate variety. It has a fine stout petal, good white, well ribbed with a rich purple. It has only been exhibited twice, and in each instance has been placed first in its class.

*Jackson's Mr. Jepson* is a flower somewhat in the style of Ely's Mango, or Milwood's Premier. It has a broad well-formed petal, beautifully ribboned with a rich purple. It is also a large flower, and will prove a teaser to many out.

I will now let you know the opinion of the florists here respecting the favourites of the midlands and the south. There must be some difference between our judgment and yours. For instance, May's Lorenzo was pronounced A. 1 of its class, and relying on the strength of the opinion given by your correspondent, "Z." I applied to procure it, but I have been informed by different parties, that it is not worth the trouble of layering,—it has no character about it, either for colour, form, or marking. Jenny Lind, as I have seen it, no better; and what is worse, being a late variety, we cannot get it into bloom before September. The same with Dodwell's Alfred. Haines's Black Diamond is an unsteady variety, and I think it will be difficult to catch a good flower or so in a season. Such sorts as Ely's William Caxton,



Summerscale's Nulli Secundus, Brierly's Music, Hepworth's Leader, and Yorkshire Hero, are far more admired here, because they are to be depended on: they are steady markers, and it is such we want.

GEORGE BAILDON.

*Shrogg's Bottom, near Halifax, Feb. 1852.*

[We think our correspondent should have grown Lorenzo. Its colour is pale truly, but in form, size, and marking, we think with "Z." that it is good. As we have said before, it is a difficult matter for florists to agree on every point.—ED.]



## COPPICEANA.

No. XXI.

THE lilac is indeed a well-known shrub,—the common one at least,—and though called the *Syringa vulgaris*, or Common Lilac, we must not therefore suppose, that from being plentiful, it is necessarily unworthy of our regard. Its heart-shaped foliage is handsome, the flowers are produced in large and bold spikes, whilst its fragrance is almost overpowering. Our object is now to describe some sorts not generally known. New varieties from abroad are being constantly added to our collections; in fact, without the common sorts, we grow twenty-two distinct varieties. Of these, the most desirable are the following:—

### SYRINGA.

*S. Saugeana*.—A variety of the Siberian, with comparatively narrow foliage and slender flexile shoots. The heads of flowers are large, and produced in great profusion; they are of a reddish lilac, whence, in some gardens, it is called the *Red Siberian Lilac*.

*S. Persica Alba*.—Rather more delicate in habit than the preceding; the foliage is also narrower, and the flowers, which are creamy white, are smaller.

- S. Valletteana*.—This we have flowered very finely. The foliage is stout and heart-shaped, the buds, during the winter season, very dark, and the flowers are not only large, but appear variegated, from the circumstance of the colour varying from rosy to purplish lilac. It is a distinct and well-marked variety.
- S. Nana Alba*. (The Dwarf French-white Lilac.)—This is shorter and more compact than most other sorts, with good foliage and white flowers.
- S. Nana Rubra*.—Similar in habit, but with reddish purple blossoms.
- S. Emodi*.—This is so different from all the other lilacs that few people not botanically acquainted with it, would suppose that it belonged to the family. The shoots are very stout and erect, and the foliage from six to seven inches long, by two and a half wide. The flowers are white, and rather small in proportion to the robust character of the plant. It ought to be in every collection of hardy shrubs.
- S. Duchess de Nemours*.—One of the most beautiful, having immense trusses of flowers, which are individually large, and of a delicate peach bloom, shaded with creamy lilac as they age; the trusses are produced in rich profusion; the foliage and habit of the plant are distinct and well marked.
- S. Vulgaris fol. Aurea Variegata*.—This is the Gold-striped Common Lilac. When grown from layers it is very apt to run off, or degenerate, the foliage becoming green. The best plan for perpetuating the "sport," or variegation, is to bud from a variegated shoot, on a common lilac. The contrast of colour is very good, some of the leaves being exactly half green and half rich orange, whilst others are mottled or variegated with many stripes.

There is also another variety, the

- Silver-striped*, but the foliage of this is narrower, and is apt to twist and become distorted, independent of evincing a great disposition to become altogether green. We cannot say much in favour of this sort.
- S. Jossikæ*.—A singular dwarf variety, with narrow pointed foliage. The flowers are produced in erect pannicles, rather small, and of a dark purple colour. This plant is well adapted for the front of a shrubbery, its habit being neat and compact. It was discovered, we believe, in Hungary, by the Countess Jossikæ.
- S. Prince Notger*.—Very distinct, the flowers inclining more to blue than lilac.
- S. Charles X*.—A very robust variety, with large and compact spikes of flowers, inclined to dark red. This sort produces seed freely, and though very handsome in itself, we use it to bud and graft greater novelties on.

## Part II.

NEW, RARE, OR GOOD FRUITS, FLOWERS,  
PLANTS, TREES, AND VEGETABLES.

## FRUITS.

**PURPLE FILBERT.**—The foliage is as dark as the purple beech, the husks of the fruit partake of the same character, and are highly ornamental for the dessert. The fruit itself is of excellent flavour.

**BELLE MAGNIFIQUE CHERRY.**—A most beautiful large cherry, something in the way of the Morello, but larger, and not quite so acid.

Even so far north as Nottingham, with judicious management and a proper selection of varieties, grapes may be grown with success on open walls. We have seen, last season, a large vine covered with ripe fruit. Amongst very hardy new early sorts, which appear to us adapted for this purpose, are the following:—

*Pique Poule Noir.*—This is a fine sort, very sweet, the berries above the average size, and of a nice purple colour.

*Early Malingre.*—A French variety, very early, and consequently a desirable wall grape. White.

*Purple Fontainbleau.*—A most excellent purple sort, bears most profusely.

*Scotch White Cluster.*—A very desirable white grape.

The sorts adapted for pot culture (and we do not see why one or two pots might not be grown in any of the small greenhouses of which we have so many in this neighbourhood) are,

*August Muscat.*—Of most excellent flavour, dwarf in its mode of growth, very prolific, fruit black.

*Black Alicant.*—A similar description may be given of this sort; the fruit is large and handsome.

## PLANTS.

**TIGRIDA CANARIENSIS.**—Many people admire, and with much reason, the splendid *Tigrida pavonia* and *Tigrida conchiflora*. Little progress has been made in adding fresh varieties. Mr. John Morgan, of Torquay, however, is the successful raiser of the beautiful plant above named. It is bright yellow, gorgeously spotted with crimson. It will prove a valuable addition to our hardy bulbs.

**HELIOTROPIUM VOLTAIRIANUM NANUM.**—Of extremely dwarf and compact habit, fine foliage and very prolific in flowers. Either for pot culture or for bedding purposes it will be highly desirable.

**JENNINGS'S KING PANSY.**—A very beautiful dark purple self, petals of good substance, and excellent in form.



## VEGETABLES.

**IMPERIAL BATAVIAN ENDIVE.**—All who are fond of salads (and who are not?) will appreciate this improved variety. It blanches remarkably well, and forms a fine solid heart.

**RED ASH-LEAF KIDNEY POTATO.**—Bears well, and is very early and handsome.

**THE READING GIANT BROCCOLI.**—We believe this fine sort was originated by Messrs. Sutton, of Reading, and we learn that last season they exhibited a head which, when all superfluous leaves and the stem were removed, weighed seventeen pounds.

**THE READING GIANT ASPARAGUS.**—Good cultivation, and favourable soil and situation, most certainly have a great deal to do in the production of fine asparagus; but it is no uncommon thing for bunches of one hundred heads to weigh twenty-five pounds.

## THE EDITOR'S RECORD.

"These things we would buy ourselves, and therefore recommend them."

**WALKER'S RUSSET.**—This is a seedling, raised by Mr. Walker, of Packington, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire. The fruit is conical, one side covered with russet, and the other rich bronzy red. It is what would be termed a first-rate market apple, for independent of its other excellent qualities, the fruit is now (Feb. 21st) perfectly sound and in good condition. It has to us a peculiarly grateful flavour, partaking in some degree that of the quince. It bears profusely and in a young state; added to which its growth is upright and luxuriant, a point of considerable importance.

## EXTRACTS, HINTS, AND RECOLLECTIONS.



## NOTE OF FINE TULIPS,

BLOOMED LAST SEASON, BY MR. GEORGE LIGHTBODY, FALKIRK.

[From the Scottish Gardener.]

*Bournonville.*—Pure, with rich black feather.

*Irlandois.*—A fine cup, and feathered with rich purple.

*Groom's Claude.*—Very prettily feathered, but rather long in shape.

*Eveque d'Amboise.*—Very rich flamed bybloemen, but slightly specked in the base.

*Kosciusko* (Lightbody) was very fine. There was one with a very rich black feather, others were flamed.

*Zuill's George Glenney* has a fine shape, quite pure, with a beam through each petal, wanting feather.

In roses,

*Dixon's Bion.*—Heavily feathered.

*Dixon's Virginia.*—Lightly feathered, inclined to be creamy.

*Jeffery's Elizabeth.*—Rich colour, and beautiful flame, rather narrow in the cup.

*Lady Colville.*—Flamed, truly a beauty.

Mr. Lightbody has three seedling byblœmens of surpassing excellence.

*Snowdon*.—A dark, almost reddish brown feather.

*Cœur de Lion*.—Fine in colour and form, pure, and a noble fourth-row.

*King Robert Bruce*.—A brown purple feather, on a pure white ground.

*Pandora*, south country flame, was also well done.

*Everard* was first-rate in colour, form, and purity, though a red flamed bizarre.

*Pilot* is described as a finely-marked bizarre, but narrow in the base. This, we confess, we were not prepared to see; and the petals of nearly all the Chellaston seedlings are said to be twisted!

*Crusader*.—A seedling, marking like Polyphemus, but shorter in the cup.

TO PRESERVE CARROTS FROM WIREWORMS.—As the season has now arrived when most gardeners are preparing ground, by “digging and trenching,” for different sorts of culinary seeds in spring, I would recommend those who have lately failed in the culture of carrots, to adopt the following mode, which I have seen practised with success, and which, I have no doubt, will be found a preventive against the wireworm. Trench the ground two spades deep (throwing it up in the ridge manner), allow it to remain so until the time that it is prepared for the reception of the seed, then level the ridges and give them a very slight cast of pigeon’s dung all over, which should be pointed and worked well into the ground; sow the seed, and cover it in the usual manner; afterwards top-dress the ground with sand, well saturated with spirits of tar. By so doing, I am sure that those who adopt the plan will, when the plants are taken up, be gratified to find that the roots will not present the slightest trace of the wireworm. This I have seen practised more than once, and the result always proved satisfactory. The quantity of spirit of tar used was a gallon and a quarter to every eighty square yards.—A ROSS-SHIRE GARDENER, in the *Gardeners’ Chronicle*.

We see that the great national or northern tulip show, which is this year to take place at Birmingham, will be held in the town hall, on the 27th of May. From the spirit manifested, as well as the central situation of the town, we have no doubt there will be an immense gathering of florists. We have just seen the schedule of prizes, and we must here record our unqualified approval of the liberality with which the committee have devoted fifty pounds and upwards to rectified tulips only, as well as their adopting a class for simple beam or flamed flowers. Evidently they are desirous of reconciling conflicting opinions, and we trust that the plan will have a fair trial; and as we know that many northern as well as midland growers have flowers of this description, we hope to see a strong contest in this class, as well as in the others. Let us hope that florists will make no delay in forwarding their subscriptions to Mr. Job Cole, 28, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.

**PRIZES FOR WAX FLOWERS.**—We have lately seen many very beautiful specimens of flowers manufactured in wax, and as this art is becoming very fashionable and much practised by ladies, we think that at our floral exhibitions, not the least attractive feature would be a competition amongst the fair sex for an appropriate prize offered by the society. For instance, we would have single specimens, and also groups of six flowers. These should be staged the same as natural productions, and judged by the same rules. The prize being awarded to the most perfect imitation, of course it would be advisable that “professors of the art” should compete together, and the lady amateurs separately. The national tulip show, to be held at Birmingham, would be a good time to try the experiment, and we think the bachelors of the neighbourhood would display their gallantry by offering a series of prizes to be competed for by their fair countrywomen. We have not the slightest doubt that this adjunct to the attractions of the day would be highly and deservedly appreciated.

Allow me to correct what would appear to many of your readers to be an error, in the February number of the *Midland Florist*. In an article headed Tulip Judging in the Midlands, it would appear, as there stated, that I meant to say Washington and Sancta Sophia were the same sort. Now I did not say so, but that the Sancta Sophia shown at Derby and Nottingham was nothing but Washington,—the the true Sancta Sophia (Dixon's) being a distinct and superior sort, with better cup, and pure bottom and stamens; the colour darker, almost approaching to black, marking something in the style of Duc de Bordeaux.—JOHN NAYLOR.

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## REVIEWS.

### THE SCOTTISH GARDENER, A MAGAZINE OF FLORICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

No. 2 is brimful of horticultural and floricultural matter. The articles comprise treatises on British Plants as Subjects of Cultivation—Protection of Wall Fruit—Chat about Tulips—Street Gardens—Strawberry Forcing, &c. These are only a few of the numerous valuable papers which grace its pages. If carried on as it is begun, and of this we have no reason to doubt, it will take a prominent position in the garden literature of the day.

BRITISH POMOLOGY. Parts 3 and 4. By Robert Hogg. London: Groombridge & Sons.

WE have previously noticed this very interesting work. The two parts now before us give evident proof of the research and painstaking of the author.

Taking great interest ourselves in all that pertains to orchards and their produce, their perusal has afforded us unmixed satisfaction. One sort described carried our mind vividly to "scenes gone by" many



years. We allude to the Isle of Wight Pippin, mentioned at page 117. We used there to call it the Orange Pippin, and can add our *practical* testimony to its excellence. It is a small apple truly, but quite first-rate as a dessert fruit. Mr. Hogg says of it, "This is a very old variety, and is no doubt the Orange Apple of Ray and Worlidge. According to Mr. Knight, it is by some supposed to have been introduced from Normandy to the Isle of Wight, where it was first planted in the garden at Wrexall Cottage, near the Undercliff, where it was growing in 1817. There are several other varieties of apples known by the name of Orange and Orange Pippin, but they are all very inferior to this." There are several other apples we have marked—Harvey's Wiltshire Defiance, Pope Apple, Striped Beefing, &c. but for further information, we most cordially refer our readers to the work itself.

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### THE GARDEN COMPANION AND FLORISTS' GUIDE.

#### Part 2.

IN this number there are two plates, one of a beautiful spike of *Wellington Gladiolus*, and two blooms of *Von Gagern* and *Prince Albert*, Dutch varieties of the same flower. The other is *Ipomea palmata*, a beautiful new climbing plant from Australia; and *Dillwinia scabra*, from the same locality. The chief articles of interest are, On the Hybridization of Plants—Glazed Promenades and Glass Walls—The Sikkim Rhododendrons, &c.

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### THE FARMER AND COTTAGER'S GUIDE. By Alexander Campbell. London: Groombridge & Sons.

FOR allotment farmers this book will prove an acquisition. Labouring men do not usually find so much time to read as we wish they had. Here then we have the pith and marrow of good cultivation, written in an easy and unpretending style, and so much compressed, that its contents might even be learnt by heart in a short time. We think books of

this kind are calculated to do immense good, and we are glad to see that this is the fourth edition, revised and enlarged.

## Part III.

### QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Can you, or any of your correspondents, tell me, through the medium of the *Midland Florist*, the name of the yellow picotee, a drawing of which is given in the fifth edition of Hogg's work on the carnation?

C. W.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES. — A. H., *Coventry*. — The following we think the best of those out, in their several classes :—

#### SCARLET BIZARRES.

|                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Admiral Curzon (Easom)       | Lamartine (Kaye)            |
| Bardolph (May)               | Prince Albert (Puxley)      |
| Bolingbroke (May)            | Sir Robert Peel (Broughton) |
| Duke of Sutherland (Elliott) | Splendid (Martin)           |
| Lord Lewisham (Bunn)         | True Briton (Hepworth)      |
| Lord Rancliffe (Holliday)    |                             |

#### CRIMSON BIZARRES.

|                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Black Diamond (Haines) | Owen Glendower (May)      |
| Duke of Bedford (Ely)  | Queen Victoria (Puxley)   |
| Duncan (May)           | Thomas Hewlett (Holliday) |
| Horsa (Puxley)         | Vivid (Hepworth)          |
| Jenny Lind (Puxley)    | William IV. (Wood)        |
| Lord Milton (Ely)      |                           |

#### PINK OR PURPLE BIZARRES.

|                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Faulconbridge (May)        | Prince Albert (Puxley) |
| Henry Kirke White (Taylor) | Sarah Payne (Ward)     |
| Princess (Taylor)          |                        |

#### PURPLE FLAKES.

|                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Beauty of Woodhouse (Mansley) | Perfection (Puxley)      |
| Earl Spencer (Barringer)      | Premier (Milwood)        |
| Lord Byron (Taylor)           | Squire Trow (Jackson)    |
| Mayor of Oldham (Hepworth)    | Squire Meynell (Brabbin) |

#### SCARLET FLAKES.

|                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cradley Pet (Wallis)           | Justice Shallow (May)    |
| Duke of Devonshire (Barringer) | King of Scarlets (Ely)   |
| Firebrand (Hardwick)           | Lydia (Addenbrook)       |
| Hero of Middlesex (Willmer)    | Queen Victoria (Simpson) |
|                                | Splendour (Kaye)         |

## ROSE FLAKES.

|                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Antonio (May)            | Lady Gardiner (Ely)     |
| Ariel (May)              | Lovely Ann (Ely)        |
| Flora's Garland (Brooks) | Madame Sontag (Puxley)  |
| Lorenzo (May)            | Princess Royal (Puxley) |
| Lady Ely (Ely)           | Romeo (May)             |

## PICOTEES.

## RED-EDGED—LIGHT.

|                                    |                         |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Duchess of Sutherland (Burroughes) | Gem (Youell)            |
| Ernest (Edmonds)                   | Mary (Dodwell)          |
|                                    | Miss Holbeck (Kirtland) |

## RED-EDGED—HEAVY.

|                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Christabel (Costar)      | King James (Headley)     |
| Elizabeth (Robinson)     | Mrs. Norman (Norman)     |
| Giulio Romano (Fellowes) | Prince of Wales (Marris) |
| Hogarth (Marris)         | Sebastian (May)          |
| Isabella (Wildman)       |                          |

## PURPLE-EDGED—LIGHT.

|                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| Ann Page (May)      | Lorina (Burroughes)    |
| Beatrice (May)      | Lady H. Moore (Turner) |
| Circe (Matthews)    | Minerva (Matthews)     |
| Ganymede (Fellowes) | Ophelia (May)          |
| Jupiter (Matthews)  | Surprise (Read)        |
| Juliet (May)        | Willoughby (Matthews)  |

## HEAVY-EDGED PURPLE—NARROW.

|                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alpha (Dodwell)             | Prince Arthur (Fellowes) |
| Duke of Rutland (Hollyoake) | Prince Albert (Marris)   |
| King of Purples (Garratt)   | Portia (May)             |

## HEAVY-EDGED PURPLE—BROAD.

|                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Fanny (Dodwell)           | Lord Nelson (Norman)  |
| Jessica (May)             | Princess Alice (Wood) |
| Lady Harewood (Schofield) | Viola (May)           |

## ROSE AND SCARLET-EDGED—LIGHT.

|                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Countess Howe (Marris) | Mrs. Barnard (Barnard) |
|------------------------|------------------------|

## ROSE AND SCARLET-EDGED—HEAVY.

|                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alice (Dodwell)          | Princess Royal (Willmer) |
| Grace Darling (Marris)   | Queen Victoria (Green)   |
| Jeannette (Marris)       | Venus (Headley)          |
| Miss Rosa (Merryweather) |                          |

The above are a selection from upwards of three hundred and fifty varieties of which we have had experience, and we believe will be found to contain almost all, if not all, that is desirable of *variety*, combined with well-formed flowers, distinct colours, and well-defined markings; and with a few duplicates of each (with such attention as is necessary to their proper growth), we are satisfied not only will A. H. obtain a fine display on the home stage, but may also take his place with the best on the exhibition tables. E. S. D.

The preliminaries of the towns meeting are being rapidly matured, and we hope to be able to state them, from our friend, Mr. Hollyoake, in the May issue. Meantime it has been suggested that Mr. Turner and Mr. Wood, Mr. S. Moreton, of Birmingham, and Mr. Benjamin Ely, of Rothwell Haigh, should be elected censors. Our friends at Leeds underrate their own ability very much, when they express an opinion that they cannot successfully compete with the more southern localities in the growth of these flowers, as the following extract from a letter written by an eminent cultivator in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, will show:—"The bloom here was very good, some enormously large—perhaps too much so. I had Romeo over four inches and a quarter in diameter, and perfectly clean; but if we can get size, of course we can get other qualities by proper management." Another remark by the same gentleman so entirely accords with our own feelings, that we cannot help giving it. "Nothing, I am sure, will more tend to create a proper feeling among growers, and do more to remove a narrow-minded district jealousy, which is so apt to mar the interest which right-thinking people otherwise would feel in contributing to, and attending floricultural exhibitions, than such a meeting as the one you propose to hold, and with this view I shall do what I can to bring the growers here forward." E. S. D.

Two or three questions addressed to us on firm *versus* loose potting, the propriety of covering the soil with oyster shells, or charcoal, &c. must stand over. This is *potting month*, and our evenings are thoroughly engaged. E. S. D.

## CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS, FOR APRIL.

### GREENHOUSE.

THIS structure is frequently too much crowded at this season, especially where there are not pits, or frames, to receive some of the hardier sorts of bedding stock; and as nothing tends so much to the ruin of plants as overcrowding, it is most desirable that a temporary structure should be erected, to relieve the greenhouse of such things as shrubby calceolarias, lobelias, and many other plants intended for the flower garden, that might be protected by mats.

Any plants making vigorous growth should have plenty of light, be carefully but plentifully watered, and often, in fine

sunny weather, be syringed or sprinkled over head with a fine rose.

Use the knife freely to those epacrises and ericas that have done flowering, and repot, taking care to have the pots quite clean, and not too large. Good peat, with plenty of silver sand, will suit each genus. Attend to the repotting of young stocks, and pinch out the ends of the shoots, to make them bushy. Calceolarias, cinerarias, pelargoniums, &c. will require a plentiful supply of water, with an occasional dose of weak manure water. Examine them closely, and if any greenfly appear, fumigate with tobacco immediately.

Roses in pots will also require every attention; the rose maggot makes sad work, if not well looked after.

Attend well to balsams, schizanthuses, thunbergias, &c. for summer decoration. Give air freely in fine weather, and see that nothing suffers for want of water.

J. BAYLEY.

### VINERY.

Give air early in the morning, on all favourable occasions, but be particularly careful to avoid all sudden checks, by opening the lights too much at a time. The temperature may be allowed to rise by sun heat to sixty-five or seventy-five degrees, but the night temperature should not much exceed fifty-five degrees. Throw down plenty of water on the paths, in fine weather; close the house early in the afternoon, and syringe freely every part of the house. Keep the house a little warmer and drier while the vines are in flower. Attend well to stopping, and rub off all superfluous shoots; stop at the first joint above the bunch. Look well to the leaders, that they do not meet with any obstruction that may cause them to break; tie loosely as they advance in growth.

J. BAYLEY.

### FLOWER GARDEN.

If any alterations yet remain unfinished, let them be immediately completed, as mowing will now soon be on, and bring with it much extra work. Early mowing of lawns should be more practised, it has a tendency to keep down those strong-growing grasses that so much disfigure some lawns.

Beds intended for massing may be forked over, using a little quick lime, to destroy insects. Rake and dress borders, at the same time sowing a good quantity of mignonette. Plant out hollyhocks, antirrhinums, phloxes, and any biennials not yet in the place where they are intended to flower.

Any herbaceous plants which send up many shoots will require to have them thinned, staked, and neatly tied.

Propagate plentifully such plants as salvias, mimuluses, scarlet and ivy-leaved geraniums, heliotropes, &c. Sow a suc-

cession of annuals. Seeds of biennials and perennials may also be sown now.

J. BAYLEY.

**CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.**—Lose not a moment in getting any plants still in their winter quarters into the blooming pots or open ground. Well secure all tall growers by means of small sticks, to prevent injury by rocking from the wind. Arrange all the stock in classes, and alphabetically, so that at any moment you can refer to every variety. Elevate the pots a few inches from the ground, on strips of wood, leaving the drainage free, and preventing the ingress of worms; and particularly see that every individual pot is level, so as to allow of an equal distribution of water when required. Sow seed in fine soil, and place in gentle heat. Give plenty of air, and be very sparing of water, as the plants break through—the critical time with them. I have known hundreds lost by damping off. To allow of a thorough circulation of air, elevate the pans on strips of wood.

*Derby.*

E. S. DODWELL.

Dahlia seed should now be sown in pans. Place them in a dung bed. Continue to put in cuttings. These will root easily and quickly in a brisk bottom heat.

As for pink beds, it will be necessary to top-dress them with rich compost. Put neat sticks to the plants. It will be advisable to do this now, rather than at a later period, because no plant ought to have its fibres or feeders bruised or disturbed when in a growing state. Pinks may be potted now, in half-peck pots, precisely in the way of carnations.

Gently break the surface soil of tulip beds, and put over the hoops Haythorn's hexagon netting. This will be found an effectual defence against the ravages of hailstorms.

**POLYANTHUSES.**—There requires more variety in these neat and beautiful florists' flowers. Crimson and scarlet grounds are much wanted. Addis's Kingfisher is a great improvement in this class, and seed from it should be carefully saved. Give more water to plants in frames. Gentle showers will also prove acceptable.

**AURICULAS.**—These very beautiful spring flowers will now require abundant attention,—air, water, freedom from greenfly, must all be carefully attended to. As the trusses rise, if too crowded, the smaller or misshapen pips should be cut out with a pair of sharp-pointed scissors. In collections, certain sorts are later than others; these should be placed in the warmest part of the frame. Small hand-glasses are nice things to place over the trusses; three small forked sticks, stuck round the sides of the pot, will support them. The amateur must be careful not to get his plants drawn, for nothing looks worse than long gawky stems.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

## Part I.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.



## THE BEST METHOD OF ARRANGING A TULIP BED.

## No. II.

IN the hurry with which I wrote, when addressing you last, on the best method of arranging a tulip bed, I omitted to notice the second method, which is now becoming very general, and which, I think, Mr. Glenny denominates "the herring-bone fashion." It is this, and may be briefly described as follows:—Instead of planting rose, byblœmen, and bizarre, rose, byblœmen, and bizarre, crosswise, throughout the whole bed, as described in my last, the arranger of the bed must begin and complete his middle row with fourth-row flowers, to the length he means to extend his bed—say, first, a rose; second, a byblœmen; third, a bizarre, and so on through the whole length. Then, to complete his first row, a pair of bizarres of the same variety must be put into the third and fifth compartments, a pair of byblœmens into the second and sixth, and a pair of roses into the first and seventh. This completes the first row. The second row, having a byblœmen in the centre, requires a pair of roses in the third and fifth places, a pair of bizarres in the second and sixth, and a pair of byblœmens in the first and seventh. The third row, having a bizarre in the centre, requires a pair of byblœmens in the third and fifth places, a pair of roses in the second and sixth, and lastly, a pair of bizarres in the first and seventh places, and so on throughout the whole bed.

When the stock of the amateur is too limited to admit of carrying out the arrangement in pairs, then

a couple of varieties must be selected to match as nearly as possible, so that remarks and comparisons may be made the more readily during the season's growth. Disputed flowers may thus be more easily compared with each other than when grown in different parts of the bed, and their appearance and character studied more carefully during the whole period of their bloom.

A good bed arranged in this manner, must be admitted by all who have had the gratification of such a sight, to have a grand effect. In the first style of arrangement, described before, the lines of unbroken colour extend in a sloping manner, from one side of the bed to the other, whereas, by this arrangement, the line of one colour extends from the side row to the centre, through three rows, and then strikes off again from the centre to the side, at the same angle, and through the same three rows on the opposite side, (like the angle of incidence and the angle of reflection in the science of optics.)

This may be very simply represented by the following copy of ten consecutive rows from the tulip book of Mr. Thomas Bromfield, of Felton Mills, who grows his flowers in this manner.

**TWENTY-THIRD ROW.**

- 1 Walker's Coronation
- 2 Dutch Ponceau
- 3 Joseph Strutt
- 4 Headley's King Richard
- 5 Zuill's Sir Robert Peel
- 6 Dutch Ponceau
- 7 Walker's Coronation

**TWENTY-FOURTH ROW.**

- 1 Lady Lilford
- 2 Lawrence's Patty
- 3 Alexander's Monarch
- 4 Atkinson's fine Rose
- 5 Duke of Devonshire
- 6 Lady Exeter
- 7 Lady Lilford

**TWENTY-FIFTH ROW.**

- 1 Headley's Amyntas
- 2 Shakspeare (Lawrence)

- 3 Lady Wilmot
- 4 Violet Grand Monarch
- 5 Lady Crewe
- 6 Shakspeare
- 7 Amyntas

**TWENTY-SIXTH ROW.**

- 1 Duke of Wellington
- 2 Beteral's Brulante Eclatante
- 3 Brown's Salvator Rosa
- 4 Royal Sovereign, XX
- 5 Hooker's Salvator Rosa
- 6 Beteral's Brulante Eclatante
- 7 Duke of Wellington

**TWENTY-SEVENTH ROW.**

- 1 Triomphe Royale
- 2 Parmegiano
- 3 Pompe Funebre
- 4 La Vandikken
- 5 Pompe Funebre



6 Parmegiano  
7 Triomphe Royale  
TWENTY-EIGHTH ROW.

1 Lord Lyndhurst  
2 Marcellus  
3 Jenny Lind  
4 Mentor  
5 Rose Magnificent  
6 Marcellus  
7 Lord Lyndhurst

TWENTY-NINTH ROW.

1 Solon  
2 La Belle Nannette  
3 Gibbons's Venus  
4 Fine Bizarre, from Polyphemus and Leopold  
5 Gibbons's 51  
6 La Belle Nannette  
7 Solon

THIRTIETH ROW.

1 Amadis  
2 Pandora

3 Duke of Devonshire  
4 Zuill's John Waterston  
5 Lord Strathmore  
6 Smith's Sir Robert Peel  
7 Amadis

THIRTY-FIRST ROW.

1 Lady Louisa  
2 Leonidas  
3 Clark's Clio  
4 Violet Quarto  
5 Queen Victoria (Greig)  
6 Leonidas  
7 Lady Louisa

THIRTY-SECOND ROW.

1 Sheet Anchor  
2 Lady Crewe  
3 Lady Flora  
4 Tyso's Polydora  
5 Prince Albert (Gibbons)  
6 Lady Crewe  
7 Sheet Anchor

And so on.

Now, putting R for rose, B for byblœmen, and Z for bizzarre, the inexperienced grower will see by the dotted lines in the table underneath, a representation of the lines of unbroken colour in a bed so arranged.

|   | 23rd. | 24th. | 25th. | 26th. | 27th. | 28th. | 29th. | 30th. | 31st. | 32nd. |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | Z     | R     | B     | Z     | R     | B     | Z     | R     | B     | Z     |
| 2 | R     | B     | Z     | R     | B     | Z     | R     | B     | Z     | R     |
| 3 | B     | Z     | R     | B     | Z     | R     | B     | Z     | R     | B     |
| 4 | Z     | R     | B     | Z     | R     | B     | Z     | R     | B     | Z     |
| 5 | B     | Z     | R     | B     | Z     | R     | B     | Z     | R     | B     |
| 6 | R     | B     | Z     | R     | B     | Z     | R     | B     | Z     | R     |
| 7 | Z     | R     | B     | Z     | R     | B     | Z     | R     | B     | Z     |

The effect thus produced is truly beautiful, and all who have seen it carried out with judgment, must admit that it heightens in an eminent degree the attractions of even a first-rate collection.

A bed of tulips grown in any style is a delightful solace from the cares and anxieties of life, for the tulip is now admitted by nearly all to be the queen of flowers. But as the tulip bloom is again fast approaching, it is the duty of all florists of any experience to try to induce the young fancier to look round him during the season of 1852, so that he may adopt that style of growing his favourites which best pleases his fancy; and if he does not adopt either the one plan or the other which I have noticed, and totally discard the "*grouping system*," then many have arranged and laboured in vain.

I heartily agree with Mr. Willison that the tulip fancy has made rapid and gigantic strides during the last few years. But in the bizarre class the advance has been the greatest. The magnificent bizarres raised by Lawrence and others, such as Damascus, Shakspeare, Hamlet, Glencoe, Marcellus, Sheet Anchor, Polydora, &c.; and the superb sorts broke from Clark's breeders, such as Dixon's Duke of Devonshire, and many others, were, till late years, entirely unknown in the north of England. When I became a tulip grower, the veterans of our society grew an old sort under the name of "Gold Buntcliffe," which used to carry all before it; but where is this Californian beauty now? Alas! how are the mighty fallen! It is gone to the tomb of all the Capulets, and is now quietly consigned to oblivion.

In the bybloemen class less advance seems to have been made, for many of the good old sorts are as "pure as the snowflake ere it falls," and consequently bad to drive from the field. Yet they in a few years must be abandoned, and driven from the stage, when such flowers as Glenney's Duke of Northumberland (which Mr. Wood said last year would please *anybody*), Lawrence's Patty (h.fl.), Friend (h.f.), Addison (fine f.), Pandora (XXX, when right), and Byzantium (b. fl.), Brown's Salvator Rosa (h. fl.), and the older favourites, such as Grand Monarque, Imperatrix Florum, Jeffrey's Royal George, &c. lately

introduced into the neighbourhood, shall have become more plentiful; for they are varied in their different styles, and grand indeed.

Good roses also seem very scarce, for except Madame Vestris, I know of no flamed rose fit to compare with our old friend, Triomphe Royale, and its aliases, for it is supposed to have many in Northumberland; while feathered roses are admitted by all to be exceedingly scarce. Set aside Rosa Blanca, Lawrence's *fine* strain of Lady Crewe, Clark's Portia, Lilas Rose (supposed to be from a young root of Triomphe Royale), and Heroine (supposed to be the same thing), and what else have we really valuable? Dolittle and its compeers belong to an age now gone by. Anastasia seems very promising, but it has been only once seen here. Arlette is truly beautiful, but apparently too shy a thriver ever to become plentiful in the north.

Let all true lovers of nature, then, unite in trying to promote a recreation so pure and unalloyed as the cultivation of a tulip bed. To all classes of society it has a fascination not to be found in any other branch of floriculture, but to the hardworking tradesman and the solitary student, who spend much of their time within doors, perhaps the charms of a tulip bed are greatest. From early morn to dewy eve, they are never forgot by amateurs of this description, when half an hour's leisure admits of a visit to the bed. During the period of bloom, the amateur sees the consummation of his fondest hopes, lives in a fairy land of his own, envies not the monarch his crown, or the miser his hoards, but sees, in the variously-tinted picture before him, the handy work of the Mighty Architect who planned the universe, and feels in the tranquil delight which the scene affords him, a foretaste of that happiness destined for the just in a better world, "when care and sorrow have fled away." He can turn out in the early morning, and exclaim with Adam, in the beautiful language of Milton,

"These are thy glorious works, Parent of good,  
Almighty! thine this universal frame,  
Thus wondrous fair; thyself how wondrous then!  
Unspeakable, who sitt'st above these heav'ns,  
To us invisible, or dimly seen  
In these thy lowliest works; ye these declare  
Thy goodness beyond thought, and power divine."

WM. HARRISON.

*West Thirston, near Felton, Northumberland,  
March 23rd, 1852.*

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## REASONS FOR GROWING PINKS IN POTS.

SOME years since, on first coming to the place at which I at present reside, I was told that I should find great difficulty in getting flowers of certain descriptions to grow in the borders; indeed I was warned that the soil was so much infested with "the worm," that nothing but those plants which were not susceptible of injury to any great extent from it, or those which were unpalatable to the pest, would have any chance of long surviving the risks to which they would be exposed to, if planted out.

In those days, being less acquainted with the nuisance than I have had good reason to become at the present day, I suppose I was either oversanguine or incredulous as to the amount of injury so small an enemy can inflict, so having long been a carnation and pink fancier, and having just before had to deal with a soil in which such injury was unfelt, one of the first things which was done was to fill a border with a good stock of the former, and to plant out a considerable number of the latter. In less than a month my carnations were almost annihilated, and before the season was over the pinks were all well-nigh gone too. To give you some idea of the amount of this pest, I may add, that by setting the usual traps, such as potato and turnip slices, we caught at the rate of over one hundred wireworms per day, for many days, in one border, not fifteen feet by eight. This was not confined to one portion of the

flower garden : all parts were more or less affected ; so to grow either of these descriptions of flowers in the open border was out of the question. In the case of carnations the remedy was simple. Growing them in pots was common enough, and the details of the practice to be pursued were easily accessible, even if I had not, as I had already done, grown a good part every season in this way. But to grow pinks in pots some years ago, was very unusual, if indeed it was ever practised to any extent. However there was nothing else to be done. They *might* not do well in pots—they were *sure* to be killed in the border.

In thinking over the matter, there appeared to be no reason why they should not be grown in this way ; if carnations did best in pots, why not pinks also ? Moreover, if I had a scarce variety, or one which from any cause I was more than commonly anxious should do well, the recommendations were to keep such in pots through the winter, in frames, and this I had been in the habit of following, and in doing so had frequently remarked that the so cared-for plants were more healthy in appearance, and began the season of growth stronger in constitution than those which had been exposed to all the vicissitudes of wind and weather, during the previous winter. In addition to this, although in the garden in which I had been in the habit of growing them the soil was naturally well suited to them in character, being a loam, such as that in which pinks delight, the new ground was quite of an opposite nature, being poor and sandy in texture, and such as did not hold out any reasonable prospect of satisfactory success, without the addition of a large quantity of more adhesive soil to mix with it. To get this in sufficient amount for the purpose would be no easy matter : after it had been procured, even if it was to be had at all, to cart it home was no inexpensive one. Here was another argument for the trial of pot culture. A cartload would last in the one way for a season or two—in the other, such a quantity would make no

sensible difference, when mixed with the contents of a whole border.

The plan was tried the first year with, if I recollect rightly, some two dozen pairs. These succeeded so well, that the next year the number was increased, and lately, one who could not otherwise have grown pinks at all, has been able to grow them to any extent desired, through the success which follows a proper mode of pot culture. And here is a strong argument for the recommendation of this mode—it places the cultivation of that flower within the reach of almost everyone; for, as was said above, filling a border is one thing, enough for a few pots is quite another. You, Mr. Editor, know privately with what success the pink has been grown here in pots. I only allude to it to show that they will not only grow well, but that they will flower in good character when so grown. And speaking of exhibitions leads me to mention another great advantage which pot culture presents. It enables the intending exhibiter, either by removing a pot into some shady and cool place, to keep back his flower, or on the other hand, if a variety seems likely to be too late, to forward it considerably, by placing it in a warm situation and exposure. In the necessary tying and disbudding, and suchlike operations, pot culture has a decided advantage; at least it will be felt to be so by some of your less supple readers, who object to the cramping process which attention to them in the ordinary way necessitates. There is much more comfort in handling a plant on a bench before you, than there is in doing this while stooping over a border, and it is likely to be far better done in the one case than the other. Of late seasons, I have been in the habit of blooming from eighty to one hundred pairs in pots. An ordinary visiter might not recognize that they were so grown, for the pots are always plunged in a bed previously prepared for them, merely the rim showing above the surface. The bottom of the bed has a thick layer of coal ashes, strewed over with soot, to prevent the entry into the pots of worms, whether

wire or others. The soil in which the plants are grown is of the character quoted by Mr. Hogg, in his treatise, the *Pinguisitem quæ sit tellus* :—

“What soil is rich by this last rule we learn :  
Never, when tost about from hand to hand,  
Rives it, but pitchwise to the fingers sticks,  
Clammy with handling.”

In other words, a good stout loam. This has an addition of one-third cow dung, rotted into a mould, and one-third leaf mould, which has been kept thoroughly sweetened, and which has been well exposed to the action of frost during the previous winter. As the plants require a great amount of water during the flowering season, much care is taken that the pots are well drained. The potting time is commonly early in the present month. Should any of your readers who may not yet have done so, be inclined to make a trial of pot culture, they should at once provide themselves with plants which have been wintered in pots,—removing those which may be in the border I should doubt the success of, as disturbing the roots of pinks at this season is injurious to the lacing. These should, without delay, be potted into their flowering pots. The size used here for this purpose is either nine or ten inches in diameter, and a pair or sometimes three plants are placed in each pot. When shown in pots, they have a very pleasing effect, and there are good reasons, in my opinion, for encouraging this method of exhibiting them. I may, one of these days, send a few lines on this subject, if they will be acceptable.

A N.B. AMATEUR.



## THE JAPAN LILY.

(*Lilium Lancifolium*.)

THIS beautiful, fragrant, free-growing and hardy bulb ought to be in the hands of every lover of flowers, who has either a staircase or parlour window to

spare, or who can command the greater luxury of a cold frame or greenhouse.

The management is perfectly easy, and may be varied without much disadvantage, so as to suit various accommodations. I have grown them in the parlour window, in a greenhouse, in a cold frame, and exposed to the trials of a severe winter, without any protection whatever, and I can say that any of these modes will do, even the latter, if necessary; though in that case an exception must be made in respect of the species *Punctatum*, which being much earlier than the others, will have its flower buds destroyed, unless the season happen to be remarkably mild.

But though great latitude may be allowed in the mode of cultivation, there are certain conditions which should always be attended to, and hoping that my remarks may be of service to some of the readers of your most useful little work, I proceed to give you that mode of management which I consider the most judicious.

The soil generally recommended is turfy bog and sand, but any rough light rich garden soil will do, and the finest plants I have ever seen were grown in a rich compost of turfy loam, leaf mould, old rotten dung, and sand, with a small allowance of hen dung, or domestic guano.

They require plenty of pot room, and when not put into full-sized pots at first, care must be taken not to delay the repotting too long: the roots should not get matted together. Let them have plenty of drainage, and let the bulbs be placed from two to four inches below the surface of the soil, according to size.

After potting, they may be put away in any convenient place, till the stems make their appearance, when they should be brought to the light and moderately watered, increasing the supply as the growth increases—ocasionally syringing them overhead—giving them always abundance of fresh air, and keeping them shaded from a scorching sun.



This general treatment may be pursued till the flower buds are developed, when they should be brought into warmer quarters, if they have been out of doors, watered once or twice a week with *weak* manure or guano water, and the stems neatly staked.

From the time, however, that they are attaining the height of eighteen inches or so, there are two points which should be attended to. First and foremost as to the greenfly. The head of the stem, containing the embryo buds and young leaves, forms a very attractive and secure harbour for that little pest, and if it is allowed to make a lodgment, the top leaves will be punctured and curled, the flowers deformed, and all the future beauty destroyed. Search carefully for them, therefore, and get rid of them as soon as detected, either by smoking, or by the aid of a peg of soft wood, moistened with saliva, so as to make them adhere.

The other point refers to the peculiar habit of this lily in regard to the formation of its roots. Besides the ordinary ones at the bottom of the bulb, a very copious growth issues from the stem, when it has acquired a due degree of maturity, the object of which, no doubt, is to provide a larger amount of nutriment for the foliage and flowers than the bulb alone could give. This habit points out the necessity for the surface of the soil being kept moist, a provision which for most bulbs is not requisite.

Judicious treatment at this period of their growth I consider to be peculiarly important. If too much forced, or exposed to too powerful a sun, the leaves will be apt to flag, and if that is allowed to occur often (as it inevitably will if they are subjected to too great a drain upon their powers before the subsidiary roots get firmly established), the lower leaves will fall off, or become yellow and withered, and the beauty of the plant will be materially diminished.

From this period till the blooming season, they will only require attention to watering and shading; all danger of injury by the greenfly may be con-

sidered as past, and if they are more frequently syringed overhead, and get a more liberal application of *weak* manure water, they will be fully satisfied, and the cultivator himself will be abundantly rewarded for all his trouble. At any rate, let him only succeed in producing a well-grown specimen, with its foliage fresh and full, rising like a verdant column from the surface of the soil, and crowned with a branching head of fragrant flowers, pure white, or tinted with rose of different shades, and numbering from ten to twenty and upwards on a single stem, and I am certain that if he is not satisfied, he ought to be.

When fairly in flower, the chief duty is freely to enjoy their attractive beauties, which I recommend to be done every morning, or oftener, as time or inclination dictate. The assiduous student will generally find, in addition to the charms of form, colour, and fragrance, a daily secretion of the sweetest honey hanging on the petals, ready for his use.

At the close of the season, less water will be necessary, and they may be put out with advantage, in some corner of the garden open to the sun, but sheltered from heavy and continued rains. Here they may remain till potting time, which I prefer taking in October or November, a month or two after flowering is over. It is not necessary to wait till the stem is entirely decayed, as that sometimes does not occur till after Christmas, and the roots for the following year will then, in most cases, be in full growth.

In preparing them for potting, let all the old soil be shaken away, the old bottom roots carefully removed, without injuring the new ones, and the stems cut off close to the bulb, which will bring away all the superficial roots, and leave room for the new bud to push up, without resistance.

The propagation is either artificially, by taking off some of the outside scales of which the bulb is composed, and planting them in sandy soil, when small

bulbs will be formed at their base the following year ; or by the natural growth of offsets on the stem, at the surface of the soil, or below, hidden among the superficial roots spoken of before, which should always, therefore, be carefully examined before being thrown away. The old bulb also frequently divides, putting up a second or third flowering stem, and may, at the potting season, be either separated into as many distinct plants, or not, according to the taste and wants of the grower.

I have now brought my remarks round to the point from which I started, and trust your readers will see no difficulty which need deter them from the cultivation of this charming flower.

Before concluding, I will mention the different species which I grow.

1. *Album*, or white.

2. *Punctatum*, slightly tinged with rose.

3. *Speciosum*, of a deeper colour.

4. *Cruentum*, or *Rubrum*, the deepest of all. This is the true *Speciosum*, as figured in the fifth volume of *Paxton's Magazine of Botany*; and in the same volume No. 2 is figured under the name *Roseum*.

How No. 3 has got possession of the name truly belonging to No. 4, I know not; perhaps it is a seedling from that variety, though I doubt it, as it is invariably earlier with me, both in coming up and in flowering, if both are treated in the same way. It is also of a stronger growth, makes larger bulbs, and requires more pot room than No. 4. The shape of the leaf also differs. *Punctatum* (No. 2) and *Speciosum* (No. 3) are generally in flower at the same time, though the former appears above ground two or three weeks earlier. *Album* and *Cruentum* are three weeks later.

The general flowering season is from the middle of August to the middle of October, but it will be forwarded or retarded to the extent of three or four weeks, according to the early treatment. Last year,

I kept my stock plunged in a border of coal ashes from the time of potting, and it was the middle of October before *Cruentum* began to open.

D.



## BEDDING PLANTS.

THE month of May will be the proper time to put out what are usually termed bedding plants. These are generally half hardy, and have been kept in frames or greenhouses through the winter. We will then suppose, that instead of annuals, as described in our March number, a selection of these plants is required to fill up the round beds on the grass plot. Verbenas will be very useful for our purpose, and of these there is now an immense variety. Let us then, for one, take Robinson's Defiance, with its large trusses of brilliant scarlet flowers. By judicious stopping, or pinching off the ends of the shoots, and pegging down with leaden pegs, such as we use for layering carnations, these plants will make a bed of amazing beauty. Another nice plant, that will suit us very well, will be the dwarf *Lobelia dentata*, a remarkably neat plant, with a very great quantity of small blue flowers. We must then find a good white amongst verbenas, and Perry's Wonderful will be the sort we would select for the next bed. Then some of the bright yellow shrubby *calceolarias*, such as *C. amplexicaulis*, for instance, would do very well. This is brilliant and very suitable. Woodcock's Magnificent is a large well-shaped pink verbenas, which makes an admirable mass of this colour. Then there is *Anagallis Monellii major*, a very attractive bright purple. When the sun shines on these flowers, they are indeed beautiful, and are produced in great profusion. Being of a prostrate habit, this plant will not require pegs. Some of the petunias make splendid beds. We prefer the

crimson, with dark throat, for this purpose, taking care to select sorts with stout petals, rather than large and loose ones. A bed of double nasturtiums, both of the orange and scarlet sorts, would be very desirable. They grow well, and produce a profusion of blossoms. *Salvia patens*, when well managed, is very effective. It requires pegging down and repeatedly stopping; it then throws up spikes of rich blue flowers. *Oenothera riparia* is of pretty dwarf habit, with yellow flowers; and *Oenothera taraxifolia* will afford a most striking and effective bed of white. These plants will do for our beds nearest the path: for the others it will be advisable to have rather taller plants. Of course there should be a bed for scarlet geraniums, either Tom Thumb, Queen Victoria, or Trentham Scarlet; but by no means put different plants in the same bed; the habit and mode of growth ought to be similar, otherwise the bed will appear defective. It will also be advisable to have a mass of variegated geraniums: they have much improved within the last few years. Flower of the Day is one of these, but perhaps too expensive yet to purchase in quantity. Dandy is very neat and compact, and makes a pretty mass; whilst the Variegated Pink and Variegated Scarlet are cheap, and both adapted for the purpose. A bed of heliotropes is absolutely indispensable. Though not particularly showy, yet their fragrance is so great, and the flowers are produced in such quantity, that they may be cut freely for bouquets. *Triomphe de Liege* is larger than most others, delicate lilac, with white eye. *Corymbosum*, which is dwarf and bushy, will answer the purpose well. Another plant, of rather taller growth, very neat and desirable, is *Ageratum Mexicana*, which bears light blue flowers in abundance, and is good for bouquets. We must not forget the *antirrhinum*. Two beds of these will be advisable; one rich crimson, such as *Apollon*, or *Boule de Feu*; the other white or yellow. Of the latter, *California* and *King of Yellows* are the best. Perhaps one of

the prettiest things than any we have yet enumerated is the *Cuphea platycentra*. This *must be grown*. The flowers are crimson and black. *Bouvardia splendens* too, with its scarlet flowers, like a Trumpet Honeysuckle, is a most excellent bedding plant. Then there is choice amongst pentstemons. *Album*, for a white bed; and *M'Ewenii* is a dwarf and bushy rosy crimson, capitally suited for summer flowering. We must have two beds for fuchsias; one light-coloured, the other scarlet. Amongst the former, *Napoleon* and *White Perfection*; and in crimsons, *Sir John Falstaff* (*Globe*), *Splendida*, and *Voltigeur* are beautiful and brilliant. *Gallardia picta*, yellow, with crimson, will be very suitable; and *Lantana crocea* will accord capitally with the rest. We have now pointed out what, with common attention, will make a splendid show during the summer and autumn months; and should the amateur be possessed of a small greenhouse, he will find much amusement during the summer months, in striking cuttings for his next season's display, as well as attempting to hybridize or cross-breed some of the plants that may flower with him. We would also direct especial attention to the propriety of saving all seed which may be matured. Those who have not yet experienced the delight and gratification of raising a first-rate seedling plant, have, we can assure them, a treat in store; for while they may thus gain in a pecuniary point of view, they will also enjoy what is to most minds of far greater importance, the feeling of having contributed to the pleasure of the great floricultural brotherhood.

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### DEUTZIA GRACILIS VERA.

THIS beautiful ornamental shrub was introduced by Mr. Van Siebold, who sold it to Mr. Baumann, of Ghent, by whom it has been shown in great perfection, at the late exhibition there. Some plants which

Mr. B. exhibited, measuring five feet across, presented one mass of beautiful clear white flowers. From its profuse blooming and free growth, it will prove one of the best plants ever introduced into this country, either for early forcing or as an ornamental shrub. It is perfectly hardy, and will be a desirable addition to our ornamental gardens. It blooms at a very early age, as plants in this nursery (nine inches high) are, at the present time, covered with its beautiful white flowers, hanging gracefully from every lateral. Some fine specimens were exhibited by Mr. Baumann, grafted standard height, on the *Philadelphus grandiflorus*, which, no doubt, will be generally practised, where high plants are required. It requires similar treatment to others of its class, when forcing, a pot moderately drained, and a mixture of one-half rich loam and one-half good leaf mould. When making its growth, a little liquid manure, judiciously applied, will be found greatly to assist the plant, both in its growth and flowering.

T. CAPARN.

*Clapton Nurseries, London, March 24, 1852.*

## Part II.

# NEW, RARE, OR GOOD FRUITS, FLOWERS, PLANTS, TREES, AND VEGETABLES.



## NOVELTIES OF SPRING, 1852.

### PHLOX.

*Drummondii Thompsonii*.—A very rich marone crimson, with purple centre. There are now several varieties of this very pretty phlox, but as they sport much from seed, it will be necessary to perpetuate each sort by cuttings, which strike root readily.

## DELPHINIUM.

*Hendersonii*.—This extremely beautiful and interesting distinct hybrid was raised by M. Chauviere, of Paris, from *Delphinium Chinensis* crossed with *Delphinium elatum splendens*, and partakes much of the fine branching character of the former, and large lacinated foliage of dark glossy green; flowers of large size and well formed, with very broad ample petals, of rich deep azure blue, finely contrasted with a bold white eye, which renders this plant very conspicuous indeed.

From the above description, and its appearance as depicted in the *Magazine of Botany*, we should not be surprised if *Delphinium Hendersonii* and *Delphinium magnificum*, raised by Mr. Goodwin, of Collycroft, near Ashbourn, were of very similar character.

## ANTIRRHINUMS.

*Primrose Perfection* (Edwards).—A most excellent variety of a pretty hardy plant. The spikes are large and compact.

*Hendersonii*.—Raised by Mr. George Parsons, of Brighton, and purchased by Messrs. E. G. Henderson & Son, who describe it as the greatest novelty that has appeared in this tribe for years. Tube and ground colour white, distinctly marked throughout each petal with broad bands of deep carmine. The stripes and ground colour are so evenly balanced, that each flower is an exact counterpart of every other on the plant.

*Novelty* (Smith).—Has a dark rose tube, upper lip pure white, lower deep rosy purple, with yellow centre.

## CHRYSANthemUM.

*Hendersonii*.—We should imagine, from the following description, that this will be found a good thing:—"The plant is of dwarf habit, two feet in height, belonging to the Chinese class, and so dense a flowerer that every morsel of young wood is thickly clustered with flower buds; indeed the whole plant is one mass of well-formed orange flowers. By having the branches neatly pegged down in the beds, the whole would look like a fine bed of ranunculuses, during the autumnal months."

## CALCEOLARIAS.

The following are new calceolarias, peculiarly adapted for bedding out:—

*Henderson's Wellington Hero*.—Colour deep and rich golden yellow, producing very large trusses of flowers. It was



awarded a label of commendation at the National Floricultural Society.

*Henderson's Tom Thumb*.—Dwarf and compact habit, flowers deep crimson. Without exception, the best dark variety in cultivation, for bedding purposes.

*Smith's Beauty of Montreal*.—This also is of a rich crimson colour, and desirable compact habit.

### GERANIUMS.

*Giant Scarlet Defiance*.—This splendid sort is a great improvement on the Shrubland, often producing as many as a hundred flowers in a truss. It is suitable for a trellis, or, in fact, for bedding purposes, as one plant will cover a large space.

*Jewess* is a pretty fancy geranium. There is much contrast in the flower, the lower petals being white, with violet spots, whilst the upper ones are rich crimson, edged with white.

*Hendersonii*.—The foliage similar to the scarlets, but flowers white. Certainly a very distinct and desirable novelty. The truss of flowers is large and handsome.

*Extravaganza*.—A singular and curious hybrid. This fine variety possesses flowers of good size and substance. Large bold trusses of deep crimson. Each of the five petals has a large dark marone blotch, nearly covering the whole of it. A fine bedding plant.

*Odoratissima Grandiflora* (Henderson).—A very fine lemon-scented hybrid, of strong and very compact habit of growth, with large trusses of flowers, in the style of the fancy class, splendid foliage, and highly scented. Colour rosy purple, veined with dark blotches in the upper petals.

### BEDDING FUCHSIAS.

*Globosa Perfecta*.—A complete globe in form, with a remarkably small and slender tube. The habit is dwarf and spreading, which renders the plant very attractive, especially when covered with its hundreds of graceful pendent balls of rich crimson, with deep purple corolla.

*The Darling*.—A miniature plant, covered with an immense quantity of reflexed flowers, of brilliant scarlet and purple. It does not exceed eighteen inches in height, and is of neat and branching habit.

*The Pet*.—Of darker colour than the preceding; of much the same habit and form of flower.

*Splendidissima*.—A first-rate show flower. The sepals reflex, tube crimson, corolla deep purple.

*Exquisite*.—This is described by Messrs. Henderson as being a perfect model in shape; flowers of middle size, with bright scarlet tube, and violet purple corolla; the sepals fall grace-

fully backward, which, combined with its perfect proportions, render it peculiarly attractive.

*Hendersonii*.—A novel, distinct and very double variety; tube and sepals deep crimson, beautifully reflexed; the corolla a globular mass of purple petals. The semi-double varieties at present in cultivation, in contrast with this, will bear no comparison.

*Beauty of Deal* (Banks).—Tube white, corolla bright vermillion, flowers produced in profusion, habit excellent.

*Cortona* (Banks).—This is a most distinct new sort, the corolla being extremely dark, the tube and sepals rich crimson.

*Gaiety* (Banks).—Here we have something out of the common line in this family of plants. Tube and sepals pink, the corolla purplish lilac. A lively pretty sort.

### PANSIES.

*Schofield's Village Maid*.—Pure white ground colour, with solid and bold eye, the five petals laced with a beautiful lilac.

*Schofield's Magnum Bonum*.—A rich chocolate colour, eye surrounded and shaded with rich crimson, quite smooth and of excellent form.

### DAHLIAS.

*Sir Richard Whittington* (Drummond).—Ruby puce, compact and full, a large and deep flower, of extra fine quality.

*Morning Star* (Turner).—Extra fine form, brilliant orange scarlet. Obtained six first-class certificates. Indispensable.

*Lizzy*.—Raised by Mr. C. J. Perry, of Birmingham. Beautiful form, ground colour pure white, strongly tipped with cherry. This will be a most attractive sort.

*Miss Ward* (Turner).—Beautiful yellow, tipped with white.

*Rawling's Dr. Frampton*.—Splendid form, white, with purple edge, rather below the average, but very beautiful.

*Spary's Absalom*.—Excellent form, colour clear amber. Novel in colour, and will contrast well in a stand.

*Green's Scarlet King*.—A most beautiful and desirable scarlet, in form equal to the Duke of Wellington. All exhibitors should have this fine flower.

*Bob* (Drummond).—Another fine scarlet. Very rich, constant, and good.

### VERBENAS.

We noticed a new verbenas (America), which was raised by Mr. Hovey, of Boston, United States. We have just received further information of some other fine sorts, let out last April, and which our correspondent, who is a good judge of these flowers, states

to be first-rate. No doubt they will find their way to the old country. They are,

*Republic* (Hovey).—Very delicate pink, distinctly ribboned with crimson.

*Orb of Day* (Hovey).—Said to be a beat on Robinson's Defiance, inasmuch as the colour is even more beautiful than that fine flower. Its habit is more dense and compact, and both trusses and flowers larger.

*Diadem* (Hovey).—Splendid purple, large, and of fine form; the texture of the petals of a peculiar velvety appearance.

*Nectar Cup* (Hovey).—This flower will be a great favourite, if it were for nothing more than its powerful fragrance. The colour is a beautiful pink, with a light centre and dark eye.

Our correspondent promises us a description of other new seedlings, for an early number.

## RETROSPECTIVE CRITICISM.



### CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

PERHAPS you will give me space to thank Mr. G. Baidon for the information he gives us in your last number, and to offer a brief comment on the remarks he makes upon varieties esteemed in this district.

I cannot think with Mr. Baidon that "there must be some difference in our judgment;" on the contrary, Mr. Baidon's own remarks satisfy me that there is none. It is true, Mr. Baidon, after remarking on Lorenzo, Jenny Lind, Alfred, and Black Diamond, and pointing out very grave faults in these varieties, says, "such sorts as Ely's William Caxton, Summerscales's Nulli Secundus, Brierly's Music, Hepworth's Leader, and Yorkshire Hero, are far more admired here, because they are to be depended on; they are steady markers, and it is such we want." But when Mr. B. introduces Ringleader to us, it is not with the remark, now for a beat upon *Hepworth's*

*Leader*, but “now for a beat on Admiral Curzon ;” clearly conveying the idea that not *Leader*, but Admiral Curzon, has been the crack flower of the West Riding, as it is with us and the southerners. Very certainly the midlanders have no appreciation for flowers uncertain in their character, unsteady in their markings, wanting in colour and form, and not to be depended upon.

But Lorenzo is subject to none of these disabilities. I believe I may claim as much experience of the variety as any cultivator in the midlands, and I unhesitatingly pronounce it, with your correspondent, Z. thus far, as the A. 1 of its class. It is, when in proper character, faultless in outline, and without a rival for its splendid petal. In colour it is scarcely a perceptible shade paler than *Lovely Ann*, and quite as distinct as that old favourite variety ; in fact, there is no poverty of any kind about it.

*Jenny Lind* is certainly a few days (from three to seven) behind the height of the bloom ; and this is against it for some places, but not in all. In every other respect, I know nothing out to oppose it ; and I cannot but suppose some great lack on the part of the cultivator, for “*Jenny*” to have been seen without character, either for “colour, form, or marking.” I have known it since 1849, and have never so seen it.

Haines’s *Black Diamond* is certainly sportive ; but so is *Lord Milton*, and *Black Diamond* is, in my estimation, quite up to *Milton* in every respect ; and I apprehend *Milton*, in its best cloth, would take rank before either *Caxton* or *Nulli Secundus*, in the West Riding. Like every other variety, these flowers require fair growth, and the stock to be in good health, before their merits can be fairly estimated ; and without impugning the skill of our West Riding friends, I must take leave to believe their condemnation has proceeded from the absence of one or the other of these requisites.

As for *Alfred*, it would, perhaps, be unbecoming in me to say what it is. It is, however, not a *late*

variety, as a reference to the *Midland Florist* for 1850, page 268, will show I exhibited it at Slough, on July 24; and last season, I saw it in the collections of two exhibitors (pots in bloom), at Chiswick, on July 19th. To show Mr. Baildon that we have a strong faith in the merits of varieties described by you as fine in this neighbourhood, and for no other purpose, I will show Alfred at our next exhibition, on August 4th, *against every picotee of every class* raised and grown north of Derby,—Mr. Baildon having my full permission to cull his blooms from any quarter he may think proper, north of this town, and on these terms, viz. that I shall pay to Mr. Baildon, if he beats Alfred, all the expense he has incurred in obtaining his blooms, and travelling here to exhibit them; but if he should not succeed in defeating Alfred, that then Mr. Baildon shall simply bear his own expenses, paying me nothing; and against this expense, he will have the gratification of seeing a variety in better character than he had given it credit for, and the enjoyment of the towns' meeting; and I trust I shall have the pleasure of seeing him and many other friends on that occasion.

E. S. DODWELL.

To secure Mr. Baildon, I will at once deposit any necessary sum in the hands of any respectable man he may indicate; and any other preliminary I will leave to his arrangement.

E. S. D.

*Derby, April, 1852.*

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MR. G. BAILDON, in the last number of the *Midland Florist*, has given his opinion on certain carnations and picotees, and adds, that he thinks there still must be some difference in opinion between the southerners, midlanders, and the north: i.e. that the south and midland florists have a different standard from the florists further north. To this opinion I cannot

subscribe; and will show Mr. Baildon that he has formed an erroneous opinion of several varieties. Dodwell's Alfred is named as a late variety. It is neither early nor late, but comes in at the height of the bloom, the best time possible it could flower; and is a steady variety. As a proof it is not late, two pots of it were shown at Chiswick, on the 19th of last July. This is not like catching a chance bloom, but must be pots of plants in full flower; and being the first season of its being sent out, speaks very much in favour of it; as neither the raiser nor myself were among the exhibitors, it therefore was shown from a small stock.

Lorenzo is said to have no character about it, and not to be worth layering. Jenny Lind no better, with the drawback of being late; therefore the natural conclusion is, that bad as Lorenzo is, Jenny Lind is of still less value. Jenny Lind, I grant, is rather late, which is against it in some localities, but in its favour in others. But speaking of the merits of the flower, it is the most perfect carnation yet sent out. As regards Lorenzo, this flower, well done, is the best rose flake out under Mr. May's name. Prince Arthur, Ariel, Antonio, and Romeo, have all been seen fine; but Lorenzo will wear them all out. King John, of Mr. May's, will beat it, being both bright and fine.

I am the more surprised that Mr. Baildon does not appreciate the good qualities of the above, as he does not seem hard to please, seeing that such flowers as Music, Yorkshire Hero, William Caxton, Nulli Secundus, &c. are highly esteemed by him. Whether Hepworth's President, so highly spoken of, will beat Paul Pry, or not, I cannot say; but doubt if the flower is raised yet—out of Mr. Puxley's stock—that will beat Jenny Lind; and I shall prefer seeing Ringleader, before I decide that it is a beat on Admiral Curzon.

CHARLES TURNER.

*Slough.*

## REVIEWS.

## GROOMBRIDGE'S FARM AND GARDEN ESSAYS. No. 7.

THE GARDEN FRAME. How to construct, how to use, and how to make the most of it.

A VERY useful little book, and well worth the moderate price charged for it. There are many amateurs who are anxious to have a *frame*, but when they get one, it often proves a failure with them, or at the best, is not half managed. This little work will in a great measure obviate so serious a matter; and if properly studied, will render the success of the artizan and amateur gardener comparatively certain.

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## KIDD'S OWN JOURNAL. A Literary, Scientific, and Instructive Family Paper.

THIS is a periodical in which we take much interest, a cheap publication on natural history being much wanted. Here we have anecdotes of birds, animals, plants, &c. We see that Mr. Kidd intends to publish in his pages Dr. Gall's splendid work on phrenology. We should much like to see a skeleton calendar of natural history published monthly: it would be a great boon to many young naturalists and botanists. Extracts too, from expensive works, on subjects bearing on the beautiful pursuits in connection with natural history, would be highly desirable. But we believe Mr. Kidd to be able to make as agreeable and instructive a book as any man in England. We hear it has a great sale, and it deserves it.

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TURNER'S FLORIST, FRUITIST, & GARDEN MISCELLANY.  
New Series. No. 16.

A MORE than usually interesting number (if such a thing is possible), commencing with the "*Rhododendron Javanicum*," accompanied by a nice plate of this

fine plant. "Shading the Dahlia"—"The Tulip. No. 2." We think the idea here expressed, that there should be a collection of tulips grown at Chiswick, or Regent's Park, a good one. We should say, have a first-rate bed at each place, cultivated, arranged, and covered in the best manner. This, we are sure, would be a very great source of attraction, and we believe would be the means of increasing in a material degree the number of cultivators of this fine flower. The other most interesting papers are British Plants—Pompon Chrysanthemums—Cultivation of the Epacris—Daphne Indica Rubra—The Camellia—On Bedding Autumnal Roses, &c.

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#### THE SCOTTISH GARDENER, AND MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE AND FLORICULTURE. No. 4.

A TRULY practical work. Amongst many good papers, there is one on Raising Seedling Carnations, by Mr. Dodwell, of Derby; and Pink Notes, by Mr. James Lightbody, of Falkirk. From the latter, we will give the following extract:—

- "*Costar's Romeo* is evidently a seedling raised from Alfred Morrison, and much in the same style of build and colour. The same raiser's Juliet is very like the above, but as these were only planted by me late in the spring, I could not so well judge of their merits.
- "*Costar's Prince Arthur* was scarcely so well built as either of the above. The petals tolerably smooth, but not well laced.
- "*Hooper's Charmer* is a most beautiful variety. Very heavy dark purple lacing, with fine petal. Has also the additional merit of always coming constant in character.
- "*Hooper's Mrs. Hooper* is rather thin for most tastes. The petals are broad, smooth, and well laced with red.
- "*Garrett's Sportsman* is also rather thin but will be an invaluable variety to cross with, as it produces abundance of pollen, and the petal is broad and smooth. It is very constant in lacing; the colour a brownish purple.
- "*Read's Countess Rossi* and *Kate* are beautiful varieties, well built, with finely cupped petals, showing the white outer margin, the colour purple. I think they have been raised from Willmer's Laura, as the habit of the plants partakes much of that variety.



- "*Smith's Huntsman*, in habit of growth, is quite of the same straggling nature as most of this grower's seedlings. It is, however, a decided acquisition, being a well built flower, with good petal, laced with rich rosy purple.
- "*Colcutt's Sappho* has finely-formed petals, the colour dull red, rather faintly laid on. It is quite thin enough to come up to the standard. I may add, this variety is a free grower.
- "*Looker's Princess Helena*, in shape of petal, approaches *Sappho*. The ground is of great purity, the lacing beautiful purple. This is a charming flower, and one, I think, which would please the most fastidious.

"Among other varieties, which I have described before, but are really worth adding, are, Willmer's Comet and Surplice, Burman's Mrs. Burman, Keynes' Hon. Mrs. Herbert, Costar's Lola Montes, Eldridge's Pickwick, Maclean's Criterion, and Read's Jenny Lind."

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THE GARDENER'S RECORD, AND AMATEUR FLORIST'S COMPANION. By I. T. Neville. London: Groombridge & Sons.

THIS little work is extremely well got up, and we have no doubt it will obtain a fair share of public favour. The article on the tulip, by C. L. Crook, Esq. promises to be very interesting; and from that gentleman's knowledge, we expect full information of the very many splendid flowers grown in the south, which we northerners are comparatively unacquainted with.

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### Part III.

#### QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Would you, or any of your numerous readers say, in an early number of the *Midland Florist*, what is the best treatise on hot water-heating of greenhouses? R. D.

[Our correspondent will find everything he requires in the pages of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.]

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEEES.—S. TAYLOR.—We trust you followed our advice; and if so, you will have had illustration of the advantages of firm potting, by this time. These may be briefly described, as preventing the severe saturation of the soil by heavy rain, and its opposite evil of great drought; to both of which a loose soil is inevitably subject. Plants *firmly* potted, are stouter in their growth than those in a loose soil, shorter jointed, and have a much more fleshy root. Long-experienced cultivators say, that successful cultivation depends upon the nearest realization of an equable temperature—gradually increasing according to the necessities of the plant—and the avoidance of sudden changes from heat to cold, and drought to moisture; and firm potting, as compared with its opposite, goes far to realize these conditions. You may illustrate firm and loose potting thus:—Take a sponge, and expose it a few hours to a strong wind. It will be dry as dead leaves. In that state pass it rapidly through a vessel of water, and you will find it is still dry—its surface only shewing a few drops upon it. This is the passing shower upon a loose soil. But plunge the sponge again and for a longer period, and you find it filled—gorged. Just so is the loose soil after drenching rain. Now, to try what firm potting is, wring out the sponge, compress it firmly (that is, *firm* it), and pass it into the water—no matter how long you retain it there, it adds nothing to its moisture; and nearly the same result attends the exposing of it to the air. As a soil well adapted for the growth of plants should, in its mechanical condition, bear a close affinity to a sponge, the analogy is not imperfect, and the experiment will fairly test the advantage of “firm potting.” Covering the soil with oyster shells, or charcoal, is a carrying out of the same principle (the equalization of temperature), and is also further advantageous, inasmuch as it preserves the soil from the waste which repeated floodings and rapid evaporation engenders, and guards the tender roots from injury by the same agents. If the shells are now examined, the roots will be found lying out on the surface of the soil, and thus the cultivator has a prompt command over the energies of the plant. We take a great pleasure in looking to these results, and offering to these delicate mouths a gentle supply of the food they so much delight in,—that is, a mixture of about equal proportions of loam, sweet leaf mould, and thoroughly decomposed manure; proportioning the supply in all cases to the strength of the plant, and thoroughly *firming* the dose administered. And no one willing to take this little trouble will go unrewarded. E. S. D.

Z. complains he has had plants from Yorkshire so diminutive and dirty, that they seemed as though they had spent the

winter in some old-fashioned chimney. They were also so reduced, for want of water, of which they seemed to have been innocent for at least three months, that it would require weeks to get them into the condition of well-to-do plants. Our own experience tallies very much with our friend, Z. and in all kindness, we must take leave to say to our friends of the West Riding, that a little more attention to keeping their plants clean in the winter, and a more liberal application of water during March, will reward them with much finer plants, and, as a consequence, an earlier and superior bloom. No doubt we may be told, that if they are excited to growth, they are much more liable to injury from spring frosts, and unquestionably if left utterly uncared for, they would be injured by them; but why should they be left uncared for? Why is hooping, netting, and all the covering up to be given to the tulip, and none to the carnation and picotee? Let the carnation be *fairly* treated, and it will reward the cultivator for his labour, and want nothing in popularity.

We are unable to obtain from Mr. Marsden the parentage of Ringleader, Mr. M. having mixed his seed saved from several varieties. It was first bloomed in 1849, and was sold out last autumn, the stock then being under twenty pairs. We are afraid it is not a vigorous grower. Blooms were sent to Mr. Wood, whose opinion (a very flattering one) will be found at page 279 of last year's volume, under the initials H. I. Flattering, however, as his opinion is, we have the assurance of one of the leading cultivators of the West Riding, that "it (Ringleader) is nothing to Ely's seedling" (Sir Joseph Paxton, sent out last season, by Mr. Ely), so our expectation, in common with many friends, is not a little excited.

Mr. Hepworth informs us he has never yet had the pleasure of seeing Jenny Lind, or Lorenzo. This, coupled with the belief that Jenny has "no character, either for form, colour, or marking," sufficiently accounts for the supposition that President surpassed her. If spared, we shall look with much pleasure to the prospect of seeing President; but we must candidly say, without the slightest expectation of its surpassing Jenny. We know of nothing at present to touch it, unless it be General Monk, which we see has been described as being "rather rough," a very great delusion, in our opinion. We have too, seen a letter from that eminent veteran raiser and father of the "carnation" fancy, Mr. Puxley, in which he says, "The seedling which opened last, last year, I expect to be something very good. It is rather thin, but its qualities in other respects are admirable. The white the purest possible, the pink and purple most brilliant, and the flakes the

most distinct and regular ever seen." Coming after Jenny, what must we not expect? Mr. Puxley also says, speaking of Madame Sontag (R.F.), which excited quite a furor last season, "I think you will find much better rose flakes amongst my seedlings of last year." And very welcome they will be, say we.

E. S. D.

Perhaps some of our friends whose correspondence is not probably of a very extensive character, will permit us to remind them that it is quite unnecessary, when addressing private cultivators of flowers, to append "Florist" to their addresses. We do not mention this because the term is disliked, but simply that it is unnecessary and inappropriate. Who would think of writing to a gentleman known to be fond of music, as "Musician?"

E. S. D.

## CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS,

FOR MAY.



### GREENHOUSE.

Most soft-wooded plants (as geraniums, calceolarias, cinerarias, &c.) are very liable to attacks of greenfly, at this time; and as the beauty and duration of their flowers depend so much on being entirely free of this pest, every attention must be paid to ensure its destruction. This should be done by fumigating the plants well, before their flowers begin to expand.

Encourage by every available means a fine growth in such things as fuchsias, balsams, browallias, cockscombs, amaranthuses, &c. Chinese azalias, that have done flowering, should be encouraged by repotting, syringing, and freely watering; as their flowering next year depends on the attention now given.

Elevate upon pits all fine specimen plants, that they may get the light on all sides.

Cuttings of chrysanthemums may yet be put in.

Give air early in the morning. Water plentifully all plants that are growing freely. In hot weather, pour water upon the paths; the plants will be much benefitted by so doing.

J. BAYLEY.

### VINERY.

Constant attention to tying in and stopping the young shoots will be necessary; and where the fruit is set, thinning may be

proceeded with. Be careful to avoid touching the berries with the hands, or allowing the hair to rub against the bunches, while thinning. Take care the vines are not overloaded. Let the strength of them guide you as to the number of bunches to be left on. A good soaking of liquid manure, now and then, will greatly assist the swelling of the berries. Frequently pour water upon the paths, in hot weather, and syringe freely the walls and other parts of the house, when closing, early in the afternoon.

J. BAYLEY.

### FLOWER GARDEN.

If the beds intended for massing with half hardy plants were well attended to last month, they will now be getting in good order for planting; and should the weather be favourable about the middle of the month, some of the hardiest varieties may be got out, providing they have been well and carefully inured to the open air; but if this has not been attended to, it will be better to defer planting for a few days. I have generally found from the 18th to the 24th to be the best and most safe time for this locality. Give a good watering to the plants, as they are put out; and when the earth is settled about their roots, let them be carefully pegged down, to prevent their being rocked about by the wind.

Roses will be much benefitted by a plentiful watering with liquid manure several times during this month. Keep a sharp look out for the rose maggot.

Cuttings of allysums, wallflowers, iberises, phloxes, &c. may now be put in, and covered with hand glasses. Plant runners of the Neapolitan, tree, and other violets, for a supply of flowers during next winter and spring. Annuals may be thinned and transplanted in favourable weather.

J. BAYLEY.

**CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.**—The blooming sticks should be placed to these at once. Wherever protected by netting, thrown over hoops, as in our own collection—we beg pardon, *selection*—a shorter stick should be placed temporarily for the support of the plant. Watch carefully for the greenfly, and every species of vermin, and proclaim war to the knife with them. As the old grass decays, carefully remove it with the help of a pair of sharp scissors. Wherever fairly attended to, however, the grass will attain to a green old age, and will fall from the stool, gently displaced by the young shoots—an illustration of what we may expect a few years hence, when a new generation of carnation growers shall arise to push us from our stools, and very possibly smile at some of our antiquated notions. As the weather gets warm, a liberal supply of water will be requisite; and a free use of the syringe in the evening, will tend greatly to promote vigorous health in the plants, and

afford in their appearance a most delightful treat to the ardent cultivator, covered, as they will be, in the radiant morn, with dew drops, glistening like orient pearls. Calendar writing is proverbially of so prosy a character, that the introduction of radiant morn and orient pearls, will most likely be received as a grave innovation. However, as I will guarantee the result to all who will follow my advice, I see no reason why these figures of speech should be denied to me. By the last week in the month, some of the earliest and most vigorous varieties will be improved by top-dressing, or a gentle application of manure water; but the latter must by no means be supplied unless there is a thoroughly healthy action at the root, and should be very weak. A good breadth of seed has been sown in this neighbourhood, and is now (April 15) rapidly breaking through.

*Derby.*

E. S. DODWELL.

This month will be a busy one amongst florists, the May tulip shows coming off towards the latter end. All accounts agree that these flowers are remarkably strong and healthy, and everything promises well for a splendid bloom. As soon as the buds begin to show colour, get the top cloths on, giving abundance of air at the sides, to prevent the stems being drawn. The flowers will require steadying. This is best done by procuring some nice peeled osiers from the basket maker, cutting them to the required lengths, and inserting them so that with four pieces of strong metallic wire, each stick will support four flowers—one end of the wire being round the stick, whilst a loop, like that at the end of a skewer, clasps the stem. During the bloom, attend to impregnation and cross-breeding. Let your experiments in this way be confined to flowers of the best form and greatest purity. Do not cross bizzarres with byblœmens or roses, but keep each class to itself.

Ranunculus beds must be watched. Fill up all cracks on the surface, and keep the beds perfectly free from weeds. The hot weather during April, has been against these flowers, which delight in a cool and shady situation.

Look over the trusses of flowers which are now declining, and pluck out the decaying petals. Take care that seedlings which have shown any good properties, are properly marked and numbered.

Auriculas should remain on the stage to which they have been removed when in bloom. In default of such convenience, they may be placed in an eastern, or north-eastern, sheltered situation, standing the pots on ashes, or perhaps what would be better, on a border laid with asphalte, or gas tar.

Pinks will require their sticks to be placed forthwith. Where plants put up more stems than their apparent strength ill support, they must be reduced. Old stools, or last year's plants, will be found best to save seed from.

## Part II.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.



## NOTES ON RASPBERRIES.

NOT having seen a notice in your valuable periodical of that very useful and desirable fruit the raspberry, I am induced to send you a few notes of sorts which I cultivate, trusting that they may be of service to some of your readers. In this neighbourhood they are grown extensively for market, and on well-manured land produce abundantly, the demand for the red sorts being very great. I may observe, that in the market gardens here they are planted in rows, east and west, about four feet asunder; the shoots are bent or arched over, so as to meet each other, and tied with a willow twig. This leaves the centre of the plant open, and gives room for the shoots to rise without interfering with those of the previous year, which are in bearing. In the autumn, the usual plan is to cut the dead shoots away, fork over the land, remove the suckers, and top-dress with good rotten horse dung. The bearing shoots for next year are thinned and tied as before. I will now attempt to describe the sorts I grow. Of yellow or white ones I have only two, the Yellow Antwerp, which is decidedly the best, and

*The Magnum Bonum*.—A most robust grower, throwing up an infinity of suckers. It is well flavoured, and both it and the Yellow Antwerp are much used for dessert.

*The Red Antwerp*, also known as the *Red Prolific*, was raised, if I recollect right, thirty years or more ago, in your county, and came up accidentally, amongst a quantity of the Yellow Antwerp. This I find of very good flavour, fine colour, and bears well.

*Cornwall's Victoria*.—Originated, I believe, at Barnet, near London. Of very robust growth, splendid colour, fruit large and remarkably juicy. One of the best I cultivate.

*Ratter's Giant Raspberry* is no giant at all. It is red, and bears well, but I am much disappointed in the sort. I have now given it three years' trial, but shall discard it after the next fruiting season.

*Northumbrian Fillbasket*.—This I admire very much, and if I am not mistaken, it will supersede most other red varieties. The fruit is large, of fine colour, and not so acid as other sorts. The canes are very large and distinct, so as easily to be distinguished from any other sort, some of mine, this year, being as thick as my thumb, and fully seven feet in height. It also has the property of bearing late in the autumn.

*The Fastolf* or *Filby Raspberry* has been much praised, but certainly, as far as my experience goes, it does not equal the preceding sort. Nevertheless, it bears abundantly, is a strong and vigorous grower, sells well in the market, and is extensively cultivated.

*Rogers's Victoria*.—I only notice this so say that I shall discard it, "root and branch," if possible, this season. It is a "weedy thing," the fruit acid, sometimes almost tasteless, a double-bearing autumnal sort, but good at neither season.

*Monarch*.—This I had from your neighbourhood, and find it a most prolific and good-flavoured sort, very dark red, and the fruit more conical than previous sorts named. It bears carriage better than any other variety I am acquainted with.

*Scatter's Victoria* is not very large, but of good flavour, and will be useful as a dessert fruit, in conjunction with the Yellow Antwerp.

I have one or two other new sorts to try this season, and if worth recording in your pages, I will forward my notes on them.

JAMES WILSON.



## WAX FLOWERS.

HAVING seen a remark in your number for April, respecting the exhibition of wax flowers at horticultural shows, I am tempted to say a word or two, founded on the result of a few years' experience. Six years ago, I suggested to the committee of the Handsworth and Lozells Horticultural Society



(under whose auspices the national tulip show was held), that wax flowers would be a pleasing addition to the usual attractions of a floral exhibition. My proposition was promptly met, and from that time to the present, have beautiful and interesting collections of wax flowers always graced the tables. Occasionally have papier mache writing cases, desks, &c. been presented to the successful competitors, but handsome books, consisting of poems, travels, &c. are the usual rewards. When single specimen flowers are exhibited, without glass covers, and arranged similar to natural ones, the deception is so complete that many visitors notice and frequently speak of them as collections of cut flowers.

Although the art of making wax flowers has arrived at great perfection in this neighbourhood, I have never yet seen, what I consider would be of great service to many amateurs, viz. models of what our florists' flowers *should be*. If *perfect* wax models could be shown of such flowers as the tulip, dahlia, carnation, auricula, pink, &c. and be approved by competent judges, how much writing and quibbling might be saved. I hope, in a year or two, to see this idea carried out.

One great difficulty has generally arisen,—that is finding persons sufficiently competent to judge the specimens. The plant and flower judges invariably look *frightened* at them, as if they were something dreadful to encounter; and no doubt they have good reasons so to think when they come to be appealed to by the ladies, and questioned as to the reasons why such a collection was placed before another. The only answer they can give is, "Such a collection approaches nearest to nature." Then they are at once met with the remarks, "This collection is composed of difficult flowers, which have rarely been attempted, and although perhaps not quite equal to the natural ones, are far more creditable than simple flowers, which a beginner could make." The fact is, a judge of wax flowers should be a *maker*, and likewise an

individual *thoroughly* conversant with flowers of every kind. Until you can find such a person to officiate, I would not advise you to commence the task, well knowing from experience, that on several occasions, more trouble and unpleasantness have fallen to my lot from exhibitors in this one class than from the whole body of exhibitors of natural productions.

C. J. PERRY,

HON. SEC. TO THE HANDSWORTH  
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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### NOTES ON A FEW GOOD POLYANTHUSES.

EARLY in May last, we paid a visit to Ironville, a little town in Derbyshire, so named from its proximity to the ironworks of the Butterly Company, and which have in fact called it into existence, being inhabited by the workmen there employed. Our visit was not exactly to view the gigantic blast furnaces and the stupendous machinery, with which we were highly gratified and amazed; nor did we forget to look at the spacious infant and other school rooms, most substantially and excellently built, the beautiful church, the mechanics' institute, &c. all of which redound to the honour of Messrs. Wright & Jessop, the proprietors of these extensive works. The latter of these gentlemen has been by an all-wise Providence removed from his sphere of usefulness, and his mortal remains had been interred only the day before our visit, followed to their last resting place by fifteen hundred sorrowing workmen, whose improvement, comfort, and happiness, he, during a well-spent life, had so sedulously promoted. Our visit was to an old friend and florist, Mr. H. Godwin, who cultivates most florists' flowers extremely well, and that within half a mile of the extensive furnaces we before alluded to. If we were gratified with what we had previously seen of man's perseverance and ingenuity, here we had cause to admire an assemblage of floral

beauties most delicately and elegantly formed by the the Master Hand who likewise formed the universe ; and we must say that Mr. G. had, in this bleak and rather sterile part of Derbyshire, succeeded in blooming one of the finest beds of hyacinths we ever remember to have seen. The collection was in full flower, and covered with a nice awning. A seat was placed at the end of the bed, and here we sat and admired the beautiful forms and colours, whilst an indescribable perfume filled the air which floated round us. Certainly we would advise our readers who have not yet planted a bed of hyacinths to do so. They may be purchased at a very moderate rate, and with a little care will afford an immense amount of gratification.

Mr. Godwin's polyanthuses too were very strong and in fine bloom. They were grown in large pots, plunged up to the rim in sawdust. Amongst the sorts which were particularly fine, were Hufton's Lord Lincoln, a really splendid sort, and when well grown, comes very nearly up to the standard of a perfect polyanthus. We have seen this fine sort very well done this season by our friend, Mr. Samuel Hammond, of Radford, near Nottingham. As a red variety, certainly the very best was Addis's Kingfisher. This we noticed favourably, when sent to us as a seedling, for an opinion, and we are glad to find it still maintains its reputation. It trusses remarkably well ; we have seen it this season with fifteen fully expanded pips, fit for any exhibition. Croshaw's Exile was also very good, though in its character partaking somewhat of Hufton's Earl Grey, a slight foxiness being perceptible between the ground and body colours. Cheshire Favourite was extremely well bloomed, and certainly must hold a high position, being a very steady and well-laced dark flower. There were several pots of Bullock's Lancer, a lively crimson variety, nicely laced, but not so large as Kingfisher. Buck's George IV. was very strong and luxuriant, but what it gains in size it loses in neat-

ness; still we should say that this would be a good parent, crossed with such sorts as Lord Lincoln and Cheshire Favourite. Amongst others, there were some strong plants of Alexander, an old sort, which is not often seen in this part of the country. Its rich dark velvet ground colour and bright yellow lacing make it very attractive, but it wants smoothness of lacing and a somewhat better form. Ordoyno's or Bowley's Bolivar was large but coarse. The ground colour of this flower is too large in proportion to the yellow, as was the case also with Lakin's George Canning. Mr. Godwin gave us to understand that his plants were grown in one-half decayed turf, the other half being rotten leaves and sharp sand, in equal proportion. He considers that they should be kept from the direct rays of the sun as much as possible; and when expanding their blooms, an occasional dose of weak liquid manure, made with sheep-dung, he finds of great service. Simple as these directions are, his flowers were amazingly fine, and the plants in the most robust health imaginable; and we are convinced that much of the imaginary difficulty of growing these plants in the south of England would vanish, were his method followed.

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### RESULT OF AN EXPERIMENT IN RAISING SEEDLING ROSES.

I CANNOT conceive anything more congenial to the wishes and taste of an individual, high or low, young or old, who has got the organ of philoprogenitiveness largely developed, than the raising of a batch of seedlings of any kind. This seems to create hope where there is none, and give cheerfulness where melancholy would have reigned rampant. The carefulness in hybridizing, and selecting the seed; then the time of sowing, soil, and situation; again, the peeping up of one seed after another. Indeed the

various stages of the process are so numerous and interesting that a volume might be written on it.

At last comes the blooming season, and oh what anxiety. Great hopes are entertained of this or that plant, because when he looks at the mark put to it, if a rose, he finds that it has been obtained from seeds of Paul Joseph, Acidalie, or some other fine Bourbon, or perhaps from no less fine hybrid perpetual, as Geant des Batailles, or Duchess of Sutherland; if a tea, oh this was raised from seeds of Elise Sauvage, or Moire; or if a tulip, he says this was from Polyphemus, or Salvator Rosa; and so on. If his attention has been turned to the auriculas, those chaste and lovely flowers of spring, he is no less delighted in watching and looking at them, for he is heard to say, those I raised from Dixon's Matilda, or Unique, and so on, through as many groups as you wish to run.

Now, as I have shared perhaps as largely in this pleasing pursuit as most individuals, and am not tired of it yet, if I make two or three remarks on what I have observed, and give you a specimen or two, to prove my statement, and show my success in raising seedling roses, I trust they may not be altogether without interest to your readers.

It will be remembered that last spring I gave a paper on my success in raising the rose seeds I had sown, and those who were rose fanciers would, no doubt, have their desires excited to know what new varieties would be obtained from them. I therefore send a bloom or two from those plants raised last spring. One from Geant des Batailles, very vivid and a fine foliage. This will improve when grown a year or two—(a remarkable fact, noticed by Mr. Rivers, in his *Rose Guide*, that the rose half double when a seedling will by and by become full double.) The one from Ruga is a very sweet and promising noisette. The little double white is from Madame Laffay, very different to its parent. That from Emilie Courtier is very promising, the seedling plant being only like a straw yet. The one from Yellow

Tea will, by cultivation, become more double. One from Fulgens is very vivid and singular in its large leafy calyx. That from Armosa is very much like the Curled Provence, and will prove a nice variety.

Here you will perceive how great the resemblance to the parent in some, but yet how very dissimilar in others, proving to a demonstration that no one is warranted in saying what any rose has been obtained from, unless he has gathered and marked the seed. It may be interesting to know that from the seeds of summer roses I have raised some of the most decided perpetuals; and from climbers, roses of the opposite habit, and of a different blooming season. So diversified were a large batch of seedlings from the old China rose, which I gathered and sowed with my own hand, a month or more after I had sown all my other seeds, so that I was certain no mixture could possibly occur. From this I have sometimes felt inclined to question if there be a native rose like the one originally introduced, and to ask myself, may it not be only a variety, like many of the plants sent us from China? As a reason for my entertaining such an idea, I will give a short description of the batch I have above alluded to. Two or three of them, to all appearance, were boursaults; two were what we call hybrid Chinas—one as dark as the old Tuscauy, but too thin; the other, a very interesting rose, with short petals, I call Willison's Shell Rose. Another, which would class with Riego, very globular and of the most delicious scent, I call the Governor. Two of them were very dwarf and bushy, most like sweet-briars, and the flowers were worthless. Two or three, which have not yet bloomed, are evidently of the class we call hybrids. The rest were much like the parent, excepting that two or three were almost scentless white noisettes, of no particular merit. Such was the strange brood.

As those few sent were the first to bloom, when the others, many of which are very singular and promising, flower, you shall see or hear of them.

WILLIAM WILLISON.

## Part II.

NEW, RARE, OR GOOD FRUITS, FLOWERS,  
PLANTS, TREES, AND VEGETABLES.

GREAT accessions have been made to American seedling camellias, which already dispute the palm of excellence with the finest of the Belgian and Italian varieties. Mr. Kurtz, an amateur, of Baltimore, has raised two very fine seedlings; one is a blush, distinctly striped with pink, and finely imbricated to the centre; and the other a deep rich rose, double, and finely imbricated. Messrs. Hovey & Co. have produced several splendid sorts, particularly distinct, and entirely new in colour. One is a pure white, elegantly flaked with crimson, with a petal as entire and perfect as can be imagined, and imbricated to the very centre; another a dark marone, and a third a crimson scarlet—both remarkable for form and colour. Mr. Wilder has a fine new one, of similar colour to Wilderii, but larger, and much fuller and better formed, though not so good a petal. He has others of less merit, but far superior to many of the foreign kinds, which have had a high reputation. Messrs. Winship & Co. have also a seedling, very handsome, something in the way of Duchess of Orleans, but rather better, being a free bloomer.

In hardy trees and shrubs we have not much to communicate. *Pavia purpurea* (the Purple-leaved Pavia, or Horse Chestnut) is singular, and worth inquiring about. Just now, one of the handsomest small trees in our nursery is the *Genista purgans*. Grafted standard high on the laburnum, it is really a beautiful object, having a complete head of innumerable gold-coloured flowers. The seedlings from the

Pink Persian Broom will very often come correct, but sometimes revert to the White Broom. Some that we have now blooming have a large blotch of deep rose at the back of the upper petal. Pince's Queen Victoria rhododendron ought to be grown by everyone who can manage this tribe. The flowers are produced in trusses of deep claret, or crimson purple. It is magnificent. *R. Albertus* too is very good. French white, with large black spots in the throat. *R. campanula picta* is splendid, being very delicate lavender, with deep purple spots. We have, this last spring, added at least fifty named sorts to our collection.

In hardy herbaceous plants, *Dielytra spectabilis* is certainly one of the most beautiful. At Wood Hall, Norfolk, it has stood in the open border, covered only with cinder ashes, in a south east aspect, in very heavy soil. It is two feet and a half high, with seventeen spikes of flowers, and is one of the most showy plants imaginable.

A new turnip, called the Orange Jelly, is talked about; rather a singular name, but it is highly recommended for quick growth and excellent flavour.

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## FLOWERS RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST REPORT.

AURICULAS.—R. W. R.—No. 18, a very fine green-edged flower; paste dense and circular, body colour very dark, of large size. No. 4, a nice lively flower; the paste beautifully white, the ground colour dark, and well laid on. These are both first-class flowers. Name them forthwith. No. 1, white-edged, the colour breaks through to the margin, faded. No. 9, shrivelled up when received.

POLYANTHUSES.—W. S.—Your flower has certainly some pretensions: the ground colour is rich velvety crimson, the lacing good, and broader than usual (we have seen Nicholson's Gold Lace as broad), but it is defective, inasmuch as it breaks, or is not continuous. Still, for its very fine colours and good form, we should keep it as a stock plant, to seed from. Something good would most surely result.



W. T.—Yours certainly is Pearson's or Lee's Alexander, a good old sort, but in a great measure superseded.

R.—Yes; Buck's George IV.

CINERARIAS.—NEMO.—A beautiful flower. You should have sent its intended name.

R.—*Pixie Queen* is hardly fairylike, being coarse and inferior to many of a similar character out.

TULIPS.—A BEGINNER.—Your six flowers are—No. 1. Lord, Milton, broken originally by us, at Chilwell, and sold out by the late Mr. John Pearson. We do not consider it more than a second-rate flamed bizarre. It was shown at the Corn Exchange, Manchester, in 1850, under the name of Lord Stanley. No. 2 is evidently Chellaston Beauty, a short-cupped feathered bybloemen, and when in good character, a nice thing. With regard to your query, whether it is a feathered Countess of Harrington, we are unable positively to say, though those who profess to know more about these flowers than we do, declare it is. No. 3. Duke of Clarence, a tricolor, useless at present as a show flower, in the northern and midland counties, but makes a noble fourth-row bed flower. Keep it, by all means. No. 4. Heroine, a fine strain of Triomphe Royale, one of the best feathered roses we have, and no bed of any pretensions should be without half-a-dozen specimens of it. No. 5. Osiris, a lively flower. Examine it, and you will find it is stained, and therefore useless. No. 6. Bienfait. This, although a very pretty flower, is slightly stained at the base; nevertheless, the strain is so good, being certainly one of the best we recollect ever to have seen, we would advise you still to find a place for it on your bed.

CALCEOLARIAS.—J. S., *Blackburn*.—No. 7 (*Conqueror*) is of good form and pretty, the white is pure, and the plum-coloured markings distinct. It wants size; but as you say that you have grown them in poor soil, and that they have suffered severely from greenfly, it will probably improve with better cultivation. Under those circumstances, we should like to see it again. Nos. 1, 4, 6, and 3 we would try again. The rest you may throw away.

SCARLET PELARGONIUMS.—X.X.—*Queen of May*. We wish we could say your flower was like your signature, double x. It is of good colour, but wants form.

W.M.—A flower of the Lucia Rosea class. Like the preceding one, it wants outline.

MISCELLANEOUS.—RECTOR.—Your shrubs, of which you send specimens, are—No. 1. *Cercis Canadensis* (The Canadian Judas Tree). Perfectly hardy. Singular, from the circumstance of its flowers being produced before the foliage. It will look well trained against a wall. No. 2. A small shoot of the *Pinus insignis*, one of the most beautiful of the pine

tribe. Quite hardy. No. 3 is *Glycine sinensis*, a splendid plant for verandahs, trellises, or similar situations. It will sometimes remain for a year or two without making much progress, but when established, it makes shoots of a great length in a season. No. 4 is unknown to us, but looks like one of the syringas. It is evidently of that family, but we cannot speak positively to its name.

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## RETROSPECTIVE CRITICISM.

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### GROUPING OF COLOURS IN A TULIP BED.

BEING led to suppose, from your note at the foot of Mr. Wolfe's remarks on my paper, in your January number, you had anticipated my nonresistance principles, which was perfectly correct, having said to a friend, with a smile, when I read over what had been said by my friends, Mr. Wolfe and Mr. Harrison, I shall not take any notice of this; but thinking it only right to thank you for your kindly and appropriate remark, and to show my friends who differ with me that I can do so, afford to do so, and on my part perfectly agree to do so, I would not dogmatize, nay, I would not be thought to have such a wish, if I could prevent it, I so much detest it. You have well said, "many men, many minds," therefore as one of the men in the north, perhaps not so highly favoured as our southern brethren, I gave my mind, not at all wishing to mislead any young beginner, and I think fairly looked at, the scope of my paper will show that it did not apply to a small collection. One special advantage arising from my mode of planting, I might have noticed in my last, was that of bringing doubtful varieties side by side, so as to compare foliage, height, shape of cup, colour, bottom, stamens, &c. Now, were I inclined to wage a war of words, or show a bad feeling towards those who differ

with me, I might say much, and never be done with it, and say what would have been far better unsaid, as is too often the case in matters of this kind.

Now, as I do not want to be hard on any, in my proposal, I do not intend testing my friends in the way Moses Roper, the runaway American slave, did, who, while in England, I think in the south, was showing the cruelties practised on the South American slaves, and exhibited, among other implements of torture, the immense whip of the driver. He was opposed publicly by a Tertullian orator, who said that it was not possible that any man could wield at arm's length, over head, this huge weapon, from fifty to one hundred times, without being exhausted. Moses, not expecting to meet so eloquent an opponent in a land where he had hoped all were friends, rose in reply, stating that as he was not such a master in English terms as his opponent, he would not engage in a conflict of words, but make a simple proposal and then leave it for the audience to judge of the fairness, which was this, that if the said gentleman would go out of the meeting and allow him to make proof on his back of what he had stated, he had no fear of proving the truth of his statement to a demonstration; if, however, he should fail he would allow himself to undergo the flagellation. This appeared so clear and so satisfactory to the gentleman, that he was completely silenced, and the lookers on quite satisfied. My proposition is this, that if my friends will only be kind enough to pay my tulip bed a visit when in bloom (and I assure them I shall be very happy to see them, even those who differ with me—I think we should understand each other better when we met), and they find it not as I have described, they shall publish my error; but if, on the other hand, it be so, they shall have courtesy enough to acknowledge that my plan would at least do when applied to my bed.

Now, in respect to Mr. Harrison's remarks: although we do not agree in opinion, I can thank him for the mild and inoffensive way in which he has

treated the subject in hand; indeed, I have often felt pleased at the useful and friendly papers written by him. It would be well if all the writers in your pacific little magazine would follow his example. How much better would it be in scientific, as well as in theological matters, were we sometimes to see how near we agree, rather than how far we disagree. I am sure by the first of these we should make more friends; and as man is, after all his acrimony and contradiction, a social being, ought we not rather to adopt the first. I am fully persuaded that this would increase the readers of the *Midland Florist* as well as other monthlies, and might induce many to give the experience of accumulated years; but fearing that some ruthless hand would exhibit to public gaze any little defect in expression, or otherwise, instead of acknowledging the thanks due to them for their valuable information, they are afraid to make the attempt. I hope these few remarks will be as kindly taken as they are given.

WILLIAM WILLISON.

*Flower-gate, Whitby, March 12, 1852.*

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### CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the remarks in your last number, I am still convinced that there is some difference in our opinions and yours respecting carnations and picotees, and that many varieties raised in the south and midlands will never do for the north. This is evident from the description given by your correspondent, Z, in the last year's volume, pp. 291 and 369. Many described there as the best in their respective classes are but little esteemed here. This arises in some measure from the florists of the midlands and south having a taste for large full flowers, whilst, on the contrary, we would rather see a thin flower than a very full one. We consider from twenty to twenty-five petals quite sufficient to constitute perfection, and

if a flower has only fifteen or eighteen good sized petals, we admire it more than one with sixty or seventy, many of which are only the size of what a single stripe of colour ought to be. Any one will admit that the larger the petal, the more space for displaying the marking. Then we do not admire pale rose flakes and pink and purple bizzarres. Duchess of Devonshire and Lady Ely are considered quite pale enough for rose flakes, and Lord Milton for a crimson bizarre. Showing on cards is another system which we can never agree with; flowers that are not compact enough to do without cards to hold them up will never do for us.

Mr. Dodwell has misunderstood me with regard to Leader, William Caxton, &c. My meaning was not that they were the crack flowers here; but that they were *'steady varieties'*, and that they were *admired for their steadiness*. Neither did I intend to convey the idea that Admiral Curzon was our crack flower. Undoubtedly it is a first-rate sort, but there are varieties which are considered equal to it here. Music surpasses it in form; Lord Rancliffe is considered by many to be superior to it, and I must say that I have seen Rancliffe as good as ever I have yet seen Curzon. At our horticultural show, at Halifax, last year, Ringleader was at the head of the class, and Music next to it, and there were plenty of *good* Curzons exhibited there.

I must still say that Lorenzo will not do for the north. I made many inquiries respecting it, of parties who have grown it, and they all assured me that it is worthless. I have never yet seen the flower, but I have it from persons upon whose judgment I can rely. A friend of mine, who grew two pots of it, last season, would not take the trouble to layer it, because he did not consider it worthy. Mr. Dodwell may say that the stock was not healthy; but such was not the case, and they had the same attention, if not more, paid to them that the other varieties had.

With such assurances, whatever may be the opinions of Mr. Dodwell, Mr. Turner, or Z. I am bound to believe that it will not do here.

Jenny Lind I have seen, and the opinion which I expressed of the flower I saw, is correct. But I am inclined to think that it was a premature bloom; that is, that the layers had spindled before the proper time, as they frequently do when overgrown. Still I think it will be of little use here; for a friend of mine could not bloom it before the middle of September, not even with the aid of a hand-glass, and the plants were in good health. No doubt it will do for the south, where the climate is more suitable for blooming late flowers than the bleak hills of Yorkshire. Alfred could not be got into bloom before the beginning of September, and in some situations not so soon. It may have been exhibited on July 19, but how were the plants grown? perhaps in a conservatory, or a tent. Now we do not believe in making carnations and picotees into greenhouse plants. According to our ideas, they are hardy plants, blooming at a time when there are no frosty nights, no hail or snow storms to protect them against, and therefore need no tents or conservatories to defend them. We believe it is more injurious than otherwise to the plants to bloom them in this manner. All the protection we give them is to place a board, about a foot square, over the blooms, to keep them from the sun and rain, and that is all they require.

As to Mr. Dodwell's challenge, it would be folly in me to accept it; and the reason is simply this, that on the 4th of August, not one-tenth part of the carnations and picotees, either in Yorkshire or Lancashire, will be in bloom. It is well known that even in the most forward situations, in the West Riding, the general bloom is not before the 12th or 16th, and in my situation, not before the 20th. It cannot, therefore, be considered a fair trial, as Mr. Dodwell will, most likely, have twenty or thirty pots of Alfred

in full bloom at that time. I hope, therefore, that Mr. Dodwell, on these grounds, will excuse me from accepting the challenge. If I can make it convenient, I will be at Derby on the 4th of August, when I hope to see the flowers in question in good style.

GEORGE BAILDON.

*Shrogg's Bottom, near Halifax, April 19, 1852.*

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MR. BAILDON having sent the above paper to me, I will at once offer a few remarks upon it. And first, I must assure him he commits a grave error when he assumes as a fact, that the florists of the midlands and of the south have a "taste for large full flowers," containing "sixty or seventy petals." In the April number, I gave a list of those varieties most esteemed by us. Can Mr. Baildon name one of those which has "sixty or seventy petals," many of them not larger than the "stripe of colour should be in a good flower?" Quite as erroneous is Mr. Baildon's conviction that there is a difference of opinion between us; that is, as I am bound to assume from the context, that we are content with deformity—placing a large full flower, inferior in colour and imperfect in delineation, before one which may be faultless in outline, spotless in purity, and of the most brilliant colour, but containing a lesser number of petals. We require that the flower shall be the nearest possible approximation to a hemisphere—that the outline shall be broken as little as may be—that the white or ground colour shall be of unblemished purity—that the colour (*of whatever shade*) shall be rich and distinct, and unbroken in its delineation—the petal of good substance, gently cupped, and without the slightest serrature on the edge. Will Mr. Baildon point out wherein the cultivators of the West Riding differ from this?

Colour is a subject on which tastes may legitimately differ. Our friends may therefore accept or reject a pink and purple bizarre, or a pale rose flake, at their pleasure. Yet, perhaps they will permit me to say, with no feeling of pedantry or discourtesy, that when their tastes are more cultivated, they will find in these just as legitimate grounds for acceptance as in flowers with darker and stronger colours. *Form* alone is primary, and cannot be dispensed with. Colour is secondary, and may be of an infinity of shades, always providing that it be rich and distinct, and unbroken in its delineation.

Showing on cards is not practised here because our flowers are not "compact," or able to dispense with that assistance. Mr. Baildon will learn this when we have the pleasure to see him. Then too, Mr. B. will find that we do not describe

flowers as "best of their class," or desirable, which have "no character about them, either for form, colour, or marking." And when he has become acquainted with our culture, he will no longer suppose that we make "greenhouse plants" of them, or attempt to *grow* them in "conservatories or tents." But after having bestowed upon our pets a twelve months' care; after having *rested* them during their period of rest, and with painstaking trouble watched and guarded them so as to keep up a continuous growth when growth has naturally commenced—after having done this, and attained the threshold of that climax of a florist's joy, a fine bloom, Mr. Baildon may come to the conclusion that there is no more harm in placing them under a glass roof appropriately shaded, or a neat awning, every cloth of which may be removed in five minutes, than in putting over them a board, a foot square; and that the former, whilst it thoroughly protects from sun, rain, and wind (the latter being by far the most destructive element), at a time when protection is imperative, affords every opportunity for constant inspection, and a minute noting of varieties in every phase of their development; being, in fact, a daily *exhibition*, from the bud to the bloom, and yielding an enjoyment and an experience in one season, which it would take seven of the board system to realize.

What Mr. Baildon now says of Lorenzo, and what he said in his former communication, is very different. It may be that Lorenzo will not do in the West Riding. Being without experience, I cannot determine this. But what Mr. Baildon said in the April number, was, simply, "There must be some difference between our judgment and yours. For instance, May's Lorenzo was pronounced A 1 of its class, and relying on the strength of the opinion given, I applied to procure it, but I have been informed by different parties, that it is not worth the trouble of layering; it has no character about it, either for colour, form, or marking:" *ergo*, the midlanders had pronounced varieties without character, either for colour, form, or marking, as best of their class!

Of course I can make no objection to Mr. Baildon's declining the trial proposed; but if Alfred can only be bloomed in proper season by a course of "greenhouse" treatment, such treatment being so injurious to the plants, and consequently to the bloom, I cannot possibly understand how it could only be "folly" in Mr. Baildon to accept it; or how, even though one-tenth only of the flowers of Yorkshire and Lancashire were in bloom, it could not be considered a "fair trial." I mention this only to show the anomalous position assumed by Mr. B.—a position, in fact, from which he instinctively recoils. To prevent misapprehension as to my stock of Alfred, perhaps I may as well say, it is just *half* the quantity assumed.

E. S. D.



## EXTRACTS, HINTS, AND RECOLLECTIONS.

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 WALLFLOWERS.

THESE are general favourites; and as far back as I can recollect, were as much esteemed as now. I have endeavoured to make a collection, and forward you the names of those I cultivate. They are easily raised by slips or cuttings. These, placed in the open border, under a bell-glass, speedily take root. I should much wish to see a prize given at our floral-cultural shows, for the best pair, or the best six distinct varieties; for these, with stocks and hollyhocks, are some of the oldest, and at the same time, greatest ornaments of cottagers' gardens throughout the kingdom.

*The Manchester Green Top* is a large light yellow, with double flowers, remarkable from having a quantity of unexpanded green buds, forming a flat crown, whilst the lower ones on the spike are fully expanded. A very distinct and remarkable sort.

*The Negro Boy*.—Sent out by Mr. Charlton, of Wall, near Hexham. Very dark, but rather small. A fine contrast.

*The Double Purple*.—This I believe to be of foreign origin. Double singular pinkish purple flowers, very fragrant, and a distinct and good variety.

*The Silver-striped*.—The foliage of this variety is very prettily edged with white, flowers like the common Double, from which it is evidently a sport.

*Splendidissima*.—This I flowered for the first time last season, and consider it one of the best out. The spike is large and finely formed, the individual blooms are of good size, deep rich orange, thickly pencilled with narrow brown stripes.

*The Orange Wallflower*.—Beautiful in colour, splendid deep golden yellow, large spikes, powerfully fragrant, and should be grown in every flower border. Quite first rate in its family.

Independent of these, I have four other double ones, the Common, the Small-flowering Yellow, the Bronze, and the Dark Blood-coloured. There are also several sorts of single wallflowers deserving of

cultivation, and from a single packet of German seed a dozen different varieties may often be got. I cannot dismiss these very nice border plants without alluding to two cheiranthuses, which make very beautiful bedding plants, dwarf and compact in habit, and extremely handsome. I allude to *Cheiranthus alpinus* (the Alpine Wallflower) with deep straw-coloured heads of blossoms; and *Cheiranthus Marshallianus*, sold out by Mr. Stark, of Edinburgh, deep orange, with a beautiful violetlike odour, one of the prettiest hardy plants I grow. Both these last are as easily propagated, and in the same manner as the others.

R. S.

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### PRESERVATION OF GRAPES.

You were pleased to make mention of some fresh Isabella grapes I sent you the 1st of this month. To-day (March 17, 1852) we have eaten the last of fourteen boxes, each containing between one and two pecks of fruit, which I put down in October last. They retained their plumpness (except here and there a bunch which appeared a little withered), and their delicious flavour, very nearly, if not equal to what they possessed at the time of gathering. In most of them the stems had not lost their verdure. The luxury of having Isabella grapes not only all winter in great abundance, but so late as the middle of March, is worth enjoying to all lovers of that delicious fruit. The experiment having been so successful, and the method of preserving them so simple, many of my friends have asked me to describe the process, for their benefit. I have done so, and now send it to you for publication, if you feel so disposed, that the benefit, if any, may not be confined to a limited circle. In July and August, I procured a quantity of ash sawdust, from Messrs. Eaton, Gilbert, & Co.'s coach and rail car manufactory. Ash, be-

cause it imparts no taste to the grapes, and because it is usually obtained dry. I then sifted it, to take out the fine powder, which heretofore I found difficult to remove from the grapes, when taken out to use.

After thus preparing it, I kept it under cover until I wanted to use it, when it was sufficiently dry. When the grapes were fully ripe, in October, I picked them, and immediately packed them away in boxes (old soap and candle boxes, without covers), putting in first a layer of sawdust about half an inch thick, then a layer of grapes in bunches, the bunches as close together as they could be placed without crushing them; then a layer of sawdust just thick enough to cover them, and so alternately a layer of grapes and sawdust until the box was full, the boxes containing four and five layers. After packing them, I piled the boxes one on top of the other, the bottom of one box forming the only cover of the one underneath. I kept them in one end of my wood shed (enclosed) until it became freezing weather, when I removed them to the cellar, in the same order. None of them have been mouldy, none of them musty. In removing them from the boxes, for use, all that we found necessary, by way of cleaning them, was to use a small dust brush, which very soon removed every particle of sawdust, and left them at once fit for use.

THOMAS W. BLATCHFORD.

*Troye.*

[We think this plan of keeping grapes will be of immense use to the cottagers and other growers of hardy grapes in the Isle of Wight and the south and west of England. If enclosed to preserve them in two-gallon kegs (which we should prefer to soap or candle boxes, and which were plentiful in that locality in our youthful days), they would get a good price for them about Christmas. Could not Golden Drop and other plums, nectarines, peaches, &c. be thus preserved? We wish some of our readers would try, and report progress.]

## ON THE PROPAGATION OF FANCY PELARGONIUMS.

BY J. ROBINSON, PIMLICO.

I AM unacquainted with any class of florists' flowers that stands more in need of a few practical hints as regards proper cultivation than the above. Few plants are more interesting, or, when well managed, greater favourites, either while in bloom, or in a growing state, when fine and healthy. A small greenhouse will accommodate a great many different varieties; if only fifteen feet by ten, it will hold twenty fine specimens, and if the latter are in six-inch pots, you may grow forty. Being a successful cultivator of this variety of pelargonium for several years past, I will give the young amateur or gardener the benefit of my experience as respects the methods I adopt for propagation and making good plants.

I know of no better season than the present (February) for taking cuttings. Select some good tops from the very best sorts that are out, get as many thumb-pots as you will require for the purpose, fill them with rich turfy mould, and put one cutting into each pot; but previous to filling the pots, let them be well drained with broken charcoal or oyster shells, either will do. Then with your pencil, or a piece of round stick, make a hole an inch deep, fill the said hole with silver sand, then put in the cutting, and give the pot a slight blow on the potting board, to settle it firmly in the soil; dip a piece of stick, or your pencil into some water, and hold it downwards, in order that three or four drops may fall from the same, close to the side of the cutting; this will set the whole closely together, and the quantity of water will be quite sufficient for three or four days; after that, add a little more, in a similar way, or with a fine-rosed watering-pot, as may be thought needful. When you have finished this part of the work, let all the pots be plunged into a slight bottom heat, say

from sixty-five to seventy degrees; give a little air in the day-time, to prevent the cuttings from damping off; and as soon as they are rooted, they are established plants; not like some of the nursery-men's poor sickly things, from which it is impossible to make a specimen fit for exhibition, and which you must grow along in the best manner you can, till you can get a cutting from them, at a great loss of time.

I do not recommend the practice of putting a great quantity of hard-wooded cuttings into one pot; two out of three will take root, when you spoil several in getting them apart; strong cuttings struck singly in pots, as directed, and well managed after they are rooted, will make fine specimens by June or July the following season. I have exhibited plants in July, two feet in diameter, that were taken off the parent plant shewn at Chiswick in July the previous year; but you will not find many of the sorts do this; most of the varieties will, however, make good specimens by the time stated.

In a future number, I will give a few practical hints on their general culture and management, and also respecting the soil I have proved from long experience to be most suitable for them. In the meantime, I trust that what has been written above may be found of some service.

*Turner's Florist.*

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KATE CONNOR TULIP.—Of course we have a reason for everything we do or say, at least we hope we have. At the Manchester show, in 1850, we saw the above flower with seven or eight petals, and though out of character, we spoke approvingly of it. We have not had an opportunity of judging of its merits since, though our friend, Mr. Chippendale, broke it finely feathered, which we duly recorded, and from his information, we suppose it to be a good sort. In supplying Mr. Willison with a list of tulips, we mentioned those only which we had seen good, leaving those which we had only heard about

till a future time, promising them ample publicity in our pages, when their merit was established. The question is, who raised Kate Connor? We know a gentleman who has at least twenty bulbs and offsets of the breeder, and who seems inclined to claim the honour of its parentage. Perhaps some of our friends will give us its history.

**ARDSIA CRENULATA.**—In the conservatory of Wm. Cartledge, Esq. of Woodthorpe, near Nottingham, we saw early in March, two beautiful specimens of this plant. They were compact pyramids of scarlet berries, set off with rich green foliage. This plant ought certainly to be grown in every warm greenhouse. As a fine contrast to this, we have just heard that M. V. Houtte, of Ghent, has plants on sale, at 12s. 6d. each, of *Ardsia crenulata fructu albo*, or the White-berried *Ardsia*. It was obtained from M. V. Siebold.

**CEANOTHUS RIGIDUS** we saw at Derby arboretum, a short time ago. It is an erect, compact, and beautiful hardy shrub. Dr. Lindley says "it is the hardiest and best of the Californian ceanothos."

**THE DOUBLE WHITE PEACH**, from China, is stated by the same authority to be very showy, and a great acquisition. The red variety is very brilliant, but is most handsome when not fully expanded. We have no doubt these will make a beautiful display, with our other early-blooming hardy plants.

In the Horticultural Society's garden, at Chiswick, near London, there are large bushes of camellias growing on the north side of a wall. It appears the flowers require some protection. Why cannot we have walls covered with these beautiful plants? If these were built so that we might have fitted to them an iron framework, filled with rough plate glass, to slide in grooves, thousands of flowers would be thus produced, which would pay abundant interest for the first outlay.

**HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS.**—A most splendid hardy plant in the south of England, with immense heads of pink flowers. By adopting a certain mode of treatment, which Mr. Florendine has described in a previous volume, these flowers may be made blue. We have seen fine specimens at Clifton Hall, near Nottingham. In this character it is a most gorgeous greenhouse plant. A very fine new variety has been raised by the brothers Rovelli, of Palanza, the leaves of which are mottled with pure white, in the way of the *Aucuba Japonica*.

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## REVIEWS.

**THE GARDENER'S RECORD.** By Mr. I. T. Neville.  
No. 3, May,

CONTAINS a continuation of the interesting article on the tulip, by C. L. Crook, Esq. A Description of a few Carnations and Picotees (varying from that of Mr. Newhall, in the April Number), to which, with all our "non-intervention" ideas, we are obliged to make an exception. For instance, Admiral Curzon is neither a shy grower nor delicate, *here*; so we must suppose that there is something beneficial to flowers, as well as to human beings, in *native air*. We quite admire, however, Mr. Proctor's anxiety to improve Mr. Newhall's list. How far he has succeeded, his brother florists will be the best judges. There is nothing like diversity of opinion, and the consequent discussion, to arrive at the truth. The number, as usual, is good, and, as we have before observed, got up in very nice style.

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**THE HORTICULTURIST.** By A. I. Downing, Newbury,  
United States.

WELL got up and well written. The first is a very clever article on the Improvement of Vegetable Races,

JUNE—VOL. VI.

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which we hope to profit by some day. Diseases of the Peach Tree; and then a sketch of the largest dessert near the Duchesse d'Angoulême, a perfect specimen of the fruit, weighing one pound nine ounces, was of a deep golden yellow, with reddish brown specks on the surface of the skin, and of excellent flavour. The following remarks are on Fortune's Five-coloured Rose. Speaking of roses grown at Rose Hill, near Waltham, United States, the writer says, "From the specimen there presented in full flower, we are very much inclined to pronounce it a complete humbug. The bud in embryo is just like a monstrosity very common in the rose family, and when fully expanded, is little else than a cluster of half-developed leaves, struggling for the light."

There is also an account of the Snake plant of South America, extracted from *Dickens's Household Words*, written, we should say, from its style, by Charles Waterton, Esq.; with an article on the Preservation of Grapes, which our readers may consider worth knowing, and which we have given in another page. We consider the *Horticulturist* a sterling work of merit.

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THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE. By C. M. Hovey, Boston, United States.

THE Americans "go ahead" with new fruits, and this work is a faithful record of novelties of every description. The first article is, Notes on some New Varieties of Fruits, including strawberries, cherries, pears, and apples. Amongst cherries, Bigarreau Noir Tardiff is said to be very good. The darkest coloured, perhaps, of all the black cherries, and of good size, sweet, and ripening about the middle of July. Promises, both on account of its beauty and flavour, to be an acquisition. There are also descriptions and engravings (outlines) of select varieties of pears, and we are proud, as an Englishman and a F.H.S. to see that our late lamented president's seedling pears are beginning to be appreciated



amongst the thousands of the United States. In alluding to the Dunmore (Knight), it is stated, that the additional experience of four years has afforded a better opportunity to test their quality, "and we may now say that the Dunmore proves to be one of the finest kinds which Mr. Knight produced, excelled only, if excelled at all, by the Monarch."

There is a good article, On the Flower Garden, and on the Principles of Grouping Colours, in which is the following simple method of finding the opposite of any colour we may wish to employ:—"Form any number of concentric circles, divide the first into three parts, the second into six, the third into twelve, and so on indefinitely; then in the first place the three primary colours, red, blue, and yellow, and the same in the adjoining spaces in the second circle; in the alternate spaces of the second place the mixtures as above mentioned, which will then contain red, purple, blue, green, yellow, orange, and it will be found that red is opposite to green, purple to yellow, and blue to orange. By continuing the same process through another circle, we shall have twelve different shades of colour, and so on indefinitely." Here is something for our friends who are fond of massing their flowers to think about.

### Part III.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Your correspondent, Z. complains of the carnations and picotees received from the West Riding of Yorkshire being "so dirty and diminutive that they appear as if they had passed the winter in some old-fashioned chimney." We, in our turn, must complain of the plants received from the midlands and the south. They are so tender, and of so pale a green, that they appear as if they had passed the winter in a stove or greenhouse. The first breath of cold wind withers them like hay, and it is with the greatest difficulty that we can

rear them, so as to make them do well. We would rather have a hardy stiff layer, though it appear a little dirty (which is caused by the factory chimneys by which we are surrounded), than those which resemble tender stove plants more than anything else. I think we can produce plants as fine, either for size, strength, or healthiness, as any county in England.

GEORGE BAILDON.

## CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS, FOR JUNE.



### GREENHOUSE.

THIS house will now be relieved of many things ; some removed to make gay the borders in the flower garden, and others to a sheltered situation. More space may now be allowed to such plants as boronias, pimelias, polygalas, eriostemons, &c., and every attention given that will encourage a fine growth. Place ericas in the most airy part of the house ; see that they are carefully but plentifully watered with rain water. Repot young plants and such as have done flowering, as they require it. Cuttings may yet be put in. Those cinerarias whose flowers are beginning to fade, may be planted out in a sheltered place.

J. BAYLEY.

### VINERY.

Continue to thin the berries, observing the cautions recommended last month. Examine the ties to see that none of them are pinching the shoots. Give air early in the morning, and keep down plenty of water on the paths, while there is air on the house. Close early in the afternoon, and make all growth you can now. Do not syringe the berries after this time. Should red spider make its appearance, paint the pipes or flues with sulphur.

J. BAYLEY.

### FLOWER GARDEN.

Complete planting out verbenas, calceolarias, heliotropes, scarlet geraniums, anagallis, and other half hardy things, without delay ; and as they are put out, water them freely with water that has been well exposed to the sun and air. This will settle the soil about their roots. Rake over the beds as soon as the soil is dry enough, and proceed at once to peg down all such as require pegging. The plants will then be secured from being blown about by the wind, and will root much sooner than if left even for a day or two unpegged. Carefully thin out and

transplant annuals; much of their beauty depends on this being well done. Too frequently do we see them so closely crowded, that not only is the habit of the plant destroyed, but their duration of flowering much shortened. Stake and tie dahlias and hollyhocks, and if the weather continues dry, water them plentifully. Frequent applications of liquid manure will greatly assist roses in developing their flowers. Look well after the maggot. The greenfly is also troublesome at this time. Syringe the plants with soap-suds and tobacco water, or dip the ends of the shoots in a basin of tobacco-water. Bud roses towards the end of the month. Cuttings of *Erysimum Marshallii*, *Allyssum saxatile*, wallflowers, and other early-flowering plants, may be planted under a hand glass on a shady border. Roll, mow, and sweep lawns and walks, and attend to neatness in every part of the garden. J. BAYLEY.

**CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.**—Tie the flowering stems neatly and securely (not tightly), as they advance. Stop all shoots running for bloom, except the leading stems. Some cultivators remove these entirely from the plant: our practice is merely to pinch out the shoot, and we thus obtain a large accession to the increase. Top-dress with equal parts of sound loam, sweet leaf mould, and well-decomposed manure. Watch continually for greenfly, and remove them with a small brush; if the points of the shoots are much infested, moisten the brush with a little tobacco-water, as needed. Syringe frequently, and water liberally when required. A liberal application of the syringe will not only promote a vigorous growth, but greatly aid in keeping the plants free from thrip and greenfly, either of which, if allowed to get ahead, is certain destruction to a fine bloom. Remove any decaying foliage on the plant; it is unsightly, and harbours all kinds of destructive insects. Disbud as soon as the young buds can be conveniently removed. Some discretion is necessary in this operation, and the number of blooms to be left must depend on the variety, whether full or thin in the flower, and whether for exhibition or for bearing seed. We have much interest in getting seed, and disbud scarcely so hard as we should for exhibition only. As the buds swell, a gentle application of weak manure-water will greatly assist them. In the next number we will give a list of the thinner varieties, specifying the number of buds we leave. Old stagers need none of these specialities; but we don't write for "old stagers." We remember, when we were a beginner, how grateful we felt for such hints; and we believe there are hundreds now where a few years back there were tens only. With new varieties, if quite in ignorance of their character—not often the case with the ready means for diffusing information now-a-days—we feel our way, watching for the appearance of the bud, and being guided by that, and by the state of the plant, as to the number to be left. A little careful observation will soon inform the

veriest tyro, and such attention as he may give will be repaid a thousand fold.

Hitherto (May 15) in this neighbourhood we have had a most trying season. An almost total absence of rain for over three months, has not been compensated by a double allowance of east winds, biting night frosts, and bright burning sun. Still the plants are generally looking well, and we hear from both north and south very cheering accounts of their appearance. One of the best cultivators in the neighbourhood of Leeds informs us, his plants are very strong, and the bloom will be quite ready for the 4th of August, the day fixed for the towns meeting.

Derby.

E. S. DODWELL.

**TULIPS.**—As soon as the bloom is over remove the awning, and place sticks to those flowers which have been impregnated, and from which it is desirable to save seed, in order that a board may be placed over the pericarp. Break off the seed-vessels of others, which will tend to strengthen the root.

**AURICULAS.**—Keep in a cool shady part of the garden. Beware of the drip from trees. Water liberally, and particularly attend to cleanliness.

**DAHLIAS.**—If not already done, let them be put out forthwith, staking them at the same time, and watering well. The care during the month will be to give abundance of water, and to prevent their being broken by the wind.

**PINKS** must be carefully attended to. Disbud according to the strength of the plants, water liberally, and mind that they are well tied to neat sticks.

**RANUNCULUSES.**—Take care that the awning is ready. Draw the weeds carefully from between the plants, and give an occasional watering between the rows. Water from a pond or tank exposed to the full sun is best. The cuckoo spit, or *cicada spumaria*, is apt to attack the rising buds of the ranunculus, and a long green caterpillar is also troublesome. These should be carefully exterminated.

J. F. W.

In the artizan's vegetable garden, if he have a patch of ground vacant, he may make a sowing of Cape broccoli. This will give him heads towards the latter end of the year. Celery plants should be carefully attended to; they may be pricked out on beds composed of rotton leaves and manure, giving them a liberal supply of water. Peas to come in autumn, may now be sown. Knight's Marrow is good for this purpose, not being so apt to mildew as some others. Towards the middle of the month sow endive; and for early-hearting cabbage or cole-worts, a small quantity of Waite's King, to come in the autumn. Stone, Swan-egg, or Snowball turnip, small salading, &c., may be got in. Towards the end of the month, make trenches for celery. Dig in a good quantity of manure, and plant out whenever the weather is favourable, recollecting that abundance of

water is requisite for its well doing. Attend to hoeing, sticking peas, &c. As the tall sorts reach the ends of their sticks, pinch off the tops; this will cause them to throw laterals, and bear much longer.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

## FLORAL EXHIBITIONS.

### AURICULA SHOW.

At the Golden Cock Inn, Kirk-gate, Leeds, April 27.

Premier Prize.—Lee's Colonel Taylor, W. Dobbings.

1st Pan.—Imperator, Complete, Hallamshire, Oddy's Rest, I. Watson, Esq.  
2nd. Colonel, Complete, Catherine, Othello, W. Dobbings. 3rd. Standard, Complete, Regulator, Ned Lud, Mr. Cawthorn.

#### *Green-edged.*

- 1 Colonel, W. Dobbings
- 2 Lovely Ann, I. Watson, Esq.
- 3 Standard, Mr. Cawthorn
- 4 Prince of Wales, W. Dobbings
- 5 Lord Nelson, I. Watson, Esq.
- 6 Imperator, J. Bramma

#### *Grey-edged.*

- 1 Complete, I. Watson, Esq.
- 2 Ne plus ultra, T. Titley, Esq.
- 3 Seedling, I. Watson, Esq.
- 4 Conqueror, ditto
- 5 Mary Ann, Mr. Cawthorn
- 6 Privateer, J. Bramma

#### *White-edged.*

- 1 Catherine, W. Dobbings
- 2 Favourite, ditto
- 3 Unknown, I. Watson, Esq.
- 4 Regulator, Mr. Cawthorn
- 5 Venus, I. Watson, Esq.
- 6 Lord Chancellor, T. Titley, Esq.

#### *Selfs.*

- 1 Othello, W. Dobbings
- 2 Ned Lud, Mr. Cawthorn
- 3 Squire Mundy, I. Watson, Esq.
- 4 Blue Bonnet, Mr. Cawthorn

- 5 Oddy's Rest, I. Watson
- 6 Seedling, I. Fryer

#### *Alpines.*

- 1 Seedling, I. Fryer
- 2 Ditto, ditto
- 3 Barstow's Seedling, W. Dobbings
- 4 Rosamond, I. Watson, Esq.
- 5 Conspicua, Mr. Cawthorn
- 6 Seedling, I. Fryer

### POLYANTHUSES.

#### *Dark Ground.*

- 1 Alexander, I. Fryer
- 2 Lord Ranccliffe, ditto
- 3 Seedling, Mr. Kearsley
- 4 Ditto, ditto
- 5 Ditto, ditto
- 6 Ditto, ditto

#### *Red Ground.*

- 1 Seedling, Mr. Kearsley
- 2 Laura, I. Fryer
- 3 Seedling, Mr. Kearsley
- 4 Telegraph, I. Watson, Esq.
- 5 Seedling, Mr. Kearsley
- 6 Ditto, I. Fryer

### AURICULA SHOW,

At the house of Mr. E. Wilkinson, the Woodman Inn, Gower-street, Leeds.

Premier Prize.—Sykes's Complete, W. Chadwick.

1st Pan.—Lovely Ann, Complete, Lord Chancellor, Blue Bonnet, W. Chadwick. 2nd. Lady Ann Wilbraham, Privateer, Bright Venus, Othello, E. Atkinson.

#### *Green-edged.*

- 1 Lovely Ann, W. Chadwick
- 2 Lady Ann Wilbraham, E. Atkinson
- 3 Waterloo, W. Chadwick
- 4 Barlow's King, T. Wainman
- 5 Ne plus ultra, W. Chadwick
- 6 Pollitt's Standard, E. Atkinson

#### *Grey-edged.*

- 1 Complete, W. Chadwick
- 2 Privateer, ditto
- 3 Conqueror, E. Atkinson

- 4 Beauty of Wydham, T. Wainman
- 5 Ringleader, J. Boshell
- 6 Mary Ann, ditto

#### *White-edged.*

- 1 Lord Chancellor, W. Chadwick
- 2 Lord Hallamshire, ditto
- 3 Bright Venus, J. Boshell
- 4 Taylor's Glory, E. Atkinson
- 5 Taylor's Favourite, T. Wainman
- 6 Pillar of Beauty, E. Atkinson

- Selfs.*  
 1 Blue Bonnet, W. Chadwick  
 2 Seedling, ditto  
 3 Ditto, ditto  
 4 Ditto, ditto  
 5 Ditto, ditto  
 6 Ditto, ditto

- Alpines.*  
 1 Seedling, T. Wainman  
 2 Ditto, ditto  
 3 Ditto, ditto  
 4 Ditto, ditto  
 5 Ditto, W. Chadwick  
 6 Ditto, ditto

## POLYANTHUSES.

- Dark Ground.*  
 1 Elizabeth, W. Chadwick  
 2 Lord Rancilffe, ditto  
 3 Cox's Regent, T. Wainman  
 4 Beauty of England, ditto  
 5 Alexander, W. Chadwick  
 6 Sovereign, J. Boshell
- Red Ground.*  
 1 Cox's Regent, W. Chadwick  
 2 Red Rover, ditto  
 3 Seedling, T. Wainman  
 4 Bullock's Lancer, ditto  
 5 Seedling, ditto  
 6 Beauty of Over, ditto

## HALIFAX AURICULA SHOW,

At the Shoulder of Mutton Inn, May the 4th.

Premier Prizes.—1. Leigh's Colonel Taylor, W. Baildon. 2. Sykes's Complete, R. Summerscales.

- Green-edged.*  
 1 Litton's Imperator, W. Baildon  
 2 Booth's Freedom, E. Pohlman  
 3 Yates's Morris Green Hero, R. Summerscales  
 4 Leigh's Colonel Taylor, E. Pohlman  
 5 Barlow's King, W. Baildon  
 6 Buckley's Jolly Tar, R. Summerscales  
 7 Pollitt's Ruler of England, ditto  
 8 Pollitt's Highland Boy, W. Baildon

- Grey-edged.*  
 1 Sykes's Complete, R. Summerscales  
 2 Fletcher's Ne plus ultra, ditto  
 3 Fletcher's Mary Ann, ditto  
 4 Oliver's Lovely Ann, E. Pohlman  
 5 Grime's Privateer, ditto  
 6 Rider's Waterloo, R. Summerscales  
 7 Waterhouse's Congr. of Europe, do.  
 8 Thompson's Bang-up, ditto

- White-edged.*  
 1 Simpson's Lord of Hallamshire, W. Baildon  
 2 Cheetham's Countess of Wilton, R. Summerscales  
 3 Summerscales' Catherina, W. Baildon  
 4 Ashworth's Regular, E. Pohlman  
 5 Lee's Bright Venus, R. Summerscales  
 6 Taylor's Favourite, W. Baildon

- 7 Seedling, R. Summerscales  
 8 Potts's Regulator, ditto
- Selfs.*  
 1 Netherwood's Othello, E. Pohlman  
 2 Martin's Mrs. Thurock, ditto  
 3 Martin's Eclipse, ditto  
 4 Headly's Royal Purple, ditto  
 5 Lightbody's Admiral of the Blues, do.  
 6 Clegg's Blue Bonnet, ditto  
 7 Kenyon's Freedom, ditto  
 8 Berry's Lord Lee, R. Summerscales

- Alpines.*  
 1 Conspicua, E. Pohlman  
 2 Fieldhouse's Fair Rosamond, R. Summerscales  
 3 Hoyle's Queen Victoria, E. Pohlman  
 4 Mellor's Jenny Lind, R. Summerscales

## POLYANTHUSES.

- 1 Summerscales's Warrior, R. Summerscales  
 2 Ashworth's Elegant, ditto  
 3 Seedling, ditto  
 4 Gibbons's Royal Sovereign, ditto  
 5 Crownshaw's Exile, ditto  
 6 Craiggy's Highland Mary, ditto  
 7 Crownshaw's Invincible, ditto  
 8 Nicholson's Bang Europe, ditto

## NATIONAL FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

May 13.

First-class certificate to National pansy, white ground, with narrow purple belt, and excellent form. Also to Fearless pansy (Messrs. Schofield & Son), chrome yellow ground, margined with dark purplish marone, stout, and of fine form. Also to Mr. Epps, of Maidstone, for two beautiful seedling ericas, namely, *E. jasminiflora rubra*, fine long tubular flowers, in large clusters; a nice sort. *E. tricolor Eppsii*, colour scarlet, shading into white, truss large, the tube of the flowers short and stout; a very handsome variety.

Certificates of merit were awarded to the following:—Sir J. Paxton pansy, (Mr. C. Turner) straw-coloured field, edged with purple. Joe Miller pansy, dark self, remarkably large and fine. *Erica tricolor splendens* (Mr. Epps). *Cinerarias* Lord Stamford and Picturata (Messrs. E. G. Henderson & Son).

## Part I.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

NOTES ON THE GREAT NATIONAL TULIP SHOW,  
AT BIRMINGHAM, MAY 27, 1852.

BY THE EDITOR.

WE promised in our last to give some account of this really very splendid exhibition. The only fear we have is that we shall be unable to do it justice; for without disparagement to those which have preceded it, certainly this was one of the best. The arrangements were of first-rate character, and though, perhaps, the committee may alter some of the minor details, when the exhibition is held at Nottingham, we certainly consider our Birmingham friends carried it out in first-rate style. Of course we cannot precisely say in what way the Nottingham will differ from the Birmingham, but as far as our own views go, we would have a good premier prize in each class, both feather and flame, allowing the same variety to win again once in the same class; the prizes to run, with the premier, seven in length. By this means, inferior varieties would be excluded, and consequently, if not winners, their cultivation would soon be discontinued. Then again we would have stands of breeders—two bizarres, two bybloemens, and two roses; for though a first-rate breeder may break to an inferior marking variety, its form and purity should be encouraged. The pans should be exhibited on stands, similar to those at Birmingham, and the single flowers in bottles; thus giving the judges a better opportunity of comparing flower with flower. In the stands of twelve, we think that two of each

class, feathered and flamed, would be advisable. These are only a few hints, on which we shall be glad to hear the opinions of our friends; for though we have but one voice in the committee, still we are sure the Nottingham florists, with ourselves, will be thankful for any kind suggestion that may be given. We will now proceed with our memorandums.

We arrived in Birmingham late; but at the Turk's Head, where Mr. Cole had kindly provided us with excellent quarters, we found some of the most eminent florists in the kingdom assembled, and enjoyed a very agreeable evening. In the morning, all were on the *qui vive*, and as much business had to be done, in the way of arranging flowers, &c. we took a turn through the markets and principal streets, till we were called upon to commence our duties. We may observe of the market-place in the Bull-ring, that it is spacious and excellent, covered in and well lighted. Here the nurserymen and fruiterers have their stands, and we could not help drawing a comparison unfavourable to our own town; for though Nottingham has perhaps the finest provincial market-place in the kingdom, yet, exposed as we are to all weathers, our plants and seeds, as well as ourselves, suffer to a considerable degree. Then we greatly admired King Edward's school, in High-street, where there are nearly eight hundred scholars; and as we neared the town-hall, we were struck with its massive proportions, and its bold and noble character. We were glad to find that some old houses had been pulled down in its immediate vicinity, so that it now stands out prominently in all its grandeur. If we admired the building, we were equally struck with its contents. The *coup d'œil*, on entering, was imposing in the extreme, the tables being filled with the choicest specimens of hot and greenhouse plants, mingled with rhododendrons, hardy perennials, &c. We have not room to particularise these, but we are sure that the highest encomiums are richly deserved by the amateurs and professionals of Birmingham



and its neighbourhood. The tulips too were in very strong force, and of excellent quality. Soon after ten, the judges (Messrs. Lawrence, Bromiley, Orson, Morton, and ourselves) commenced their, certainly arduous, undertaking. In looking through the stands the first time over, we found that most of them contained a Captain White. It seemed to be the opinion that they were stained, but we must confess, that if they were so, it was infinitesimally, and we should be sorry to see this fine old flower put in the back ground. Certainly flamed Polyphemus had a dark tinge at the base of the flame, much more objectionable than that in the Captain, and in our opinion, it must be a very good flower indeed that will *supersede him*. We were also sorry to see a fine stand of flowers, belonging to Mr. Thorniley, disqualified. The base of one flower was pure, but the stamens were "awfully black;" and as perfect purity was requisite, the judges, with great regret, were obliged to put it aside. Had it not been for this drawback, the stand would have run both the winner of the medal and the first cup very hard. Mr. Houghton, of Nottingham, won the gold medal, though for a long time it was a question whether Mr. Godfrey should not have that place. It was a creaminess about the base of Van Amburgh which decided the matter, and gave the palm of victory to the former. The list of prizes will be found with the register of other shows, we shall therefore confine our comments to those varieties which took our fancy.

The flowers of Mr. Houghton were all well-known and established favourites of the midland counties, except Coup d'Hebe, which certainly was the worst flower in the stand. It savours too very strong of the Chellaston parentage. In Mr. Godfrey's stand there were four flowers similar to Mr. Houghton's, with Van Amburgh and Maid of Orleans—the former a fine-formed and good-marking flower, which requires much bleaching to make passable; the latter

a black feather on pure white, but unfortunately very sportive and capricious. The second prize was gained by Mr. Turner, of Slough. Lord Denman, a midland flower, a light flamed byblœmen, very pure, beautifully marked, and the petals well formed. Its drawback is a slight inclination to what a veteran florist of our acquaintance terms, more truthfully than euphoniously, "*tundishy*." Still it was very much admired. The other noticeable flowers in this stand were Arlette and Polyphemus. The third stand was that of Mr. Adams, of Derby. In this was a short-cupped byblœmen, heavily feathered, and of first-rate form. It was labelled "unknown." We fancied it a Chellaston Beauty; but Mr. Adams did perfectly right in labelling it as he did, rather than giving it a new and perhaps wrong name, and thus perpetuating the confusion in which these flowers are involved. Mr. Marsden, Derby, was fourth. Here was La Belle Nannette, certainly nothing more than a feathered Royal; and Lady Jane Grey, a very beautifully-marked flamed rose, pure, and rich in colour, but in length rather above the standard.

We now come to the stands of twelve dissimilar blooms, four of each class, and strange to say, no less than six or seven were disqualified by having a wrong number. Some had five bizarres, others the same number of byblœmens or roses; and thus, for want of a little care, throwing away their chance. The first, a very good stand, was that of J. Willmore, Esq. of Birmingham. Amongst them were seven or eight south country flowers. Thalia was very beautiful, with its fine-formed cup, purity, and light flame. Strong's King, flamed bizarre, also good, and perfectly clean. Camuse de Craix and Lawrence's friend were in good style. Mr. Turner again came second. In this stand was a most delightful flower, Scotch, we believe, named after Mr. George Glenny. It was a delicate flamed byblœmen, and very pretty. Pilot was fine; in fact, a fine flower of this variety takes a great deal of beating.

Mr. J. Edwards was third. Priam, a flamed bylboemen, and Hamlet, a bizarre, one of the Polyphemus family, were the most noticeable. Mr. Lymbery, of Nottingham, fourth. These flowers were fresher, and at the close of the day stood better than those which had the precedence, and we heard strong opinions stated that the censors had made an error in judgment. On this point we shall make no further remark than whether it were so or not, we believe they all tried to do their duty. In this stand was a seedling, named Mrs. Lymbery, rather inclined to be long, but beautifully pencilled with black. Lord Sandon, in the way of Duke of Devonshire, black feather, on yellow; and a very good La Vandicken were the most prominent.

In class C, nine dissimilar blooms, Mr. Houghton was again first. Here were two flowers which some thought similar, namely, Victory and Royal Sovereign. We think we recollect the former being let out some years ago, at the Apple Tree Inn, Manchester, a breeder and a rectified flower, for something like thirty shillings; and as the other flowers were good, he had the benefit of the doubt. We should be glad to hear from Mr. Cotterill, the reputed raiser, something about it. Mr. Parkins, of Derby, the second, had in his stand the best and cleanest Walworth we have seen for some years; and a good flamed Violet Alexander, or, as it is sometimes called, La Bien Aimee. Mr. Adams was third, Pilot, Maid of Orleans, and Captain White being the best of his flowers. The fourth was Mr. C. Turner, of Slough, and in the stand of nine dissimilar blooms, were five Chellaston seedlings.

Class D was a prize for the best feathered flower in each class, or, as we call them here, premiers. We should have liked prizes to have been given for flames also. The first feather was a most excellent Charles X., and after sampling it against all others in the classes, as well as Magnum Bonums, it deservedly gained its position. The other two were

obtained by the Rev. S. Creswell, of Radford, near Nottingham, with a very pretty feathered rose, called Agnes Creswell, and Prince of Wales, a short-cupped, pure, and rather heavily flamed byblœmen. This last was broken some years ago, by Mr. J. Spencer, of Adbolton, from the same batch of seedlings as his First-rate. Mr. Spencer did not raise them himself from seed, but purchased them of the widow of Mr. Creswell, of Stanton, who was famous for ranunculuses, as well as raising seedling tulips.

In the classes, amongst feathered byblœmens, Mr. Thorniley, of Heaton Norris, was placed first, with a very excellent Maid of Orleans. Victoria Regina we certainly did not much like. The others, unless we except a Salvator Rosa, belonging to Mr. Ackerley, do not require particular comment. The flamed byblœmens were good, Mr. Houghton winning first, with a Princess Royal, beating, after a long discussion as to their merits, amongst the judges, a very nice Queen Charlotte. Mr. Hartland's General Bournonville (true) was a rich and good flower; whilst Lord Vernon, Rubens, and Surpasse le Grand, each good in its respective style, brought up the rear.

In feathered bizarres, Mr. Dixon was first, with an excellent Charles X. Mr. Thorniley second, with Vivid, a London flower, said to be the best bizarre in cultivation. Mr. Parkinson's Magnum Bonum was the best out of many, being not quite so heavily plated as its antagonists. Colbert was new to us, and has some promising points about it; and the same may be said of Prince Arthur, though placed last. Flamed bizarres were a good class. Captain White gained the first place, closely, very closely, run by Pilot. Both were very good flowers. Mr. Frearson's Lord Milton was fine, but rather past its best. Strong's King, shown by Mr. Edwards in very pretty style, was next. Donzelli, though full long enough, was in good character. Polyphemus was last.

Feathered roses, always a scarce class, was, however, very fairly done. Mr. Chas. Spencer's Heroine,

or feathered Royal, was a beautiful specimen of this favourite variety; whilst the Rev. S. Creswell's Napoleon, though rather small, was a perfectly clean, well-feathered, and bright flower. Mr. Dixon's Baguet, placed in this class because (as shown) it was more of a rose than a bybloemen. The same gentleman gained the fourth place with his Bion, a flower which, when in good character, will certainly eclipse most, if not all, existing feathered roses, excepting only one that we whispered about last year, but more of this at a fitting season. Mr. Ackerley was fifth, with a nice Anastasia; and Rebecca, a promising seedling of the Rev. S. Creswell's, was the sixth. In flamed roses, the Rev. S. Creswell was placed first, with a very nice bloom of Vicar of Radford, a seedling. This is short-cupped and beautifully marked. It is a tall fourth-row flower, and singularly enough, last year it was a perfect feather, thus affording another instance of the caprice of tulips. Mr. Parkinson's Aglaia and Triomphe Royale were both very good; and Mr. Lymbery's Grand Rose Desire was certainly nothing more than a fine strain of La Vandicken. He purchased it under the first-named designation, at the sale of the late Mr. J. Thackeray's tulips.

In simple flames little can be said, except that it was the worst class exhibited, Mr. G. Mills's Holmes's King being the only purely simple beam. It was beautifully formed, and deserved its position. Ori-flamme is a Chellaston, good cup, pure, and striking, in the style of Saunders's Enterprise. As for the others, perhaps "the least said is soonest mended."

We must not omit to mention a feathered bybloemen sent by Mr. Forman, of Chellaston. It had a cracked leaf, and was entrusted to us to show to the growers, who expressed but one opinion of it—"the very best of its class." Of full size, excellent form, dazzling purity, with broad well-defined black feather, and the anthers bold. We believe it to be Chellaston Beauty in her best dress; in fact, we do not see how

she could be better. There were several flowers not for exhibition, and amongst others one called *Sancta Sophia*. Be it what it may, it certainly is not the same as Mr. Dixon's, and though this was perfectly pure, it much resembled a good *Washington*. A few seedlings, both in the breeder and broken state, were exhibited, but not of sufficient quality to require any particular notice from the censors.

Amongst the results arising from the Birmingham gathering, we may say that the idea that there was great difference of opinion between the south and the north is exploded. The judges then assembled were all for form, purity, and marking, taking, as they believed, those which complied best with these requisites. That many flowers will be thrown out of cultivation we are sure; full as many from southern as northern collections. We say this advisedly; for having grown many this season, and never having had a better bloom, to our sorrow, we found that many, very many, were wanting. To use a term from the vocabulary of "our ancient friend," the beds want purging; and in fact, they must be "purged," with a vengeance, to meet the requirements of the progressive style of floriculture.

After some discussion, it was finally agreed that the exhibition for 1853 should take place at Nottingham. We may just say here, that the National Society cannot be handed over from one provincial society to another. If such a plan were adopted, there would be never-ending jealousies, and it would be a bad precedent. As we received it at the hands of the Birmingham and other tulip growers, assembled on the occasion, it was for the tulip growers, and them only, of the neighbourhood in which the exhibition was to take place, to decide on what steps to adopt; and if they found it advisable, and conducive to the interests of the national tulip show, to combine with any horticultural exhibition in their neighbourhood, of course they were at perfect liberty so to do. We were happy to find that Mr. Cole and

Mr. Perry worked independently of each other—one for the florists, the other for the horticulturists,—but at the same time with such a hearty good will and perfect unanimity, as to realize the excellent exhibition which it was our good fortune to see, and is our pleasure to record in our pages.



### TULIP SHOWING.

THERE has been a great deal said of late respecting the system of tulip showing and class showing, but I do not see that any party is near bringing the subject to a close, nor do I think they are likely, as long as the system adopted by the southern growers is so widely different from that adopted by the midlanders, and with your permission, I will try to explain how tulips are shown in and around the metropolis. I am a midlander, but having resided in the neighbourhood of London the last four years, I have had opportunities of seeing both their collections and their exhibitions. In the first place, form always takes precedence. Their stands consist of twelve tulips, an equal number each of bybloemens, roses, and bizarres, or tricolors; the last to be classed, as they can arrange them either bybloemen or bizarre, so that the greater the dissimilarity in the blooms, the better the chance of winning. As respects feathered bizarres, they are by no means particular in having them decidedly feathered, but will allow stripes, or pencilling, or breaks in the feather, and the less feathering the better, so that you can just discern the colour, and then the term fine is applied to the flower. For instance, the Mundi yellow, and the Mundi white, are very great favourites with them. Then there is Holmes's King, with no feather at all, and the flame only an inch long, by a quarter of an inch wide. I have heard them extol his Majesty up to the skies, but they could never get me

into their way of thinking, as I never would have it in my collection. As respects roses, they will not allow a fine feathered Aglaia and a coarse flamed Triomphe Royale to be shown in one stand, as they say they are too similar for competition; or, *vice versa*, a fine feathered Triomphe Royale or Heroine, and a flamed Aglaia. For instance, I saw, last year, a most beautiful stand thrown out, the flowers in which consisted of a feathered Platoff, San Joe, Polyphemus, and a seedling tricolour, flamed bizarres; the byblœmens were Roscius, feathered Maid of Orleans, General Barneveltdt, and a very fine Addison; the roses, a fine Aglaia, Claudiana, flamed Triomphe Royale and a seedling flamed rose, darker than Gibbons's Catherine; and what was the consequence? the party boxed his flowers immediately, and left the room in disgust. But the best remains to be told. He had to show the next day, at another place, against the party who came in first after his pan was set aside, when the disqualified pan was placed first and the other second. So much for good censors. I believe, Mr. Editor, you are personally acquainted with the parties who acted as censors on the last occasion; and allow me, through your pages, to ask, what similarity is there in the afore-named flowers? I cannot see any. I forbear to mention names, as it might engender ill feeling, and I do not write with that intent.

And now a word or two with Mr. Caparn, of Newark. Granting him all that he suggests, I should like to know where we are to get the flowers from. I confess, in all my travels, I have seen but Holmes's King and one or two others. Mr. Davidson makes mention of one or two, and perhaps half-a-dozen might be found, if well sought up. In fact, I think, that instead of adding to the beauty of a bed, they detract from it, and, I for one, shall give my veto against that, and, with your permission, Mr. Editor, will make an amendment. There shall be two classes for pans: the first for dealers and large



amateur growers, whose collections consist of more than fifty rows; and each member's pan to consist of twelve dissimilar blooms, so that they can introduce flamed flowers without any feather into their pans, which will be the means of reducing the number of flowers on the class principle, as well as meeting the southern half way. The second class pans shall be the production of amateur growers whose collections do not comprise fifty rows; and the flowers to consist of six in each pan, and to be judged according to the midland system of showing. The small amateur growers to show in the first class, on paying an extra fee, say two shillings and sixpence. I would also recommend the keeping up of the present system of class showing, as, for instance, Platoff, Charles X. with Polyphemus and San Joe, being so numerous, would sweep off the first two classes; besides I think it adds a stimulus to the procuring of new varieties, as well as keeping the chance open for disqualified pans, so that parties may get some remuneration for their trouble, as I am well aware that all cannot win. Should the above remarks meet your approbation, you are welcome to them, and I hope they will be taken as they are given, without any ill feeling.

JOHN ORCHARD.

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### HOW TO GET RID OF SNAILS.

THE present fine rains, after the long drought, has brought out these mischievous creatures, wherever they exist. A year or two ago, my peas, cabbages, &c. were half devoured by them, but by steadily pursuing a very easy plan, I am now freed from their ravages. That plan is to carry about with me a pair of sharp-pointed scissors, and to use them whenever I meet with a delinquent.

The best time for hunting is the feeding time, which begins as the dews fall in the evening, and continues till morning.

When I first began, I was not content with the morning and evening attacks upon the enemy, but took an occasional excursion at midnight, killing from two to four hundred at a foray. I went out last night, and had some difficulty in finding half-a-dozen.

If the gardener will only provide himself with the useful instrument I have mentioned, *and keep it always* about him, using it whenever he has an opportunity, and *looking for the opportunity* also, especially the first thing in the morning and the last at night, *not forgetting to visit the rubbish heap*, I will guarantee the total destruction of the present generation of the vermin in a few days; and if he will keep watch for new comers, bearing in mind that one killed in the spring, before it has laid its eggs, is worth more than a score killed in the autumn, I am confident that the most infested place may be thoroughly cleared in the course of a year.

D.

May 20, 1852.

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## NOTES OF THE GREAT METROPOLITAN MEETINGS.

THE following, being a letter to an esteemed correspondent, has been placed at our disposal, and as containing many excellent hints of novelties which may be of use to our readers, we gladly give it a place in our pages. It will be seen it was never intended for publication, but we have little doubt our readers will agree with us that the absence of that formality which is so frequently found in effusions intended for the public eye, is a charming recommendation, and we trust it will shew to many valued, but over-scrupulous friends, how much more easy a matter it is to address our "dear public" than they suppose.—ED.

"I think I promised you a few 'jottings' if I went to the Park (June 9th), and though the weather was

so wretched, pouring all day, yet as Phil was compelled to take that day, or lose his tickets, we went, the wet notwithstanding. As the *Times* says, 'there were few there, beyond those interested, and those ardent amateurs, whom nothing can keep away.' So far as *fine* company is concerned I care nothing, still it was depressing to know how much of enjoyment was marred by the relentless wet. Somebody has said, somewhere, 'that the desire for knowledge is only equalled by the wish to impart it to others.' And thus it is perhaps with me, that the pleasure such an exhibition affords is much enhanced by conveying to you the particulars of my enjoyment. Hence my excuse for this. Having premised this, however, and taken my pen for the purpose, I really feel nonplussed, and think how presumptuous in me to say anything on what I understand so little—indeed barely enough to teach me I know nothing. The 'Duke's' answer also occurs to me, when asked by a lady to describe one of his great battles: 'Really, madam, there was so much going on *everywhere*, that it is impossible to say what was going on *anywhere*.' Well then, with such an authority as the F.M. I think it will be prudent in me to follow his example, but then I should not redeem my promise, and that would be a serious matter. Serious or not, however, I can only say I feel wholly incapable, therefore you will forgive me my rashness, if I give you one or two things more in my way, that struck my eye in passing.

"Of course the orchids and miscellaneous plants are quite out of my pale—altogether beyond me—but they were gorgeously imposing, producing sensations of wonder and admiration so intimately blended, it was hard to say which predominated. Ericas and azaleas were most grand, and in great profusion, but you won't want me to enter into a detail of them.

"Pelargoniums, my especial favourites, though such a novice, were in wonderful numbers; and though I did not observe the names of any growers who got

the leading positions, yet I was particularly struck with the appearance of such a mass of bloom, and such a profusion of plants. It was most difficult to select, all were so good, still I noticed as those to my eye most striking and prominent, Ganymede, Magnet, Mokanna, Cristine, Dion, Lagouna, Portia, Oscar, Leonora, Astrea, Enchantress, and Optimum, the latter the very best. Ambassador is a larged-trussed flower, but appears 'leggy' in habit, and not very thick in the petal. The above struck me as being peculiarly beautiful, whether they are *new* or not I cannot say; some of them I never heard of before. I dare say, when the 'critiques' appear, I shall find myself much beside the mark, but I don't care, the above *pleased me*, and I am a — still.

"In fuchsias there were few worth anything, Kossuth and Dr. Smith being, as I consider, the best present. There was one, however, a seedling, called Banks's Glory, *the very best* I have ever seen, and I think the best out. It was something between Story's sorts (viz. *Elegantissima*, &c.) and Kossuth, in habit of growth and foliage, with a splendidly reflexed crimson-scarlet sepal, and densely purple corolla, of good size, and well hanging out from the plant. Good foot-stalk. This will be a great favourite, or I am out. It was shown by Smith. There was also a light one shown by Turner, called Banks's Express, something, as it looked to me, of the Fair Rosamond and Pearl of England breed, but better than either—similar colours and habit, but reflexing better;—a fuchsia *must reflex* to find favour with me. Some of them remind me with their half-expanded sepals, turning down instead of up, of chickens with the 'pip' on a wet day. To go on, however, there were a few stands of pansies, but nothing particularly calling for notice—*they were all good*. Verbenas, of Smith's, called National, Orlando, &c. &c. were very fine indeed. I am told he has challenged the world with them, and they must be wonderful indeed to beat these. One stand each of ranunculuses, anemones,

and pinks (Willmer's), but nothing to speak of. Calceolarias were in great profusion and beauty, but I can't notice them, except one of the shrubby kind, for bedding;—it will be a great acquisition, having the *colours* of Kentish Hero, but larger, and will doubtless make the Hero retire when it becomes plentiful. It is named Model. There was also a very nice pearl white geranium for bedding, apparently dwarf in habit, with the horseshoe marking, and a very tidy truss of flowers. This we much want. Miss Emily Field they called it. Likewise a *beautifully variegated-foliaged* one, *very striking*, named Attraction, with a good truss of orange scarlet flowers. The habit of this, I am afraid, is not very first-rate, and I fear too it is a slow grower; still, notwithstanding this, as soon as it is at all come-at-able, I shall, in all likelihood, procure it, as it pleases me much more than Flower of the Day, or Golden Chain, which they are making such a stir about just now. There was also a scarlet Unique, but the truss was not so compact as the old crimson one. And now I think I have given you enough of my scrawling, my facts, and my opinions; but I must just add that the fruit made one's mouth water, which was quite unnecessary, as there was water enough without that. Of roses there was a great deficiency, and the least said about them the better; but the 'Americans' were in full beauty, and a more gorgeous sight you cannot well imagine. The rain, however, came through so freely that it made it dangerous to one's health to stay long, and therefore any examination of their individual claims was out of the question, especially as we had our dear wives with us. There was one thing, however, which struck me, viz. the worse than negligence in the growth of the plants in the stand of the Society. I am sure there were plants there that would have disgraced any old woman's window;—I mean as regards the method (or rather want of method) of growing them. Do we not look to these societies for instruction? If

so, I pity the poor mortal who looks to receive any benefit from them. This ought to be remedied (and they cannot plead ignorance, with the splendid examples of skill before them), and as you are in the way of giving certain editors hints, just gently remind them upon this head. Tell them ignoramuses notice it, and what then must others do?"

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## Part II.

### FLOWERS RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST REPORT.

**AURICULAS.**—W. T.—Your seedling, No. 5, is fine in colour, and large, but rather coarse; the colour too, breaks through to the edge. No. 1. Grey edge, good form, colour well distributed. Will do.

**TULIPS.**—J. BATTERSBY, *Mansfield*.—*Camilla*.—A splendid flamed rose, won at Derby in 1851. Again in good character, the flame as well as feather beautifully laid on. In the flower sent, a delicate violet tinge was apparent at the base of the flame. Base and stamens pure.

*Gem*.—Pure short-cupped rose. If this comes with distinctive character, either flame or feather, it will be worthy of its name. Broke in 1851.

*Herald*.—A fine lemon-ground bizarre, of large size, perfectly pure, nicely and correctly feathered with reddish brown. If it avoids quartering, which we hope it will, the bloom sent being old, it will take a high place in its class. Broke 1852.

*Regulator*, also broke in 1852. A pure and very correctly feathered bizarre, the pencilling coming well down the sides of each petal. Very beautiful.

*Warden*.—Feathered bizarre, broke in 1851, the marking, which is very black, rather lightly laid on. Very pure, both in base and stamens.

*Warden*, in a flamed state. Very dark feather, with light flame. There is a slight cloudiness below the marking, but not more so than in a flamed Polyphemus.

R. MARRIS, *Leicester*.—*Antagonist*, bizarre breeder, the seed from Polyphemus, crossed with Optimus. The nearest approach to the Hardy standard we have yet seen. It is perfectly pure and of first-rate form.

- B. S.—You are right; the flower is decidedly *Salvator Rosa*, certainly somewhat out of character; but this flower is rather capricious. A first-rate grower in one of the eastern counties informs us that it alternates with him, one year good, the next bad or indifferent. The bizarre is *Leonidas*, a fourth-row flower, not much grown as yet in the northern and midland counties, but we agree with you that it wants to be better known. The feathered bizarre is an *Optimus*. There are several strains of this flower. We have seen Surpass *Optimus* good; the one sent is somewhat like it, but the several breaks in the feather detract from its merit.
- T. W.—The seedling breeders sent have black stamens. We fear this defect will not “break out,” that is, become pure, when rectified. Under these circumstances, we should recommend our correspondent to plant them on an outside bed, if he can spare the room, but we can assure him we have not much faith in them.
- W. H.—The bybloemen from somebody’s Duke of Hamilton is good: it promises well as far as marking and purity go. *Reid’s Thomas Maxwell* we have not before seen. Beautifully marked flamed bybloemen, pure in every respect, but too long by an inch. We cannot say much of the flower which was placed second at the exhibition named; if it merited its place, we are quite certain those behind it were very sad ones. Seedling 103. Clean thick petals. Good breeder and broken flower. *Chellaston Beauty*, for though small (as sent), yet it deserves its name.
- WM. HARRISON, *Felton*.—The feathered bybloemen is *Chellaston Beauty*. The other three—*Felton Hero*, good cup, and pure, the marking not so good this year as last. The same may be said of *Pegasus*, though the yellow is dull, and as we judge, the marking inferior, one of the petals having a broad streak of the breeder colour in it. *Patriot*, flamed bizarre, we liked best. Each petal was alike, pure and of good form.
- PANSIES.—MESSRS. SCHOFIELD & SON.—Your pansy is a bold rich variety. Deep yellow, belting nearly black, strong eye. It is well named *Fearless*.
- Shylock* is a nice flower. Yellow ground, with rich bright eye.
- W. B.—*Maid Marian*.—A fine white ground flower, with heavy purple belt and large dark eye. Better than scores in the same class.
- C. S., *Berwickshire*.—No. 1. Large dark plum-coloured self, with a ray of blue round the centre, a fine flower of its class. No. 2. This we like best of the two. The petal is thicker, of excellent form, the colour a dense and uniform bronzy plum, with small yellow eye, a good flower.
- J. L.—*Joe Miller*, bronzy yellow, good form, with distinct and good eye, upper petals edged with greenish purple, the

sides and lower one with a narrow belt of same colour. We should say a very distinct and useful flower in a stand. *Miss Lakin*, finely formed, good eye, well belted with purple, a very desirable variety, rather rough on the margin, but we think this will improve.

T. Y. C.—Your pansy, *Duke of Sutherland*, is a splendid dark self. It will please anybody.

NEMOPHILLA MACQUEENII.—A very pretty variety. Plum-coloured ground, with darker centre, the margin being pure white. This will make a nice addition to our hardy annuals.

C. K. S., *Edinburgh*.—The cineraria bloom is excellent. Very pure circle of white, with heavy shaded purple margin. Quite first-rate. We want a name.

QUERIST, *Devonshire*.—*Cloth of Gold Rose*, a splendid variety when well done. Yes; it will take well on the Manetti stock. A greenhouse, or a warm situation against a wall, appears indispensable for its well doing.

CALCEOLARIA.—I. C.—Your seedling is very bright in colour, of tolerable form, a pretty variety, but we are afraid it is too much like several that are out. If there is anything in its habit, or style of flowering, to recommend it, we should say by all means propagate it; but of this we are not able to judge by single blossoms.

W. W.—Your apple (seedling), received the 3rd of June, was in a good state of preservation, but had become rather mealy. The form is conical, regular, and handsome; colour bright yellow. We should, if nothing unforeseen happen, like to have a fruit earlier next season.

## REVIEWS.

### TURNER'S FLORIST, FRUITIST, & GARDEN MISCELLANY. No. 54.

WE have in this excellent periodical a very well executed plate of Lightbody's Sir John Moore auricula, and a most beautiful variety it is. There are many interesting papers, consisting of Culture of Achimenes—New Plants—Cultivation and Management of the Verbena, &c. We must give an extract:—“The Pedigree of Flora's Garland Rose Flake Carnation.—This old and esteemed variety was raised by Mr. Brooks, a small amateur grower, and cooper by



trade, living at Baptist Mills, St. Paul's, Bristol. It bloomed for the first time twenty-eight or twenty-nine years ago. This fact of itself speaks much in its favour. Look at the number of flowers it has had as competitors, which it has seen one by one drop off to be forgotten; and good as some of its contemporaries are, we do not know one in its class of the present day that will wear it out. But who is there that does not know *Flora's Garland*?—what need have we to extol it? The only complaint we ever heard respecting it was, 'we cannot keep it.' Every grower has in turn been teased by its fickleness and its beauty. The most remarkable thing connected with this remarkable flower is, that it was raised from a yellow picotee, *Louis XVI.*;" but there is some doubt about this. *Lancashire Lass* has been mentioned, "which we think by far the most likely parent." The number is altogether a good one.

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**THE BRITISH WINTER GARDEN:** being a Practical Treatise on Evergreens, showing their General Utility in the Formation of Garden and Landscape Scenery, and their Mode of Propagating, Planting, and Removal, from one to fifty Feet in Height, as practised at Elvaston Castle. By William Barron, Head Gardener. *London: Bradbury & Evans.*

THE above title will give a good idea of the contents of this valuable little book. We have read it over several times, and each time found fresh cause to admire it. The style and spirit of the work is excellent. It is embellished with a frontispiece, being a portrait of the large *Araucaria imbricata*, at Elvaston Castle; also with the various carriages and instruments for removing large trees, engravings of remarkable yew trees, and a series of examples of the mischief arising from allowing plants to remain in pots for a long time previous to planting out, by which the roots become strangled and the plants are ruined. We perfectly agree with the remarks of

Mr. Barron on the excellence and superiority of holly hedges, and was much interested in all his remarks on removing large trees, &c. ; for we have had practical evidence of the excellent manner in which they were transported from awkward situations, and removed with perfect facility to their final destination, twenty years ago. But we must revert to this subject again. In the interim, we would recommend all who admire the graceful beauty of the deodar, the stately grandeur of the araucaria, the diversified elegance of junipers, cypresses, hollies, pines, &c.—in fact, all who would see the lawns, the hills and slopes, the pleasure grounds and gardens of our beautiful country, still *more* beautiful, to procure this book, and we are certain they will, after its perusal, thank us for drawing their attention to it.

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**THE SCOTTISH GARDENER ; A MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE AND FLORICULTURE. No. 6.**

OUR northern contemporary still pursues the even tenour of its way, giving us each month an excellent idea of the progress of horticulture in that part of the world. Amongst the most useful and interesting articles are, Cottage Trellising—Theory of pruning Fruit Trees—Culture of the Indian Azalea—Mural Gardening—Plants adapted for Bedding, &c. We wish it all the success which so well conducted a periodical deserves.

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**LETTERS TO FARMERS.** By James Haywood, of Western Bank, Sheffield. *London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. Worksop: Robert White.*

WE are extremely gratified with the above very excellent publication, and earnestly wish that it could be read by every agriculturist in the United Kingdom. It treats most lucidly and in a popular style of a multitude of things connected with the soil and its produce. We have, the Action of Frost on Soils and Manures—Springs—Natural and Artificial Drain-

ing—Evaporation and Condensation of Moisture—Ammonia: its Nature and Artificial Production; Quantity yielded by various Manures—On the Formation of Butchers' Meat, and the Feeding and Rearing of Stock, &c. We have marked several passages for extraction. The following will give some idea of the work:—"A good cow, for instance, will fatten when exposed to the worst kind of weather, providing she have a sufficient quantity of cake, or other fattening food. But then, on account of her expending a great deal of heat, in evaporating the rain which falls upon her, she will fatten very slowly, *and will require much more food than if she had been kept warm and dry.* Nothing, indeed, can be more unfavourable to the formation of fat than frequent exposure to rain. In the evaporation of a pound of water, for instance, from the skin of an animal, as much heat is consumed as would (if concentrated to one point) be required to make six pounds of iron red hot. Now it is possible that the animal may have no heat-producing elements to spare for this purpose; and we shall probably be within compass, if we estimate the loss of two ounces of fat for every pound of water driven off."

### Part III.

#### QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Will you be kind enough to explain to a novice the difference between a carnation or picotee and a pink? I mean more particularly during the winter months, when, to my unenlightened mind, they appear very much alike.

A MID-STAFFORDSHIRE SUBSCRIBER.

[We readily perceive that our correspondent is not a florist in the strict sense of the term, but, we make no doubt, in its general acceptance, as a lover of all that is beautiful and lovely, our friend ranks high. We will endeavour to enlighten the matter. The *Dianthus* family, to which the *carnation*, *picotee*, and *pink* belong, is a very extensive one, for here we

have the sweetwilliam, and perhaps fifty or sixty species besides. There are some pinks which have strong foliage and robust habit, though generally speaking they are weaker in the grass (foliage) than the carnation, and by the practical florist are easily distinguishable. The carnation is striped with various colours, on a white ground; whilst the picotee is margined with various shades of scarlet, rose, and purple, on white or yellow grounds. The pink has invariably a dark or red centre, in some cases without edging or lace round the margins of the petals, whilst others are laced with purple, red, or marone of various shades.]

G. D.—The situation of your bed immediately in front of your greenhouse is not desirable, but the season must bear the chief blame for the “weakly spindling” of your plants, complained of. On no account give guano water; it would increase the evil. The “prepared stuff, good turf, loam, and rotten dung,” in which they are planted, is quite sufficiently exciting; indeed, from your description, we should suppose it a *participis* in the evil bewailed, leading as it certainly would to a strong root-action, whilst the arid condition of the atmosphere forbade the swelling of the flower stem; hence its weakly elongation. If the situation cannot be altered in future seasons, we recommend your using a loam of a more retentive character, and mulching the surface with manure, instead of mixing it with the compost. Carnations delight in a cool strong soil.

I. S. & SON.—You are quite right; blooming under glass is not new, and has been practised by the best cultivators for more years than we can look back upon. Circumstances must determine you as to the best erection for blooming your collection under. If expense were no object, no doubt a glass structure, fitted so as to command an unlimited supply of air, would be preferable to all others. For ourselves we have a light tent framing, over which is stretched thin canvass or calico cloths, and we have found this quite ample to keep off the strong winds, rain, and sun. We also use the spare lights from our frames, secured on strong posts, say five feet in front and seven feet at the back, giving to them such an inclination as will rapidly throw off rain; and we have found this structure of the greatest use, not only in blooming our plants, but also in ripening seed. The tent should not exceed ten or twelve feet in width. The former allowing three rows of plants to be arranged on either side, with a walk four feet in width in the middle; the latter, four rows. Its length must be determined by the extent of the collection. We recommend the opponents of such a means of success, and such a means of enjoyment, to take advantage of this month, and visit the magnificent collection to be seen at

the Royal Nursery, Slough, and we stake our existence, after such a visit, they will no longer be opponents.

S. L. S.—Yes ; a *judicious* thinning of the increase, where very thick, will be advantageous for the bloom, and give you at the same time a supply of pipings ; but do your thinning as Ariel did his spiriting, “gently.” The particulars of the “Towns Exhibition” are given in an advertisement, in this number. A circular respecting Mr. Hollyoake’s conditions is in the press, and shall be sent when ready.

We beg to invite the attention of all whom it may concern to the evil complained of by Mr. Baildon, at page 189 of the last number. When we accepted the invitation of our esteemed friend, the editor of this work, to offer from month to month, brief suggestions on the culture of these flowers, we did so with the determination, through evil and through good report, to point out, according to our experience and ability, the evils to be avoided, as well as the means which had resulted in a large measure of success. With this view, and because we were persuaded that our friends in the West Riding could produce “plants as fine, either for size, strength, or healthiness, as any county in England,” and because we had heard much, both publicly and privately, of the impossibility of obtaining a bloom in that district earlier than the 20th of August, and because with plants such as we have received, we knew here we could not attain an earlier bloom, we gave unhesitating expression to the complaint of our friend, Z ; and we trust that those of our friends to whom it applied, will receive it in the spirit of kindly regard in which alone it was uttered. So too we trust that those of our friends in this district and in the south, who are open to the censure of Mr. B. will for their own sakes, and to ensure a thousandfold more of enjoyment, at once amend their ways ; for sure we are, that cultivation productive of such results, can never obtain for them, either here or in the south, even a third-rate place on the exhibition table. E. S. D.

## CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS, FOR JULY.



### GREENHOUSE.

As the beauty of the *cineraria* and the *calceolaria* declines, it will be found necessary to remove them to other quarters. Free them of greenfly, dead leaves, and flower stems, and plant them out—the *cinerarias* in a tolerably rich border, where they

will make fine robust plants for potting. The calceolaria will be the better for being planted in a shady part of the border.

Give but little water to those pelargoniums that have done flowering, preparatory to their being cut down. When the wounds have healed over, a little more may be given, until they have pushed shoots about an inch long; they may then be shook out, the roots carefully pruned, and repotted in smaller pots. If they can be placed in a close frame until they have again begun to grow, so much the better. Cuttings of the most desirable sorts may be planted in the open border.

Those plants that have been removed from this house to the open air, should receive every attention in stopping, training, and particularly in watering—stand them on strips of wood, to prevent worms entering the pots; it will also serve better to drain them and offer less inducement to the roots growing through the bottoms. Look carefully over the heaths, and if mildew has made its appearance, immediately dust with flowers of sulphur.

Cuttings of azaleas and many other greenhouse plants will strike readily now, if placed in a mild bottom heat.

J. BAYLEY.

### VINERY.

Attend well to late grapes. Keep a little fire, and plenty of moisture, during the day. Get them ripened before the season is too far advanced; they will keep better and be much better flavoured. Continue to stop laterals. See that the ties are not pinching any of the shoots. Give abundance of air where the berries are beginning to colour, with rather less moisture.

J. BAYLEY.

### FLOWER GARDEN.

The late heavy rains will have so saddened the beds as to render it necessary to stir them deeply with a Vernon hoe, or some such implement, taking care not to injure the new roots, which are spreading in all directions. If any vacancies occur, through accident or otherwise, let them be immediately filled up from the reserve stock. Peg down verbenas, salvias, heliotropes, and other things intended to cover the beds, as they advance in growth. Tie dahlias, hollyhocks, and other rapid-growing plants frequently. Use strong matting, that the plants be not blown from the stakes by sudden gusts of wind. Train creepers, and attend to neatness in every part of the garden. Cuttings of some of the best antirrhinums, phloxes, helianthemums, &c., may now be put in, in sandy soil. Cover with a hand-glass. Brompton stocks may now be sown. Divide polyanthuses and double primroses, and plant deeply, at the end of the month. Bud and layer roses.

J. BAYLEY.

**CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.**—Disbud constantly as the laterals rise ; a proper attention to this is most important to ensure a strong and *early* bloom. With reference to the number of flowers each plant should carry, Mr. Turner, in the last number of the *Florist*, page 117, says, "Our plan is simple : in the case of small flowers or a weakly plant, we leave one bloom only ; all others have two to a plant." We should pursue a precisely similar course ; but the necessities of our exhibition consume so many of our flowers (we have repeatedly, from necessity, dressed and put up from 150 to 200 blooms), that to obtain seed we are obliged to leave an additional bud where practicable. We submit to this only as to a disagreeable necessity, and by no means advocate quantity at the price of quality. The varieties with smaller or thin flowers are :—*Carnations*: Admiral Curzon, Capt. Edwards, Knowsthorpe Pet, Lamartine, Sir Robt. Peel (Broughton), Omnium Primus, Splendid, Black Diamond, Lord Milton, Thos. Hewlett, Earl Spencer, Premier, Perfection, Africana, Cradley Pet, Bishop of Gloucester, Firebrand, Lady Ely. *Picotees*: Lady Gardiner, Guilio Romano, Gem, King James, Fanny, Lorina, Viola, Surprise, Alice. These we reduce to one or two buds, according to the strength of the plant. On varieties like Puxley's Prince Albert, and others of similar habit, we leave three buds, removing the leader when just bursting into bloom, thus obtaining two fine side blooms without any of that coarseness we have heard lamented by some. The interested cultivator will speedily detect those varieties requiring the whip, and those which need the rein, and by the time this is in his hand the race will be deepening in interest every hour. Be fully prepared for the climax, and see that every requisite is clean,—tent cloths, hand-glasses, and blooming cards. Of these latter, those made by Mr. Meek, of Crane-court, Fleet-street, London, are so superior to any others we have seen in use that we cannot hesitate about recommending them. We consider the mode of attaching a card or heavy piece of paste-board to a bloom, by means of its pressure on the pod, to be prejudicial in the highest degree, and many a fine bloom have we seen utterly prostrated under such barbarous treatment. The cards used by us do not touch the pod at all. They are supported in their place by a circle of thin paper merely, and of so light a character that no distortion of the pod can arise. These matters may seem to some of very trivial regard, but it is on attention to such minute observances that success is based ; and we desire success to be more the rule and less the exception than we have known it ; and when the effect of the card and its proper application is more understood, we shall have less cause to smile at the idiosyncracies which are uttered respecting it. As the buds progress they will require tying. We have found a piece of soft bast matting preferable to any other substance for the purpose. India rubber bands are quite

worthless. Trap earwigs incessantly, and watch for and destroy every class of destructives—slugs, greenfly, &c. Varieties which start early for bloom, such as Lorenzo, Mary, Prince Arthur, &c. and which are consequently liable to be prejudiced by the drying winds of early spring, should be extensively piped, and now is the time for the operation. Some cultivators do this in the open ground, we prefer a gentle hotbed. Carefully shade the cuttings, after putting them in. Keep them clean, and remove the moisture from the glasses from time to time, as needed.

*Derby.*

E. S. DODWELL.

In other floricultural matters not previously treated of, we may observe, that pipings of pinks and pansies should be put in; they will strike readily in the open ground, under a hand-glass, though a slight hotbed for the former is preferable. Towards the latter end of the month ranunculuses will require getting up. We would advise their being then divided, in preference to a later period, when the roots are dry. Auriculas and polyanthuses will require but little care. See that seedlings are kept clean and free from weeds and filth of every kind. Tulip roots will also be ready to take up at the latter end of the month. It is advisable to do this as soon as the foliage assumes a yellow tint. Be careful in taking up seedlings, as they have a great propensity to strike down and form a bulb at a considerable depth. Store them away in a dry, airy, and shady place. If the grower has a cabinet, or drawers, they may be put in their proper places as they are taken up, leaving the fibres to be removed at a more convenient opportunity.

### KITCHEN GARDEN.

Look broad beans over; it is a good plan to pull or cut off their tops; the proper time is easily ascertained, when the young beans are apparent. Sow a sprinkling of early Stone or Snowball turnip. Perhaps some of our readers are fond of tomatoes or love apples:—if they have any, they must attend to thinning and stopping the shoots. Towards the 20th, we would sow early cabbage. Most certainly the earliest and best that we have seen this year is Waite's King; it is much esteemed in this neighbourhood; but see Mr. Knight's advertisement, in the present number, for a description of a new sort. Where other varieties are desired, we can strongly recommend the Nonpareil and Enfield Market Cabbage. Celery should be all planted by this time; the month of June has been a very favourable season for the operation; it delights in liquid manure, but care must be taken that it is not overdone. Small seeds, such as cress, lettuce, turnip radish, endive, &c. may still be put in.



## FLORAL EXHIBITIONS.

### CAMBRIDGE FLORISTS' SOCIETY TULIP SHOW.

May 20th, at the Lion Hotel.

#### Premier Prize.—Osiris, Mr. Ready.

##### *Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Platoff, Mr. F. B. Smith
- 2 Charles X., Mr. Ready
- 3 Pass Polyphemus, ditto
- 4 Holmes's Globe, Mr. Coulden
- 5 Platoff, Mr. F. B. Smith.
- 6 Abercrombie, Mr. Lenton

##### *Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Osiris, Mr. Ready
- 2 Lord Munster, ditto
- 3 Duke of Bedford, ditto
- 4 Rachael Ruish, ditto
- 5 Rachael Ruish, Mr. F. B. Smith
- 6 Osiris, Mr. Ready

##### *Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Lawrence's Friend, Mr. Ready
- 2 Imperatrice, Mr. F. B. Smith
- 3 Ditto, ditto
- 4 Ditto, ditto
- 5 Mr. R. Headly
- 6 Imperatrice, Mr. F. B. Smith

##### *Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Rubens, Mr. Ready
- 2 Cleopatra, ditto
- 3 Imperatrice de Maroc, Mr. F. Smith
- 4 Boadicea, Mr. Catling
- 5 Roi de Siam, Mr. R. Headly
- 6 Ditto ditto

##### *Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Madame Vestris, Mr. Ready
- 2 Heroine, Mr. F. B. Smith
- 3 Rosa Blanca, Mr. R. Headly
- 4 Heroine, Mr. F. B. Smith
- 5 Mr. R. Headly
- 6 Heroine, ditto

##### *Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Brilliant, Mr. R. Headly
- 2 Seedling, ditto
- 3 Triomphe Royale, Mr. Ready
- 4 Triomphe Royale, Mr. Catling
- 5 Dido, Mr. Ready
- 6 Rose Guerre, ditto

### ECCLES UNITED TULIP SOCIETY.

At the house of Mr. Joseph Wright, Dyers' Arms, Eccles, May 22.

Maiden Prizes.—1. Trafalgar and Sancta Sophia, J. Shawcross. 2. Firebrand and La Belle Narene, J. Thompson.

Premier Prizes.—1. Sovereign and Bienfait, M. Fogg. 2. Sovereign and Violet Wallers, P. Daine. 3. Trafalgar and Sancta Sophia, J. Shawcross.

##### *Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Sovereign, T. Preston
- 2 Waterloo, ditto
- 3 Crown Prince, C. Wych
- 4 Magnum Bonum, P. Daine
- 5 Surpass Catafalque, J. Cordwell
- 6 Royal Gem, M. Fogg
- 7 Unknown, C. Wych
- 8 Duc de Savoy, M. Fogg

##### *Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Lustre, T. Preston
- 2 Polyphemus, J. Shawcross
- 3 Cat. Superior, M. Fogg
- 4 Albion, J. Cordwell
- 5 Lord Milton, M. Fogg
- 6 Lacantique, J. Harrison
- 7 Sovereign, J. Shawcross
- 8 Careless, P. Daine

##### *Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, T. Preston
- 2 La Belle Narene, ditto
- 3 Unknown, M. Fogg
- 4 Washington, J. Shawcross
- 5 Mango, P. Daine
- 6 Antony, M. Fogg

- 7 Violet Winner, J. Shawcross
- 8 Adelaide, J. Thompson

##### *Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 La Belle Narene, C. Wych
- 2 Tout, M. Fogg
- 3 Bienfait, T. Preston
- 4 Surpassant, ditto
- 5 Unknown, M. Fogg
- 6 Adelaide, P. Daine
- 7 Siam, J. Cordwell
- 8 Washington, H. Pearson

##### *Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Lady Crewe, T. Preston
- 2 Lady Grey, P. Daine
- 3 Newcastle, T. Preston
- 4 Dolittle, J. Shawcross
- 5 Comte, ditto
- 6 Andromeda, M. Fogg
- 7 Lady Lilford, ditto
- 8 Duc de Bronte, T. Preston

##### *Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Unique, T. Preston
- 2 Vesta, J. Shawcross
- 3 La Vandicken, C. Wych
- 4 Aglaia, J. Shawcross

5 Lord Derby, M. Fogg  
 6 Newcastle, J. Harrison  
 7 Lord Hill, P. Daine  
 8 Comte, M. Fogg  
*Breeders.*  
 Cato, J. Shawcross

Mango, P. Daine  
 Unknown, C. Wych  
*Selfs.*  
 Min d'Or, J. Shawcross  
 White Perfection, P. Daine.

### AMATEUR TULIP SOCIETY,

Ninth Annual Exhibition, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, May 24.

1st prize was awarded to the Rev. T. Jephson, Hanworth House, for Holmes's King, Gibbons's Princess Royal, Lalla Rookh, Polyphemus, Surpasse Pompe, Vivid, Cerise Belleforme, Catalani, Lachesis.

2nd prize to Mr. G. F. Delaforce, Kentish Town, for General Bournonville, Royal George, Triomphe de Lisle, Dickson's Duke of Devonshire, Marcellus, Brown's Ulysses, Rose Brilliant, Count Vergennes, Claudiana.

3rd prize to Mr. Wallace, Petersham, for Holmes's King, Duc de Bouffleurs, Roi de Siam, Dickson's Duke of Devonshire, Marcellus, Cenotaphium, Rose Camuse, Aglaia, Lady Jane.

4th prize to Mr. C. L. Crook, Brixton, for Gibbons's Princess Royal, Bloemart, Royal George, Polyphemus, Vivid, Strong's King, Crook's Fanny, Madame Vestris, Fleur des Dames.

5th prize to Mr. Charles Williams, Kennington, for Victoria Regina, Lawrence's Friend, Gibbons's Princess Royal and Pilot, Albion, Marshal Soult, Madame Vestris, Aglaia, Lucetta.

The following stand, exhibited by S. Sanders, Esq. of Staines Villa, was pronounced by the censors to be the best in the room, but was disqualified for not containing the requisite proportion of roses:—Franklin's Victory, May's Sir H. Smith, Sanders's Lord Hardinge, Salvator Rosa, Polyphemus, Cerise Belleforme, Gibbons's Pilot, Rose Brilliant, Bloemart.

Prizes were also awarded to the three best flowers exhibited, as follows:—To the Rev. Thomas Jephson, for the best byblœmen, Gibbons's Princess Royal. To Mr. Delaforce, for the best bizarre, Dickson's Duke of Devonshire. To Mr. Lane, of Wycombe, for the best rose, Cerise Belleforme.

And for tricolors, as under:—

1st. To Mr. Delaforce, for Lord Melhourne, Lucullus, and Lady Lascelles.  
 2nd. To Mr. Bushell, for Smith's Duke of Wellington, Ariadne, Black Duke.  
 3rd. To Mr. Wallace, for Duke of York, Lucullus, and Carlo Dolce.

A seedling prize was awarded to Mr. Crook, for a byblœmen, broke this year, called Champion.

### MIDLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the County Hall, Derby, May 26.

#### TULIPS.

Collections of Six.—1. Royal Sovereign, Maid of Orleans, Heroine, Captain White, Van Amburgh, Triomphe Royale, Mr. Godfrey. 2. Royal Sovereign, Baguet, Heroine, Polyphemus, Lord Denman, Triomphe Royale, Mr. Spencer. 3. Platoff, unknown, Duchess of Sutherland, Captain White, Queen Charlotte, Triomphe Royale, Mr. Adams. 4. Pass Perfecta, Baguet, Heroine, Captain White, Princess Royal, Aglaia, Messrs. Lakin. 5. Royal Sovereign, Maid of Orleans, Lady Middleton, Pilot, Queen Charlotte, Catherine, Mr. T. Storer.

#### *Flamed Bizarres.*

1 Pass Perfecta, Mr. Parkins  
 2 Royal Sovereign, Mr. Godfrey  
 3 Magnum Bonum, Mr. Forman  
 4 Catafalque, Mr. Spencer  
 5 Optimus, ditto.  
 6 Duc de Savoy, Mr. Allestree

#### *Flamed Bizarres.*

1 Captain White, Mr. Godfrey  
 2 Pilot, Mr. Adams  
 3 Oriflamme, Mr. Lakin  
 4 Polyphemus, Mr. Spencer  
 5 Pass Perfecta, Mr. Adams  
 6 Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Forman

#### *Feathered Byblœmens.*

1 Maid of Orleans, Mr. Adams  
 2 Sable Monarch, Mr. Parkinson  
 3 Unknown, Mr. Adams  
 4 Seedling, Mr. Allestree  
 5 Baguet, Mr. Spencer  
 6 Wonder, Mr. Parkinson

#### *Flamed Byblœmens.*

1 Queen Charlotte, Mr. Adams  
 2 Princess Royal, ditto  
 3 Lord Denman, Mr. Parkins  
 4 Purple Perfection, ditto  
 5 Queen of Violets, Mr. Storer  
 6 Britannia, Mr. Parkins

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Heroine, Mr. Forman
- 2 Comte de Vergennes, Mr. Godfrey
- 3 Walworth, Mr. Parkins
- 4 Hero of the Nile, ditto
- 5 Aglaia, Mr. Parkinson
- 6 Midland Beauty, Mr. Allestree

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Aglaia, Mr. Parkinson
- 2 Triomphe Royale, Mr. Godfrey
- 3 Lady Jane Grey, Mr. Parkinson
- 4 Rose Camillus, Mr. Lakin
- 5 Catherine, Mr. Parkinson
- 6 Fanny Cerito, ditto

*Bizarre Breeders.*

- 1 Pilot, Mr. Storer
- 2 Merit, Mr. Parkins
- 3 Hamilton, ditto

- 4 Polyphemus, Mr. Parkins
- 5 Seedling (R. Cobden), Mr. Parkinson
- 6 Earl of Radnor, Mr. Parkins

*Byblœmen Breeders.*

- 1 Grace Darling, Mr. Lakin
- 2 Van Amburgh, Mr. Parkinson
- 3 Violet le Grand, Mr. Storer
- 4 Model of Perfection, ditto
- 5 Princess Royal, Mr. Adams
- 6 Britannia, Mr. Parkinson

*Rose Breeders.*

- 1 Catherine, Mr. Storer
- 2 Lady Stanley, Mr. Lakin
- 3 Lady Jane Grey, Mr. Adams
- 4 Lady Leicester, ditto
- 5 Anastasia, Mr. Parkins
- 6 Fanny Cerito, Mr. Parkinson.

## FANSIES.

Twelve Dissimilar Blooms.—1. Thompson's Priam, Cruikshanks, Thompson's Elegant, Hooper's Juventa, Rogers's Nelson, Hussey's Master Lacon, Lakin's Oxford Blue, Queen of England, Turner's Euphemia, Thompson's Sylvia, Turner's Blanche, Fellowes's Diadem, Messrs. Lakin. 2. Queen of England, Mary Jane, Mr. Beck, Climax, Elegant, Joseph Hunt, Hunt's Ellen, Uttoxeter Hero, Duke of Norfolk, Mrs. Beck, Lucy Neal, Pliny, Mr. John Lowe. 3. Mr. Milwood.

## NATIONAL TULIP SHOW,

Birmingham, May 27.

The National Tulip Society's gold medal, value £7 7s. for the best six rectified flowers, was awarded to T. Houghton, Hemshall, Nottingham, for Royal Sovereign, Coup de Hebe, Capt. White, Queen Charlotte, Heroine, Triomphe Royale.

Six Rectified Flowers, one of each Class.—1. Mr. Godfrey, Chellaston, for Captain White, Van Amburgh, Royal Sovereign, Maid of Orleans, Heroine, and Triomphe Royale. 2. C. Turner, Slough, for Lord Denman, Arlette, Polyphemus, Queen Victoria, Triomphe Royale, and Royal Sovereign. 3. T. Adams, Derby, for Captain White, unknown, Queen Charlotte, Heroine, and Triomphe Royale. 4. W. Marsden, Derby, for Captain White, seedling, Ambassador, Sarah Ann, Lady Jane Grey, and La Belle Nannette.

Twelve Dissimilar Flowers, four of each Class.—1. J. Willmore, Esq. Edgbaston, for Lady Flora Hastings, Strong's King, Clark's Thalia, Earl Douglas, Triomphe Royale, Heroine, Duke of Devonshire, Aglaia, Washington, Waterloo, Camuse de Craix, and Friend. 2. C. Turner, Slough, for Thalia, Madame Vestris, Pilot, Duke of Devonshire, Triomphe de Lisle, King, Claudiana, Maid of Orleans, George Glenny, Polyphemus, and Heroine. 3. J. Edwards, Holway, for Purple Perfecta, Junius Brutus, Triomphe Royale, Priam, Violet le Grand, Rose Astonishing, General Bournonville, Catalani, Princess Royal, Miss Catherine, and Hamlet. 4. W. Lymbery, Nottingham, for Captain White, Lord Milton, Donzelli, Lord Sandon, seedling, Mrs. Lymbery, Mantua Ducal, Baguet, Prince Eli, La Vandicken, Sarah, Bacchus, and Polyphemus.

Nine Dissimilar Flowers.—1. T. Houghton, for Heroine, Abercrombie, Princess Royal, Emperor of Austria, Victory, Queen Charlotte, Royal Sovereign, Triomphe Royale, and First-rate. 2. J. Parkins, Derby, for Walworth, La Bien Aimee, Denman, Heroine, Venus, Aglaia, Sovereign, Britannia, and Shakspeare. 3. T. Adams, Derby, for Royal Sovereign, Heroine, Maid of Orleans, Pilot, Triomphe Royale, Enchantress, Captain White, Princess Royal, and Cornelius. 4. C. Turner, Slough, for Princess Royal, Midland Beauty, Glory of Abingdon, Lady Stanley, Triomphe Royale, Purple Perfecta, Glencoe, Gibbons's No. 2, and Albion.

Best Feathered Flower in each Class, selected from the Classes.—Bizarre, J. Parkins, Derby, Charles X. Byblœmen, Rev. S. Creswell, Radford, Prince of Wales. Rose, Rev. S. Creswell, Agnes (seedling).

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Charles X., R. Dixon, Manchester
- 2 Vivid, J. Thorniley
- 3 Magnum Bonum, Parkinson, Derby
- 4 Colbert, R. Dixon
- 5 Chellaston, Mr. Spencer, Chellaston
- 6 Catalaque, Rev. S. Creswell

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Captain White, Mr. Godfrey
- 2 Pilot, W. Astle, Melbourne
- 4 Lord Milton, Frearson, Nottingham
- 4 King, J. Edwards, London
- 5 Donzell, J. Willmore, E-q.
- 6 Polyphemus, Rev. S. Creswell

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Maid of Orleans, J. Thorniley
- 2 Princess Royal, T. Adams
- 3 Victoria Regina, C. Spencer
- 4 Sarah, Rev. S. Creswell
- 5 Salvator Rosa, Mr. Ackerley
- 6 Kosciusko, Rev. S. Creswell

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Princess Royal, T. Houghton
- 2 Queen Charlotte, C. Thorniley
- 3 General Bournonville, J. Hartland

- 4 Lord Vernon, Mr. Parkinson
- 5 Rubens, R. Dixon
- 6 Surpasse le Grand, J. Astlee, Derby

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Heroine, C. Spencer
- 2 Napoleon, Rev. S. Creswell
- 3 Baguet, R. Dixon
- 4 Bion, ditto
- 5 Anastasia, Mr. Ackerley
- 6 Lady Crewe, Rev. S. Creswell

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Vicar of Radford, Rev. S. Creswell
- 2 Aglaia, Mr. Parkinson
- 3 Triomphe Royale, J. Parkins, Derby
- 4 Grand Rose Desire, W. Lymbery
- 5 Triomphe Royale, Mr. Godfrey
- 6 Camilla, J. Astlee

*Flame or Beam.*

- 1 Holmes's King, G. Mills, Alderly
- 2 Griflamme, S. Lakin, Derby
- 3 Pilot, ditto
- 4 Gibbons's No 4, C. Turner, Slough
- 5 Lord High Admiral, J. Willmore
- 6 Duke of Clarence, Mr. Ward, Nottingham.

## MOTTRAM TULIP SHOW.

At the House of Mr. H. Patchetts, Tollemache Arms, Mottram, May 29.

Premier Prize.—Charles X., W. Hilton.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Charles, J. Shawcross
- 2 Surpasse Catalaque, J. Bradley
- 3 Crown Prince, T. Penkathman
- 4 Trafalgar, ditto
- 5 Duc de Savoy ditto
- 6 Waterloo, T. Summers

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 San Joe, J. Barratt
- 2 Catafalque, ditto
- 3 Lacantique, T. Penkathman
- 4 Lustre, ditto
- 5 Liberty, ditto
- 6 Charles, ditto

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, J. Bradley
- 2 Violet Winner, T. Penkathman
- 3 Incomparable, W. Hilton
- 4 Mango, J. Barratt
- 5 Washington, T. Penkathman
- 6 Unknown, T. Summers

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, J. Barratt
- 2 Violet a Fond Noir, ditto
- 3 Gibbons's Seedling, ditto
- 4 Competitor, T. Penkathman
- 5 Gibbons's Seedling, J. Barratt

- 6 Tout, T. Penkathman

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Comte de Vergennes, J. Shawcross
- 2 Dolittle, J. Bradley
- 3 Heroine, J. Barratt
- 4 Andromeda, ditto
- 5 Lady Crewe, J. Shawcross
- 6 Unknown, J. Bradley

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Rose Unique, J. Barratt
- 2 Rose Vesta, T. Summers
- 3 Roi de Surrey, T. Penkathman
- 4 Unknown, T. Summers
- 5 Lady Crewe, J. Shawcross
- 6 Holden's Rose, T. Penkathman

*Bizarre Breeders.*

- 1 Gibbons's Seedling, T. Penkathman
- 2 Unknown, J. Bradley

*Byblæmen Breeders.*

- 1 Unknown, J. Barratt
- 2 Unknown, J. Bradley

*Rose Breeders.*

- 1 Unknown, T. Penkathman
- 2 Unknown, ditto

*Selfs.*

- Min d'Or, J. Bradley  
White Flag, J. Shawcross

## BOLTON TULIP MEETING.

June 1.

Young Growers' Prize.—Lady Crewe and Waller's Violet, J. Turner.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Lord Lilford, J. Morris
- 2 Magnum Bonum, ditto
- 3 Grand Duke, ditto

- 4 George IV., J. Turner
- 5 Lord Melbourne, J. Morris
- 6 Crown Prince, J. Turner
- 7 Daniel O'Connell, W. Shippobotham

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 San Josef, J. Morris
- 2 Charles X., ditto
- 3 Lord Milton, ditto
- 4 Albion, ditto
- 5 Shakspeare, J. Barlow
- 6 Lustre, W. Yates
- 7 Polyphemus, R. Dunderdale

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Baguet, J. Morris
- 2 Favourite, T. Walsh
- 3 Bienfait, J. Hardman
- 4 Mango, W. Yates
- 5 Purity (seedling), J. Morris
- 6 Grand Exeter, ditto
- 7 Washington, J. Barlow

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Atlas, J. Morris
- 2 Bienfait, J. Turner
- 3 Waller's Violet, ditto
- 4 Sable Rex, ditto
- 5 Eagle Noir, J. Morris
- 6 Incomparable, W. Shippobotham
- 7 Alexander Magnus, R. Dunderdale

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Heroine, J. Morris
- 2 Lady Crewe, ditto
- 3 Comte de Vergennes, R. Dunderdale
- 4 Duchess of Newcastle, ditto
- 5 Bion, J. Morris
- 6 Hurst's Rose, ditto
- 7 Andromeda, J. Barlow

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Rose Unique, J. Morris
- 2 Triomphe Royale, ditto
- 3 Aglaia, ditto
- 4 Ponceau Brilliant, W. Yates
- 4 Camillus, J. Morris
- 6 Matilda, T. Walsh
- 7 Seedling, ditto

*Breeders.*

- Best Bizarre, Pilot, J. Morris  
 Best Byblæmen, unknown, J. Barlow  
 Best Rose, No. 12, J. Morris

*Selfs.*

- Min d'Or, T. Walsh  
 White Flag, ditto

## FALKIRK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

June 1.

Judges.—Mr. John Waterston, florist, Paisley; Mr. John Milligan, Denny; and Mr. John Ferguson, Larbert.

Six Blooms, three Feathered and three Flamed.—1. Alexander's Sysigambis (feathered rose), La Vandicken (flamed rose), Read's Tam O'Shanter (feathered byblæmen), Prince Ferdinand (flamed byblæmen), Waterloo (feathered bizarre), Calman's Polyphemus (flamed bizarre), A. Johnson, Falkirk. 2. Zuill's Mary Lamb (feathered rose), Montona (flamed rose), Reid's Prince Albert (feathered byblæmen), Bacchus (flamed byblæmen), Waterloo (feathered bizarre), Albion (flamed bizarre), D. Draper, Falkirk. 3. Aglaia (feathered rose), Perle Brilliant (flamed rose), Rodney (feathered byblæmen), Queen Charlotte (flamed byblæmen), Waterloo (feathered bizarre), Albion (flamed bizarre), J. Rennie, Falkirk.

Twelve Blooms.—Heroine, La Vandicken, Goldham's Maria, Norna, Davey's Queen Charlotte, Lawrence's Friend, Reid's Prince Albert, Diana Bruin, Dickson's Duke of Devonshire, Waterloo, Pizarro, Polyphemus, D. Draper. 2. Hebe, Triomphe Royale, Iphigenia, La Vandicken, La Belle Narene, Prince Elie, Rodney, Queen Charlotte, Surpass Catafalque, Platoff, Albion, Waterloo, J. Rennie.

Feathered Bizarre.—Surpass Catafalque, A. Johnston.

Flamed Bizarre.—Lawrence's Polyphemus, ditto.

Feathered Byblæmen.—Baguet, ditto.

Flamed Byblæmen.—Prince Elie, ditto.

Feathered Rose.—La Belle Nannette, ditto.

Flamed Rose.—Cerise Primo Superb, ditto.

Premier Tulip.—Calman's Polyphemus, ditto.

First-class certificates were awarded to Mr. Lightbody, for the following seedling tulips:—Kosciusko (feathered byblæmen), Irene (feathered rose), Saracen (flamed bizarre), Redgauntlet (flamed bizarre), Lochnagar (feathered bizarre).

## HALIFAX TULIP SHOW.

At the Shoulder of Mutton Inn, June the 2nd.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Comte Platoff, J. Jackson
- 2 Rising Sun, G. Baildon
- 3 Monarch, J. Jackson
- 4 Seedling No. 4, J. Hinscliffe, jun.
- 5 Grand Duke, J. Fletcher
- 6 Firebrand, G. Baildon

- 7 Salamander, J. Hinscliffe
- 8 Surpass Catafalque, J. Jackson

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Brown's Hamlet, J. Hinscliffe
- 2 Donzelli, A. Hartley
- 3 George IV., J. Hinscliffe
- 4 Polyphemus, G. Baildon

- 5 Charbonnier, J. Fletcher
  - 6 Seedling, J. Hinscliffe
  - 7 Sanzio, J. Fletcher
  - 8 Sir Joseph Banks, J. Jackson
- Feathered Bybloemens.*
- 1 Bienfait Incomparable, J. Hinscliffe
  - 2 Baguet, J. Fletcher
  - 3 Gibbons's Duchess of Sutherland, J. Jackson
  - 4 Hepworth's Queen of the North, J. Hinscliffe
  - 5 Violet Winner, J. Rushworth
  - 6 Lewold, G. Baildon
  - 7 Gibbons's Sarah Ann, J. Jackson
  - 8 Maitre Partout, G. Baildon
- Flamed Bybloemens.*
- 1 Czarinne, J. Rushworth
  - 2 Voerhelm's Incomparable, J. Fletcher
  - 3 Grand Cid, J. Rushworth
  - 4 Gibbons's Qu. of Violets, J. Jackson
  - 5 Bienfait, J. Fletcher
  - 6 Gibbons's Seedling, G. Baildon
  - 7 Violet Brun, ditto
  - 8 General Barnevelde, ditto
- Feathered Roses.*
- 1 Lady Middleton, J. Rushworth
  - 2 La Belle Nannette, J. Hinscliffe
  - 3 Comte de Vergennes, ditto
  - 4 Walworth, G. Baildon
  - 5 Lady Crewe, ditto
  - 6 Duchess of Newcastle, J. Rushworth

- 7 Hero of the Nile, J. Jackson
  - 8 Heroine, G. Baildon
- Flamed Roses.*
- 1 Aglaia, G. Baildon
  - 2 Clark's No. 4, J. Hinscliffe
  - 3 Mantua Ducal, ditto
  - 4 Triomphe Royale, J. Rushworth
  - 5 La Vandicken, G. Baildon
  - 6 Unique, ditto
  - 7 Walworth, J. Hinscliffe
  - 8 Lord Hill, G. Baildon
- Bizarre Breeders.*
- 1 Poly \* Leopold, J. Fletcher
  - 2 Charbonnier, J. Hinscliffe
  - 3 Pilot, J. Rushworth
  - 4 Hepworth's No. 14, J. Hinscliffe
- Bybloemen Breeders.*
- 1 Sancta Sophia, J. Rushworth
  - 2 Gibbons's Lady F. Hastings, G. Baildon
  - 3 Gibbons's No. 12, J. Rushworth
  - 4 Pearson's No. 3, J. Jackson
- Rose Breeders.*
- 1 Lady Leicester, J. Jackson
  - 2 Gibbons's Seedling, J. Rushworth
  - 3 Fairy Queen, G. Baildon
  - 4 Glaphra, J. Jackson
- Selfs.*
- 1 White Flag, J. Fletcher
  - 2 Min d'Or, J. Rushworth
  - 3 Cotherstone, J. Jackson
  - 4 Prince Albert, J. Rushworth

## TULIP SHOW,

At Mr. J. Binns's, the Morning Star, Bridge-street, Staley Bridge, June 5.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

Premier.—Charles X., T. Perkins

- 1 Waterloo, T. Summers
- 2 Trafalgar, T. Penkathman
- 3 Duc de Savoy, ditto
- 4 Liberty, T. Shawcross
- 5 Pearson's Wellington, ditto

*Flamed Bizarres.*

Prem.—Surpass Lacantique, T. Perkins

- 1 Beauty Parfait, J. Barratt
- 2 Polyphemus, T. Penkathman
- 3 Magnifique, T. Perkins
- 4 Lustre, T. Summers
- 5 Liberty, T. Perkins

*Feathered Bybloemens.*

Premier.—Ambassador, J. Shawcross

- 1 Bienfait, J. Collier
- 2 La Belle Narene, S. Marsland
- 3 Washington, T. Summers
- 4 Mungo, J. Shawcross
- 5 Incomparable, J. Muirs

*Flamed Bybloemens.*

Premier.—Groashaw, J. Shawcross

- 1 Violet a Fond Noir, T. Penkathman
- 2 La Belle Narene, J. Muirs
- 3 Tout, T. Penkathman
- 4 Sable Rex, T. Perkins
- 5 Gadsby's Magnificent, J. Shawcross

*Feathered Roses.*

Premier.—Lady Crewe, G. Rowland

- 1 Dolittle, T. Summers
- 2 Heroine, ditto
- 3 Duc de Bronte, J. Shawcross
- 4 Comte de Vergennes, T. Perkins
- 5 Walworth, J. Barratt

*Flamed Roses.*

Premier.—Rose Unique, T. Summers

- 1 Unknown, J. Collier
- 2 Incomparable Daphne, G. Rowland
- 3 Unknown, J. Binns
- 4 Rose Guerrier, J. Barratt
- 5 Rose Vesta, T. Summers

*Bizarre Breeders.*

- 1 Seedling, G. Rowland
- 2 Polyphemus, J. Barratt
- 3 Seedling, G. Rowland

*Bybloemen Breeders.*

- 1 Clegg's No. 5, T. Summers
- 2 Unknown, J. Muir
- 3 Seedling, T. Perkins

*Rose Breeders.*

- 1 Lady Crewe, T. Perkins
- 2 Unknown, J. Shawcross
- 3 Lord Braybrook, J. Muir

*Selfs.*

- Min d'Or, G. Rowland
- White Flag, T. Summers

## Part II.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

## ON RAISING SEEDLING CARNATIONS.

ON turning over the pages of one of the numbers of the present year's *Midland Florist* (long may it continue to flourish), I cast my eye on an article written by Mr. Dodwell, on the carnation, in which he advises seed to be sown on a gentle heat, and to be sparing of water.

What need there can be for bottom heat to facilitate the growth of seed that will vegetate in nine or ten days, I am at a loss to conceive.

The same result, as is well known, will often occur to the small salad herbs grown on heat. Yet I never knew mustard, rape, &c. to damp off in the natural ground, and carnation seed will germinate in almost as little time.

Twenty-five years ago, when I first sowed seed, I was advised to sow nearly half an inch deep, without heat, and plants so raised, for the most part bloomed next year. I continued for some few years to sow in the same way, with perfect success, as far as raising plants was the question; and the list of dealers, seventeen or eighteen years ago, will show some flowers of mine considered good.

A lapse of many years occurred before I again began seedling raising. In the spring of 1850, having saved a considerable quantity of seed in 1849, and supposing that the custom of using heat and shallow sowing must in that interim have been discovered to be an improvement, I adopted it, and found it produce exactly the result described by

Mr. D., namely, that hundreds damped off, or "shanked."

In 1850, I saved but a single pod of seed, and returning to my old system of deep sowing and a northern aspect, I shall this year bloom every plant so raised, every seed having, I believe, produced a plant.

Last year, I again sowed a rather large portion of seed, which has produced a two-light box full of plants; and these were sown in pots and pans, fully exposed to the atmosphere, and carefully kept out of the influence of sun heat, in a northern aspect, where, at least, they received no more than the early and late rays of that luminary, keeping the surface soil constantly moistened, the pots, &c. being carefully and efficiently drained, so that no superfluous moisture might remain long in the soil.

Plants so raised will be found to drop their cotyledons almost on the surface of the soil, and give not the least trouble to the raiser.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to inquire too curiously into the cause of their shanking, when by a simple mode of culture it is to be avoided; but may it not be produced by the tender stalk being unnaturally forced above the surface, when naturally it remains below it? I attribute half the calamities to which *Dianthus caryophyllus flore pleno* is subject, from the cradle to the grave, to unnatural treatment. I may further add, that much of the seed sown this year by me, had not attained above half its size, and was perfectly colourless, yet it has vegetated more or less freely. I should also explain that I mean a two-light frame full of pans and pots, and that this protection has only been afforded them a day or two since, in consequence of the continued heavy rains, until which they had no shelter whatever, yet have bravely withstood the late long spell of easterly winds.

J. W. NEWHALL.

*Woolwich, June 21st, 1852.*



## DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS ON ABOUT ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES OF THE TULIP.

TAKEN DURING THE BLOOMING SEASON OF 1852.

BY MR. WM. HARRISON, SECRETARY TO THE FELTON UNION  
OF FLORISTS AND HORTICULTURISTS.

What bliss beside the bed to stand,  
As silently they preach,  
And tell us of His wondrous hand!  
The atheist they might teach.  
Talk of the painter's brush! 'tis vain  
To match the wondrous hand  
Who fashioned them, created us,  
And yon bright systems planned.

As a continuation of my remarks on the best method of arranging a tulip bed, I beg to hand you the following notes on about one hundred varieties of the tulip, which were taken while the flowers were in bloom. I am much indebted to the kindness and urbanity of Mr. Bromfield, of Felton Mills, who afforded me every facility in making remarks on the new and scarce flowers in his magnificent bed; and as such opportunities do not often occur, I offer you the following notes, hoping that, as they were taken with great care and deliberation, and with the strictest impartiality, they may be of some use to future purchasers. I am aware they may not please *all* parties, but as they are faithful remarks on the varieties mentioned, as they have bloomed here this season, I offer them "without fear or favour," and shall at once proceed with the

### BIZARRES.

*Charles X.*—This old variety was very fine, possessing a pure bottom, good cup, fine feather and slight flame, and in every respect perfectly pure.

*Lawrence's Glencoe.*—This striking flower has a fine delicate feathering of black, on a rich yellow ground, and is generally characterized by bold black flashes of rich flame.

*May's King* has a fine rich orange ground, and a slight black feather, but the stamens are a little stained at the top.

*Smith's Victory.*—This is a very grand flower indeed, having a rich yellow ground colour, fine wide low cup, a delicate dark

brown feather, and totally destitute of flame. It is a new and great acquisition.

*Dickson's Duke of Devonshire*.—This continues a grand middle-row bizarre, and ought to be in every good bed. It is now ten years since I first saw it in Mr. Bromfield's bed, and it certainly is a star of the first magnitude. The cup is of great strength, and the yellow ground seems as if varnished over with a fine glittering yellow, with a feathering and flaming nearly black. It is truly a magnificent and beautiful variety.

*Lawrence's Milton*.—This is another grand cupped flower, with a heavy black feather, and slight flaming about half way down the petals; very similar in character to the Duke, but does not stand so long.

*Slater's Curion*.—This is a very fine feathered bizarre, ground colour rich, cup fine, slightly feathered with dark brown, and a decided acquisition.

*Lyde's Lord Strathmore* has a very fine low cup, slightly and irregularly flamed, richer in the outside of the cup than the Duke, and evidently one of the same family. A fine flower.

*Alexander's Monarch*.—This is said by many to be the same as the Duke, but it is decidedly different. Its ground colour is a richer orange, feathered with a lighter brown, and a little inclined to be stained at the top of the stamens. It is a very rich-looking feathered bizarre, with a slight beam down the middle of each petal.

*Solon*.—This is a rather pale lemon yellow ground, very striking flower, quite pure, and a distinct variety; feathered and slightly flamed.

*Marcellus*.—A fine cup, pure bottom, feathered and slightly flamed with very dark brown.

*Apelles*.—A fine rich bizarre, good cup, fine feather, and very heavy flame.

*Clark's Leonidas*.—This is another grand flower, heavily feathered and flamed with rich dark glossy brown. An extra fine variety.

*Waterston's Midas*.—A good first-row bizarre, fine bottom, and feathered and flamed with light brown.

*Allan's Queen of Bizarres*.—A fine dark feathered bizarre, but pale on the outside of the cup, like the Duke of Clarence.

*Dark's Dangerous*.—A rich fine flower, light feather and little flame. A fine first-row flower.

*Bowler's Everard*.—A fine pure bottom and good cupped flower, with a rich yellow ground colour and a deep rich crimson feather and flame.

*Finlayson's Hampden*.—A very rich-looking bizarre, finely feathered and flamed with a very dark brown. The fine flaming of this flower runs a long way down, yet leaves the bottom quite pure. A very attractive flower.

*Polyphemus*.—As usual, in various strains, some heavy and others light, but all clean and fine.

*Leopold*.—A fine feather and flame, on a lemon-coloured ground. Very pretty and distinct.

*Albion*.—Fine, but heavy, like a heavily flamed *Polyphemus*.

*Tyso's Polydora*.—This is a grand flower in every respect. The general character of *Polydora* is feather and slight flame, with the colour of the outside of the petals nearly as good as the inside, which gives it a superiority over many of even the finest bizarres. It is certainly a grand flower, and ought to grace every bed.

*Tyso's President*.—This flower has a good cup and pure bottom, but retains much breeder colour about the beam, and is not so good as any of the foregoing.

*Slater's Northern Hero* is distinguished by its rich orange ground, and feathered with a dark brown, when free from the breeder colour. Stained.

*Norman's Royal Albert*.—A fourth-row bizarre, good cup, pure bottom, with feather and rich starry flame.

*Norman's Sir Edward Knatchbull*.—A second-row bizarre, fine short cup, pure bottom, bright yellow, and deep scarlet feather and flame.

*Norman's Sir George Whitmore*.—A fine bizarre, with rich brown feather and pillared flame.

*Walker's Coronation*.—A fine second-row bizarre, with colours and marking similar to *Strong's King*.

*Bromfield's Sir George Grey*.—This is a fine pure good-cupped flower, rather delicately feathered with rich brown; a decided acquisition, and second to none. It is a break of this year.

*Lawrence's Bolivar* possesses a good cup, pure bottom and stamens, fine reddish brown feather, and slight flame; a very good flower indeed.

*Delaforce's Earl Douglas*.—This is a very fine flower, perfectly pure bottom and stamens, very rich yellow ground, fine dark heavy glossy feather, and beautifully pencilled flame. Too much cannot be said in praise of this fine flower.

*Walker's King*.—A pretty thing. When from a small root, it comes with the most delicately pencilled feather imaginable, no flame, and perfectly pure bottom, but the stamens are a little stained at the top.

*Lord Munster*.—Very fine rich yellow inside, perfectly pure bottom and stamens, large bold black anthers, and fine bold heavy brown feather, with slight flame. It is, however, rather pale on the outside of the petals.

*Ophir*.—A very fine rich clear bizarre, with a fine brown feather and slight flame.

*Scotia*.—A very beautiful rich yellow ground colour, and a slight red pencilled feather; cup and stamens perfectly pure.

*Albion* (Slater's strain).—A long cupped richly flamed flower, but stained in the bottom, and worthless.

*Old Catafalque*.—Good cup, fine heavy dark feather, but stamens rather stained.

*Prince Albert*.—This is a beautiful rich feathered bizarre, the cup being exceedingly rich inside, and the feathering a fine dark brown; but the cup is always narrow at the top, and bad to get open. It is supposed by many to be the same as Surpass Catafalque, but this variety is quite pure, while the upper half of the stamens of Prince Albert is stained.

*Lawrence's Shakspeare* has been very fine this season. It is finely feathered, and the flaming beautifully pencilled out to the feather; colour nearly black, on a rich yellow ground. Though apt to come heavy, when in right trim, it is most beautiful, and generally admired.

*Lawrence's Ostaide*.—This is a pretty thing, and perfectly pure. It has a fine broad feather, but unfortunately the ground colour soon bleaches very pale.

*Lawrence's Damascus*.—This has long been a great favourite of mine. It is a magnificent variety, cup extra, ground fine, and feathering and flaming quite black. It is a very dear and scarce flower, and still in few hands. It is a distinct and striking flower, and ought to be in every good bed.

*Strong's Hero*.—This is another very pretty variety. Rich yellow ground, feathered and flamed rather irregularly, but still a pretty and desirable flower.

*Lawrence's Paul Potter* has this year been very fine. It possesses a fine clean cup, and has this season been correctly feathered with dark brown. When in this state, it is a most desirable flower.

*Lawrence's Donzelli*.—This is another very fine and attractive flower. Ground colour rich, with a fine bold dark feather and very slight flame. It well deserves to be generally cultivated.

[The byblœmens and roses in our next.]

*West Thirston, near Felton, July 1, 1852.*



## COPPICEANA.

No. XXII.

AT the earnest desire of many of our friends, we resume the description of trees and shrubs growing in our grounds, premising that we conclude the present

series in another number or two. We will, then, attempt to describe

*The Salisburia Adianthifolia.* (The Maiden-hair Tree.)—Certainly most singular in its foliage, which is angular, having the base divided into two lobes, forming a fanciful resemblance to the parted hair on the forehead of a child. It is deciduous, and perfectly hardy in England, though we understand that it requires some protection in the northern parts of Scotland. It is usually raised from layers, in this country; but plants raised from seed are sometimes offered for sale on the Continent.

The Spiræas are now becoming an extensive family, principally deciduous, though one or two are sub-evergreen. They are easily propagated by suckers or layers. Some, however, are of a weedy character, and throw up suckers in all directions. They vary extremely in appearance; some have small and rounded foliage, whilst others are of the size and form of the ash.

*S. Arctica* is of dwarf habit, seldom rising more than twelve or eighteen inches, bearing dense corymbs of white flowers in great profusion. Well adapted for small beds, or the front position in a shrubbery. 1s.

*S. Bella.*—Tall, with wandlike shoots. The flowers are pretty pink. A distinct variety. 6d.

*S. Douglasii*, with spikes of pinkish flowers, rather pretty, but monopolizes much space with its creeping roots. It would be a nice thing for the border of rides through extensive plantations, and might make a good thing to mix with other undercover for game. 6d.

*S. Lindleyana.*—A strong-growing shrub, but one of the most handsome, both in flowers and foliage. The former are white, and produced in long drooping racemes of a light feathery appearance. The foliage is pinnate, or ashlike, forming a bold and attractive bush.

*S. Prunifolia Pleno.*—This has double white flowers, somewhat similar to single blossoms of the double white hawthorn, thickly studded on its curving slender branches. It was introduced into Belgium by Dr. Von Siebold, and first sent to this country by Mr. Van Houtte, of Ghent. It may now be procured at a cheap rate, and should be in every garden where shrubs are grown. 1s.

*S. Reevesii.*—This is nearly evergreen, and of pretty habit. The flowers are white, and produced in clusters. A very nice addition to dwarf hardy flowering shrubs.

*S. Rotundifolia*, with small foliage and white flowers. A very handsome and interesting variety. 1s.

SYMPHORICARPOS. (*The Snowberry.*)

- S. Racemosus*.—A shrub with small and rather inconspicuous flowers, succeeded by white snowlike fruit, about the size of large peas. Readily propagated by suckers, and now become common. 3d.
- S. Racemosus Variegata*.—A dwarf dense bush, the leaves blotched with yellow. A very handsome variegated deciduous plant, and will grow in any common garden soil. 1s.

SYRINGA. (*The Lilac.*)

A very favourite family with us, consequently we have a tolerable collection.

- S. Flore Purpurea Pleno*.—A light bluish lilac flower, extremely pretty, and double.
- S. Charles X.*, with large closely set flowers, purplish red. A stout grower, and very handsome.
- S. Duchess de Nemours*.—A very fine sort, flowers large, bronzy pink, and produced in great profusion. One of the best.
- S. Princess Marie*.—In the same style as the foregoing, with rather more of a lilac cast.
- S. Emodii* has large lance-shaped foliage, and white flowers. The wood is strong, making shoots somewhat like the ash. A very distinct species from the Hinyala.
- S. Saugéana*.—A red variety of the Siberian, very handsome. Shoots slender, foliage lance-shaped, and dark green. Forms a beautiful standard for a lawn. The trusses of flowers are large in proportion to the shoots and foliage.
- S. Jossikæ*.—Of dwarf habit, very distinct, flowers dark purple, produced in whorls. A nice sort where space is an object.

The *Taxodiums* are remarkable for the beauty of their foliage. The most common and best known, though not seen half so often as it ought to be, is

- T. Distichum*. (*The Deciduous Cypress.*)—The tree is of handsome pyramidal habit, foliage very narrow and of a lively green. In the autumn it dies off a reddish brown tint. To mix with other trees of bolder foliage, it is very appropriate, flourishing most in rather moist situations. It is raised from seed, and may be obtained, according to size, from 1s. to 5s.
- T. Distichum Pendula*. (*The Weeping Deciduous Cypress.*)—This requires to be inarched on the previous variety. Foliage similar, but the branches have a drooping habit, and it is not often met with.
- T. Pinnatum, or Hugelii*. (*Baron Hugel's Deciduous Cypress.*)—A very pretty small tree. The character is less robust than *T. distichum*, but though to the botanist and collector most desirable, yet from the circumstance of it not being quite so hardy, and to the casual observer undistinguishable, we should recommend *T. distichum* for all general purposes.

*T. Sempervirens.* (The Evergreen Taxodium.)—A very beautiful and comparatively new tree, throwing out its branches clothed with fine dark foliage horizontally, and assuming a pyramidal form. It is of rapid growth, and a fit associate for the Deodar, *Pinus insignis*, &c. In fact, for a conspicuous position on a lawn, there are few trees so desirable. From 2s. 6d. to 10s.

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## Part II.

### NEW, RARE, OR GOOD FRUITS, FLOWERS, PLANTS, TREES, AND VEGETABLES.

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#### HARDY PERENNIAL HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

**LILIUM COLCHICUM.**—A very attractive plant, and will be first-rate for hybridizing. It is of neat growth, and has large bright orange flowers.

**BEAUTY OF CHARONNE DELPHINIUM.**—Another addition to the beautiful family of perennial larkspurs, and forms a splendid border plant. It is in the way of *D. magnifica*, and is highly desirable.

**PENTSTEMON ESTERIL.**—A novel and very pretty blush variety. The habit of the plant is good.

**LYCHNIS DIOICA ALBA PLENA.**—A double-flowering white catchfly, of dwarf growth, and very attractive.

In the Horticultural Society's garden, at Chiswick, a new cross-bred aquilega, or columbine has been obtained, by impregnating a species from California with the *Aquilega fragrans*, from the Himalaya mountains. The flowers are beautiful, being deep purple and yellow. Our readers will please to mark this. A new perennial herbaceous plant, like the one just named, is valuable. What has been done there may also be accomplished elsewhere.

**PRIMULA UNDULATA.**—From Russia. Throws up a slender flower stalk, the summit being crowned with small starlike lilac blossoms.

**GALLARDIA SEMIPLENA.**—A very showy perennial, with semidouble flowers, the rays being yellow, with dark shade at the base.



## VERBENAS.

So wonderful indeed is the improvement of this favourite and beautiful plant, which is adapted alike for bedding purposes and for pot culture, that we are at a loss to imagine what combination of colour will be next produced. We made notes of some very beautiful varieties we saw last season, and which, we believe, are now letting out by the trade.

*Marianne.*—A continental variety, of extra fine form, compact and neat in its mode of growth. Its colour is a beautiful dark rose, dashed with purple, having a fiery crimson eye.

*Belle Melanie.*—This is a very striking variety, beautiful in habit, flowers white, with deep marone eye

*George Sands* is one of the scarlets, of which there are now so many. It will, however, bear favourable comparison with the best out, having a deep crimson centre, and altogether is very attractive.

*Goethe* bears a very fine truss; the flowers also are individually large, fine blue, with distinct purple centre.

*Cornelia.*—This took our fancy much, being white, with a large and beautiful purple centre. The contrast was very striking. It is a brilliant flower.

*M. Paquin.*—Rich plum colour, with large pure white centre. This we considered really a first-rate sort.



## GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

**BRACHYSEMA ACUMINATA.**—A very beautiful climber for the conservatory. The flowers are bright scarlet.

**PELARGONIUMS.**—At the National Floricultural Society's rooms were exhibited, on the 27th of May,



the following seedlings:—*Empress* (Beck), the form of the flower was tolerable, the colour vermillion scarlet, with a rich shaded crimson spot; very distinct and desirable. A first-class certificate was awarded to it. At the same time, a fancy variety, raised by Mr. Ambrose, had a similar reward. The upper petals deep purplish crimson, the lower ones pencilled and shaded with rich violet. It is a stout good formed flower.

**CALCEOLARIAS.**—These are so easily raised that great improvement ought to be the result of the immense quantity grown. On the 3rd of June, were exhibited by Messrs. Henderson, of the Wellington-road Nursery, the following seedlings, for which labels of commendation were awarded:—

*Heywood Hawkins.*—A beautiful half-shrubby dwarf kind. The flowers have a clear yellow ground, regularly broken with dark crimson markings. It is very showy, producing large trusses of flowers, in great abundance.

*Fascination.*—A new colour, described as a shaded flamed red, of good habit and tolerable form.

*Araminta.*—The form of this is good, rather deficient in habit, heavily marked with richly shaded crimson.

*Fireball.*—Fine orange scarlet, on yellow. Desirable for its novel colour.



## NEW SHRUBS.

**NEW PERPETUAL ROSES.**—An eminent amateur of roses has sent us the names of the following, which he states to be extra fine:—

*Madame Andry.*—A very stout and good formed flower. Petals well arranged, the colour a peculiarly rich and striking rose.

*Diodore.*—Hebe's cup over again, except that it gives autumnal flowers.

*Eugene Sue.*—Immensely large flowers, perhaps the largest yet raised. Colour bright rose.

*Joseph Decaisne.*—One of the very best formed flowers. Colour bright rose. Its shape will make it a favourite, though there are several very similar in colour already in cultivation.

*Louise Odier*.—This is a Bourbon of exquisite form, quite a first-rate rose, deep pink.

*Beauté Lyonnaise*.—A peculiar colour, nearly a true lilac, large, and will make a fine sort for exhibition.

**PEONIA MOUTANS, OR TREE PEONIES**—These have, during the last few years, made considerable progress, not only in number of varieties, but also in size and abundance of petals. We understand that those introduced by Mr. Robert Fortune, to the London Horticultural Society's gardens, have bloomed finely this season. Amongst them, *P. moutan globosa*, is a very fine white one, of more compact habit and better form than many others. *P. moutan picta* is salmon-coloured, large, and very handsome.

Most people who are fond of evergreens know the *Garreya elliptica*, with its long pendulous male flowers or catkins. In spring, it is one of the most interesting evergreens we possess. It appears that all the plants introduced by the late D. Douglas were catkin-bearing, or males. We are, however, glad to hear that there is a female plant in the Horticultural Society's gardens, now bearing fruit, and from which we trust plants will be raised.



## NEW TREES.

**WEeping VARIEGATED MOUNTAIN ASH**.—This variety, lately introduced from the Continent, has with us long flexile branches, the leaves strongly blotched with yellow. It will form a good addition to our hardy ornamental trees.

**THE HEMP PALM**.—This has been living for some years in the Royal Gardens, at Kew, and some hopes are expressed in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, "that this fine tree may eventually be seen growing on our hill sides, as it does in Northern China, particularly in the milder parts of England, Ireland, and about

Edinburgh. *We sincerely hope it may, for independent of its beauty,* "it produces large quantities of the brown fibre on its stem, which is probably intended by nature to protect it from cold." "These trees are very valuable to the natives, who remove a quantity of fibre from them every year. Its fibre is converted into ropes, cables for junks, and brushes; hats and cloaks are also made of it, and worn in wet weather, by the agricultural labourers and others. It makes excellent bottoms for beds and couches, and is used in many other ways."

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## FLOWERS RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST REPORT.

**PANSIES.**—R. R. O., *Birmingham.*—*Ajax.*—Good form. Very dark purple upper petals, approaching to black, heavily belted with the same; yellow ground, chrome eye, which nearly touches the belt of the lower petal. This is rather against it, otherwise it is a striking and fine flower.

*Brilliant.*—Rather small, but very rich in colour, with plum top petals and belting, yellow ground, eye distinct and good.

*Miss Jane.*—A large flower, white ground and purple belt, with lighter shade on the inner margin. Not first-rate, but better than many of a similar colour.

*Owen Glendower.*—Rich heavy purple-belted flower, with a strong well-defined eye. This we like best.

*Eldorada.*—Rich orange, bronze eye, distinct, and very promising.

*Mrs. Oswald.*—Purple belt and upper petals, in the way of Mrs. Beck. The above, as a lot, are higher than the average of what are usually submitted to us.

**SEEDLING RANUNCULUS.**—I. M.—Of good build, creamy white, slightly dotted and edged with crimson. Apparently a nice sort.

R. M.—The pink, Diadem, has beautifully formed petals, very pure, and well laced with dark purple. It will be a favourite.

**DAHLIA.**—R. R. O.—Your seedling, Pandora, is very like its parent in form, and is well up in the centre. We think it very likely to make a good show flower.

**FUCHSIA.**—M. R.—Not much. There are half-a-dozen others of the same colour, but better, already out.

**ROSE.**—A seedling hybrid perpetual, raised by a florist of Nottingham, has been submitted to us. It is of good form, colour rich carmine, like Col. Foissy Bourbon. It is one of

the best English-raised roses we have seen. It is to be immortalized with the raiser's name, adding thereto the prefix of, we understand, his ancestor, David. Blooms will be forwarded to some of the best judges in and round the metropolis, and if their opinion tallies with ours, it will be propagated and sold out, under the designation of "David Garrick."

## EXTRACTS, HINTS, AND RECOLLECTIONS.

### THIRD ANNUAL RHUBARB SHOW,

At Mr. J. Gregory's, Fox and Grapes Inn, Sutton, June 12.

|                            | lbs. | oz. |                           | lbs. | oz. |
|----------------------------|------|-----|---------------------------|------|-----|
| Queen, J. Bostock . . . .  | 6    | 3   | Queen, J. Bond . . . . .  | 4    | 2½  |
| Ditto, A. Bradburn . . . . | 5    | 2½  | Ditto, M. Bradley . . . . | 4    | 1½  |
| Ditto, J. Lovatt . . . . . | 5    | 2½  | Ditto, J. Warburton . .   | 3    | 13½ |
| Ditto, J. Gregory . . . .  | 4    | 4   |                           |      |     |

**HARDY AQUATIC PLANTS.**—A friend asks us what plants are most suitable for a small sheet of water, which lies at the base of a hill, on which his house is situated. He wants hardy and not expensive ones. Perhaps a list may be serviceable to others of our readers, therefore we subjoin a few :—

*Nymphæa Kalmiana*.—Floating habit, fine foliage, yellow flowers.

*Nymphæa Stellata*.—Floating habit, fine foliage, blue flowers.

*Nymphæa Advena*.—Floating habit, fine foliage, yellow flowers.

*Limncharis Humboldtii*.—Floating habit, fine foliage, pale yellow flowers.

*Butomus Umbellatus*.—Erect habit, fine pink flowers.

*Sagittaria Sagittifolia*.—Upright, white flowers.

*Sagittaria Sagittifolia Flore Pleno*.—Handsome double white flowers, upright.

*Villarsia Nymphæhoides*.—Floating foliage, handsome yellow flowers.

*Menyanthus Trifoliata*.—Erect habit, white flowers.

*Richardia Æthiopica*.—Erect habit, large white flowers, and handsome foliage.

*Aponogeton Distachyon*.—Floating foliage, white flowers.

*Iris Pætidissima*.—Erect habit, with livid blossoms.

*Iris Pseud Acorus*.—Upright, yellow flowers.

*Alisma Plantago*.—Erect fine foliage, pink and white flowers.

**A SPLENDID TREE PÆONY.**—There is now (the early part of June), in the grounds of Miss Stapleton, Grey's Court, Oxfordshire, a mountan, which is five feet eight inches in height, measures thirty feet in circumference, and has two hundred and two blossoms on it, one of which was measured, and found to be two feet round. It is most beautiful.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

We are sometimes asked for rules for the formation of societies in connexion with floriculture. We lay the following "Rules of the Florists' Conversational Society" before our readers:—

1. That this be called the "Florists' Conversational Society," having for its object the advancement of floriculture, by means of social intercourse.

2. That the meeting nights be the second and fourth Mondays in each month, at the Cock and Castle Tavern, Elizabeth-street, Hackney-road; the chair to be taken at eight o'clock in the evening, and vacated at halfpast ten.

3. That a contribution of sixpence per quarter (payable on the first meeting night in January, April, July, and September) constitute a member. That all moneys received on account of the society be strictly applied to the object in question.

4. That the business of the society be conducted by six officers, viz. chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, and a committee of three members; the same to be chosen annually, on the first meeting night in January. That all officers be honorary.

5. That all the members be requested to aid in promoting the object of the society, by forwarding specimens of plants or flowers (seedlings or otherwise) for the inspection of the members. That the secretary register an account of all such plants or flowers, with the name of the exhibiter (who shall state whether they be his own production or otherwise); and if, in the opinion of the majority of the members present, any specimen be considered of superior merit, entry shall be made accordingly.

6. That in the event of any premiums being offered by the society, notice of the same shall be posted in the club-room one month previous. That three judges be chosen for the occasion, from among the members present on the night of appointing the show.

7. That on the receipt of a requisition, stating the object, and signed by one-fourth of the members, or by two of the committee and four members, the chairman shall call a general meeting, giving three days' notice of the same.

**SUMMER DESSERT APPLES.**—Our correspondent, W. W. who sent us a seedling apple, requests the names of a few early sorts, adapted for the table. Apples are often known by different names in various localities, but we can safely recommend the following:—The Improved Eve Apple, Egglestone Summering, Lord Lennox, Juneating, or Jeannetting.

**TO PROCURE EARLY SWEET PEAS.**—The plan of sowing peas on turf, in heat, and then planting them, sod and altogether, has often been adopted with success, and an early crop thus ensured. The other day, we saw several yards of turf, about as wide as a mignonette box, placed on narrow boards, on the greenhouse floor, grass side downwards, and sweet peas inserted among the turfy roots. The peas were four to six inches high, and could thus be carried and planted out when convenient; or a piece of turf, six inches long, with its crop of sweet peas, would form a patch, over which a wire guard, three feet high, could be placed, and they would grow up inside and thus form a most beautiful object.

**PINKS.**—I beg, Mr. Editor, to offer you a few remarks on showing pinks. The Lancashire and Yorkshire growers prefer those which have the dark lacing quite to the edge: the southerners, with Mr. Glenny and the best cultivators in that quarter, say, a white edging outside the dark. Why not meet half way, and make the classes of pinks seven? Let us have three classes, red, purple, and dark lace, with the colour to the margin; then three more classes, red, purple, and dark lace, with a white margin, and a class for black and white. What harm would be done if Lancashire, Yorkshire, Oxon, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Notts., Middlesex, Bucks., and all other localities were to discard their prejudices in favour of this or that system, and to adopt a comprehensive plan similar to the one I suggest, for one or two years? Then, if it was not found to work well, let

them all turn back to their own plans. But, I think, if once adopted, it would give everyone a chance, and from Landsend to John o' Groats, florists would be able to show together, and know what they were about. If any of your correspondents will furnish a better way of reconciling conflicting opinions, I am sure they will confer a benefit on the floral community, and on no individual more than your yet "*incog.*" correspondent.—H. S. M.

**TO PROPAGATE THE DIELYTRA SPECTABILIS.**—They may be put into bottom heat the same time as dahlias, and started in a similar manner. Take off the young shoots and put them into sand; they will soon strike root, when they may be potted off and hardened, preparatory to planting out in May, after which they may be treated like any other hardy herbaceous plant.

**HARDY PASSION FLOWER.**—The *Passiflora cœrulea* is a very beautiful climbing plant, but owing to its not being quite hardy in this part of the world, it is not often seen. Many years ago, we used to admire a very fine plant that covered the front of a cottage at Nettlestone, near Ryde, in the Isle of Wight. It fronted the sea, and was called "The Fort." The festoons of flowers, which garlanded the cottage windows were beautiful in the extreme, and since that time we have sighed in vain for so fine an ornament for our own house. In our February number of the *Midland Florist*, we mentioned a seedling which has been raised by Mr. Wasnidge; This has elicited information about another, and thankful indeed are we for it; for by this means we hope to bring into notice seedlings of all descriptions, which might otherwise have remained unknown, except in their own locality. Our correspondent, Mr. William Charlton, of the Hermitage, near Hexham, Northumberland, writes us as follows:—"I raised some seedlings a few years ago, and planted them out, one of them having rather a better place

than the rest, much hardier, and blooms more freely than the old sort, though there is not much difference in the appearance of the flowers." Now here are two points gained, greater hardiness, and a more profuse bloom. The next is to improve the colour; this could be done by obtaining farina from some of the crimson greenhouse varieties, and impregnating the hardy one therewith. Who among our readers will lend a helping hand to originate fresh varieties?

**RESTORING BLOOM TO PLUMS, CUCUMBERS, ETC. INTENDED FOR EXHIBITION.**—A correspondent has asked our opinion on the legality, as well as the feasibility, of adopting artificial means to give a better appearance to fruit, &c. intended for exhibition. We must say at once that it is very unfair, and were we judging, we should disqualify the articles. As well might a florist stick in a carnation petal, or do any other thing to deceive. We well recollect, some years ago, seeing the drawing of a machine for this purpose. It was, if we recollect right, a small box, in which the fruit or cucumber to be operated on was placed; through a hole in the side, the nozzle of a powder puff was introduced, and a very fine powder, either brimstone, or hair powder, we forget which, was discharged into the box. This settled down in the form of "a fine bloom" on the fruit. The writer, we believe, suggested another "artful dodge," namely, if the flower had dropped from the end of a cucumber, that another might easily be stuck on with gum, and thus give it the appearance of rapid growth. We trust our correspondent will never try these disreputable methods of endeavouring to deceive censors and cheat brother horticulturists.

**LADY CLIFTON TULIP** was raised from the seed of a flamed *Triomphe Royale* (grown or gathered in 1834), fertilized by the pollen of *Queen Boadicea*, with a view to obtain the rounded petal of the latter with the clean base and stamens of the former, and this flower



is thought to be the best of the sowing that has ever bloomed. Having grown under unfavourable circumstances, it might be 1841, or later, before it produced its first flower, and blooms of it, in the breeder state, were seen in Nottingham in 1845, in the flamed state in 1847, and in the feathered state in 1851, after which the raiser disposed of three bulbs, two feathered and one breeder. The raiser's name is Jackson, a mechanic by occupation, and a native of Nottingham, but has been residing at Belvoir, in the county of Leicester, during the raising of this flower.

In the June number of the *Birmingham and Midland Magazine*, I find a remark on the judges being in error, in not discovering that two of the flowers in the second stand in class C., at the National Tulip Show, which appeared under the names of Walworth and Heroine, were one and the same flower. I feel surprised that any florist should make such a remark, when one was creamy in the bottom and the other pure white. The Walworth I exhibited at the horticultural show, the previous day, and took the third prize in feathered roses; and it was seen growing by Messrs. Dodwell, Parkinson, and Wood, a few days before the show, when they remarked that they had not seen so good a Walworth for some years. I should not have been surprised if the remark had been made on the first stand in Class C., where Victory and Royal Sovereign were both placed, and most florists know that they are the same flower, or both from one breeder.—JAMES PARKINS.

**TOMATO FIGS.**—A new mode of preparing the tomato like figs has been suggested. A sample deposited in the patent office, in the United States, is said to be of superior quality. From the taste, it is supposed that all the good qualities of the fruit are retained. In appearance, the drum of tomatoes resembles one of the figs very nearly. The following recipe is given for the preparation:—Take six pounds

of sugar to one peck (sixteen pounds) of the fruit; scald and remove the skin of the fruit in the usual way; cook them over a fire, their own juice being sufficient, without the addition of water, until the sugar penetrates, and they are clarified. They are then taken out, spread on dishes, flattened, and dried in the sun. A small quantity of syrup should be occasionally sprinkled over them whilst drying; after which, pack them down in boxes, treating each layer with powdered sugar. The syrup is afterwards concentrated, and bottled for use. They keep well from year to year, and retain surprisingly their flavour, which is that of the best quality of fresh figs. The pear-shaped or single tomatoes answer the purpose best.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

**THE GARDEN.**—Gardens are amongst the most delightful things which human art has prepared for our recreation and refreshment. To say nothing of the common-places, that a garden was first constructed by God himself,—that in the shades of a glorious garden our first parents were placed by him,—that our Saviour delighted to walk in a garden,—that in a garden he suffered his agony, and that in a garden he was buried; there are a thousand reasons why gardens should be highly valued, especially by those who are fond of the country. Lovers of nature cannot always stroll abroad to those beauties and delights which lie scattered far and wide; the physical impediments of time and space—the severities of winter, the dews, the hasty storms, and the strong heats of summer, lie between them and their enjoyment, especially if they be of the delicate sex. But into a garden—a spot into which, by the magical power of science, taste, and adventurous enterprize, the sweetest and most beautiful vegetable productions, not only of our own country, but of the whole globe, are collected, they may step at all hours, and at all seasons; yes, even through the hours of night, when many glories of nature are to be witnessed; her

sweetest odours are poured out; her most impressive and balmy quiet is sent upon earth. There, fearless of any "pestilence that walks in darkness," the gentlest and most timid creature may tread the smooth path of the garden, and behold all the calm pageantry of the glittering host of stars, of moonlight and of clouds. The bowers of a good modern garden invite us from the fierce heat of noon to the most delicious of oratories, in dry summer eves, to the most charming place of social enjoyment. A garden, with all its accompaniments of bowers, secluded seats, shrubberies, and hidden walks, is a concentration of a thousand pleasant objects, and the field of a multitude of animating pursuits. The rarest beauties of the vegetable world are not only there congregated, heightened in the richness and splendour of their charms, but there many of them are actually created. The feeble invalid and feebler age, they who cannot lay hold on nature in her amplitude, though they may anxiously and intensely thirst to renew, on heath and mountain, the enchantments of past days, can there grasp a multitude of her delights at once. The sedentary man there finds the most congenial relaxation, the most restorative exercise ever at hand. The lover of all bright hues and graceful forms, of all delicate and spicy aromas, of curious processes and wonderful phenomena, of all that is soothing to the mind, and pleasant to the vision and the taste, there walks in a fairy land of his own creation. There the sun shines tempered by the coolness of whispering branches; the breeze blows softly, charged with fragrance, the dews fall to refresh and awaken sleeping odours, and birds bring from their wilder haunts their melodies.—*Howitt's Book of the Seasons.*

LANDSCAPE GARDENING IN NEW ENGLAND.—We extract from *Downing's Horticulturist* (American), the following beautiful observation, and we are sure it will be read with pleasure by many of our friends.

"Even so small a spot as half an acre may be made one little snug home scene of rural beauty. Abandoning all ideas of a kitchen garden, to men occupying such places, generally a thing of no *pecuniary* value, let the entire ground be filled with groups of ornamental trees and shrubs, and flowers, upon a groundwork of smooth grass. Let woodbine, honeysuckle, and climbing roses here entwine themselves round a column, and wreath themselves there over a window. Here place a rustic seat, half hid amongst the shrubbery; there lead a short walk, carelessly curving towards a little vine-clad arbour. How trifling the expense! The cost of a single article of extravagant furniture will defray it. How permanent and beautiful the result! how gratifying not only to the occupant, but to the passing traveller! and more than that; for whatever tends to cultivate a refined taste, improves the heart and elevates the better nature of man."

### Part III.

#### QUERIES AND ANSWERS.



I was very much interested on reading over your notes of a few good polyanthuses, particularly in your reference to the cultivation of that flower in pots. It would give me and other parties I am acquainted with great pleasure if some of your cultivators would give, in your pages, the routine of their method. I have seen so much said against the practice, that I scarcely dare attempt it, although I have several reasons which urge it upon my attention.

DERA.

[Perhaps our friend, Mr. S. Hammond, will respond to this.—Ed.]

Mr. Lightbody, of Falkirk, is the gentleman who possesses a stock of Kate Connor tulip. Napoleon feathered rose tulip is not one of Mr. Thackeray's seedlings. It is also known

to be in more than two collections, namely, in those of Messrs. Creswell, Wylde, Marshall, Gibson, Mart, Lymbery, and Wood. It was broken by Mr Mart, from a breeder obtained by us, some sixteen years ago, from Mr. R. Dixon, of Manchester.

**TYRO.**—It is imperative that the colour on the margin of a picotee should be uniformly distributed. It is *not* necessary nor desirable that the colour of the carnation should be uniformly distributed, the same on every petal. Mr. Glenny does say of the picotee, "It is not necessary that the feather should be of the same width all the way round." But before we criticize this, we should bear in mind the state of the flower at the time those properties were promulgated, and the apparent hopelessness of ever seeing it other than with the colour deeper in the centre of the petal than elsewhere. So far indeed from taking exception to the many excellent standards put out by Mr. Glenny, we think it a subject of congratulation they are so free from blemishes, and that Mr. G. succeeded in getting so far away from the bias of the times in which he wrote. To understand fully why uniformity in the distribution of the colour on the margin of a picotee is necessary, and why uniformity in the distribution of colour in the carnation is neither necessary nor desirable, we must refer to the leading characteristics of these flowers. In the one case, the picotee, we find the colour distributed in *curves*, forming, by a combination of the petals, a circle, more or less perfect. "Iota," in his *Essays on the Philosophy of Florists' Flowers*, published in the *Florist* for 1849, says, "A *curve* is a line the direction of which is deflected at every point according to a fixed law; whence its effect is to disperse instead of concentrating force. And the impression produced by it will be that of gracefulness, gentleness." It becomes thus necessary, imperative, that the marginal colour should be uniform, inasmuch as irregularity in it would destroy the *harmony* needed to create the sensation of "gracefulness, gentleness." In the carnation we find the lines of colour disposed longitudinally, the same way with the length of the petal, and at right angles with the outline of the flower. In the same essays, "Iota" says, "lines at right angles are necessarily harsh." And again, "a *straight line* is one the direction of which is always the same; whence its effect is to accumulate force upon a point. And the impression produced is that of asperity, brilliance, grandeur, power." Now this asperity, harshness, would be aggravated, and made positively painful, by an *exact* distribution of colour, and its uniform arrangement in every petal. The eye cannot rest with pleasurable emotion on such an arrangement; it needs relief, and this we find in its charming variety, in the fact that, "without violence to its general unity, it has no two petals,

and no two stripes on the same petal, alike in the form of their colours." Much of what we have here set forth has been taken, as it will readily be perceived, from the essays in question, and we commend to our young friend with all our heart, a careful reading and study of them throughout. In them he will find described, in elegant and forcible language, and in an easy perspicuous style, the principles on which the points of excellence in florists' flowers are based; and we believe he will rise from such study with the conviction well expressed by the writer at the close, viz., "I do not scruple to avow before the most fastidious, that it (the florist's) is a pursuit not unworthy of a wise man, nor unbefitting a good one: it is elegant, instructive, scientific, and full of results. And the reader of his bible may see, and grow wiser by seeing, in it another instance of the tenure on which he holds his portion on earth; that the ground and the things which grow out of it do not yield their advantages without the labour of his hands, and the exercise of his intelligence." These essays—and the paper on "Perfection of Form in the Tulip," published in the first volume of the *Midland Florist*, from the able pen of G. W. Hardy, Esq., the latter being a masterly application of exact principles to the construction of the tulip—should be in the hands of every florist of every degree, should form their manual, and, after their bibles, their books of chiefest study, for on these all their present greatness as a body depends, and a superstructure a thousand-fold more vast may be erected.

E. S. D.

## CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS, FOR AUGUST.



### GREENHOUSE.

WHILE the weather is so excessively hot, constant attention must be paid to the things in this house, and see that a plentiful supply of water be administered to all free-flowering and free-growing plants. If plants are once allowed to suffer for want of water, their duration of flowering is much shortened, and considerable injury to the foliage will be the consequence. Cut off all decaying flowers as they appear (except such as have been hybridized for seed), being left on after they have faded, produces an unsightly appearance, and injury to the plants. Pelargoniums that have begun to make fresh growth after being cut down, may be attended to as directed last month. Cut down others as they go out of flower, and put in cuttings of the

most desirable sorts. Sow seeds as soon as ripe. *Calceolaria* seed may also be sown as it ripens, and the old flower stems cut off. Make a good sowing of *mignonette* in pots, for flowering in the winter. Attend to young *primulas*. Pot *chrysanthemums* in their flowering pots, using a rich compost. Nice dwarf plants may be produced by layering the ends of the shoots of such plants as are planted in the borders, or reserve garden. Attend to creepers, and see that they do not obstruct too much light.

J. BAYLEY.

### VINERY.

Give abundance of air, and let the house be kept as sweet and clean as possible. Continue to remove all superfluous shoots. In damp weather, light gentle fires, to dispel moisture. If any cracked or bad berries appear, let them be immediately removed. A little fine netting over the ventilators, will be found useful to keep out wasps and flies.

J. BAYLEY.

### FLOWER GARDEN.

Now, while everything here is gay, will be the best time to determine upon your arrangement for the next year; and such plants as are most desirable may be propagated forthwith, if cuttings can be got. Pipings of pinks may yet be put in; and those already rooted planted out in a good rich border or bed. See that dahlias, hollyhocks, and other strong-growing plants are properly secured to good strong stakes. If the dry hot weather continue, give an abundant supply of water. Use every means to entrap earwigs. Neapolitan violets may be transplanted upon their flowering beds, keeping them shaded for a few days. Put in plenty of cuttings of China roses, pentstemons, antirrhinums, &c. Gather seeds as they ripen, and remove the dead flower stems. Attend to neatness in every part of the garden.

J. BAYLEY.

**CARNATIONS AND PICOTRES.**—Proceed with layering, without a moment's delay. Use light sandy soil, and peg them securely. When completed, they should be shaded for a few days, and carefully attended to with water. Attend to the impregnation of every fine bloom not absolutely required for exhibition. Leave nothing to *chance*. The extreme heat of the season is likely to promote an abundant supply of pollen, and we trust it will be sedulously used. It is impossible to describe the many *crosses* from which successful results may be expected, or predicted. We can only suggest to beginners, to combine with a healthy growth the greatest possible refinement, the broadest and stoutest petal, and the most distinct and best defined colours. In our own case, we shall endeavour to obtain combinations of the following, or any of them, viz. S.B.s: Admiral Curzon, Bardolph, Lord Lewisham, Omnium Primus, Sir Robert Peel

(Broughton), Splendid, True Briton. C.B.s: Black Diamond, Duncan, Favourite, Jenny Lind, Milton, Queen Victoria. P.B.s: Falconbridge, H. K. White, Sarah Payne, Prince Albert. P.F.s: Beauty of Woodhouse, Earl Spencer, Perfection, Premier, Squire Trow, Squire Meynell. S.F.s: Cradley Pet, Firebrand, Queen Victoria. R.F.s: Ariel, Lorenzo, Lovely Ann, Lady Ely, Antonio, Haidee, Magnificent, Madame Sontag. Picotees. Red edged: Mary, King James, Elizabeth, Mrs. Norman, Isabella, Giulio Romano, Mrs. Bevan, Sebastian. Purple-edged: Alfred, Duke of Rutland, Ganymede, Juliet, King of Purples, Lady Harewood, Lady H. Moore, Lord Nelson, Mrs. Turner, Ophelia, Portia, Prince Arthur. Rose-edged: Mrs. Barnard, Miss Rosa, Grace Darling, Jeanette, Princess Royal, Queen Victoria, Venus. We shall also freely use any good *seedlings* we may have of our own, or others entrusted to us, as we find *young* life so much more vigorous and prolific, and therefore at all times of much easier management.

Derby.

E. S. DODWELL.

**DAHLIAS.**—Well watering, thinning shoots, disbudding as the sorts require it, staking out and tying the laterals, trapping and destroying earwigs, &c. is the requisite attention which must be given to these flowers.

**PINKS.**—Attend to pink pipings. It is soon ascertained when they have made a start, by the centre of the young plant elongating. Have a bed, or beds, according to stock, for their reception, made of loam, leaf soil, rotten manure, and river sand. Let them be planted out when ready, choosing showery weather, if possible.

**AURICULAS AND POLYANTHUSES.**—Strictly attend to watering, weeding, &c. Repot young plants, toward the middle of the month, in a more genial compost; it will materially add to their strength during their autumnal growth.

Amateurs who are fond of trying what they can do in the way of budding roses, should now try their hands. Always bud as close to the main stem as possible. We subjoin a few names of varieties which should be *worked* by all means:—Geant des Batailles, Paul Ricaut, Souvenir de Malmaison, Baron Prevost, Baron Hallez, and Souvenir d'un Ami.

In the kitchen garden, sow cabbage seed for early crops immediately. Many, of course, have already got their seed in; it is, however, all in good time. As early potatoes, peas, &c. are removed, manure, dig, and replant the land with savoys, Brussels sprouts, and other winter greens. Sow Black Spanish radish. Train tomatoes. Sow peas, for the chance of a late crop. Water lettuce during very dry weather: it will prolong its season. Top kidney beans, and when these are gathered, always get them clean, for if pods are left on to ripen seed, it always deteriorates the crop.



## FLORAL EXHIBITIONS.

The annual open auricula and polyanthus show was held on the 26th of April, at the house of Mr. John Harrison, the Masons' Arms Inn, Middieton, near Manchester, when the judges (Messrs. Joseph Clegg, Wm. Chadwick, and E. Fallows) awarded the prizes as follows.—

Best Pan.—Freedom, Lancashire Hero, Venus, Blue Bonnet, C. Ball, Esq.

Best Bunch.—Lancashire Hero, D. Jackson.

### *Green-edged.*

- 1 Freedom, J. Buckley
- 2 Imperator, E. E. Elliott
- 3 Prince of Wales, J. Buckley
- 4 Colonel Taylor, D. Jackson
- 5 Lord Lynedoch, J. Holland
- 6 Morris Green Hero, ditto
- 7 Shakspeare, ditto
- 8 Lord Nelson, C. Stott

### *Grey-edged.*

- 1 Lancashire Hero, D. Jackson
- 2 Sykes's Complete, C. Ball, Esq.
- 3 Mary Ann, J. Heap
- 4 Ringleader, C. Ball, Esq.
- 5 Conqueror, C. Stott
- 6 Privateer, W. Kent
- 7 Newton Hero, J. Heap
- 8 Fair Flora, R. Lancashire

### *White-edged.*

- 1 Venus, C. Stott
- 2 Favourite, J. Buckley
- 3 Countess of Wilton, C. Ball, Esq.
- 4 Regular, E. Elliott
- 5 Wood's Delight, C. Stott
- 6 True Briton, R. Lancashire

- 7 Smiling Beauty, J. Ashworth
- 8 Catherina, J. Holland

### *Selfs.*

- 1 Othello, C. Ball, Esq
- 2 Blue Bonnet, J. Ashworth
- 3 Primate, E. Elliott
- 4 Queen Ann, J. Holland
- 5 Ned Lud, J. Buckley
- 6 Apollo, R. Lancashire
- 7 Desdemona, D. Jackson
- 8 Admiral of the Blue, J. Holland

### POLYANTHUSES.

- 1 Lord Lincoln, R. Lancashire
- 2 Alexander, W. Kent
- 3 Exile, R. Lancashire
- 4 Beauty of England, J. Heap
- 5 Sovereign, C. Ball, Esq.
- 6 Seedling, J. Buckley
- 7 George IV., C. Ball, Esq.
- 8 Cheshire Favourite, W. Kent
- 9 King, J. Buckley
- 10 Princess Royal, W. Kent
- 11 Lord John Russell, R. Lancashire
- 12 Unknown, W. Kent

## FELTON UNION OF FLORISTS AND HORTICULTURISTS.

The members of the Felton Union of Florists and Horticulturists held their annual exhibition of auriculas, polyanthuses, hyacinths, and vegetables, being their first show for the season, on Monday, the 3rd of May, at Mr. Leighton's, Coach and Horses Inn, Felton, when the prizes were awarded as follow :—

### AURICULAS.

#### *Green-edged.*

- 1 Page's Duchess of Oldenburgh, G. Cockburn, Esq. Alnwick
- 2 Page's Champion, ditto.
- 3 Oliver's Lovely Ann, J. Thompson, Esq. Morpeth
- 4 Dormand's William IV., B. Burn, Linden

#### *Grey-edged.*

- 1 Ashworth's Newtown Hero, G. Cockburn, Esq.

- 2 Warris's Union, J. Crossling, Felton Park
- 3 Fletcher's Mary Ann, G Cockburn, Es.
- 4 Cheetham's Lancashire Hero, J. Crossling

#### *White-edged.*

- 1 Popplewell's Conqueror, J. Thompson, Esq.
- 2 Taylor's Glory, G. Cockburn, Esq.
- 3 Taylor's Favourite, J. Thompson, Esq.
- 4 Cheetham's Countess of Wilton, do.

### POLYANTHUSES.

Best Seedling —Gowen's Ann, A. Gowens.

- 1 Buck's Geo. IV., J. Thompson, Esq.
- 2 Thompson's Lord Morpeth, J. Crossling
- 3 Thompson's G. Glenny, J. Thompson
- 4 Pearson's Alexander, J. Thompson, Esq
- 5 Nicholson's King, J. Crossling
- 6 Black and Gold, ditto

### SINGLE HYACINTHS.

- 1 Grootvoorst, R. Richardson, Acton
- 2 Waterloo, J. Hudson, Felton
- 3 Miss Kitty, J. Black, Linden

### DOUBLE HYACINTHS.

- 1 Grand Vainqueur, J. Black
- 2 L'Amie de Cœur, R. Richardson
- 3 Vulcan, T. Dawson

## VEGETABLES.

Best cauliflower broccoli (Mammoth), W. Harrison; 2nd and 3rd. J. Hudson.

Best leeks (Large Flag), T. Dawson; 2nd. Ditto; 3rd. J. Hudson.

Best radishes, J. Hudson; 2nd. T. Dawson.

An extra prize was awarded to Mr. Mack, for Victoria rhubarb; and another to Mr. Thompson, of Acklington Factory, for Howick Improved cabbage.

Second Exhibition, at Mr. Appleby's, North Briton Inn, June 7.

## TULIPS.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Harrison's Pegasus, W. Harrison
- 2 Prince Albert, T. Dawson
- 3 Lawrence's Milton, W. Harrison
- 4 Old Catafalque, ditto
- 5 Demetrius, T. Dawson
- 6 Pass Catafalque, A. Gowens

*Flamed Bizarres*

- 1 Harrison's Felton Hero, W. Harrison
- 2 Captain White, J. Crossling
- 3 Catafalque, ditto
- 4 Felton Hero, W. Harrison
- 5 Royal Sovereign, ditto
- 6 Felton Hero, ditto

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Grand Marvel, T. Dawson
- 2 Washington, J. Crossling
- 3 Triomphe de Lisle, T. Dawson
- 4 Bienfait, W. Scott
- 5 Triomphe de Lisle, W. Harrison
- 6 Chellaston Beauty, ditto

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Le Grande Monarque, W. Harrison
- 2 Violet ma Favourite, A. Gowens
- 3 Pearl Blanche, T. Dawson
- 4 Lawrence's Friend, J. Crossling
- 5 Alexander Magnus, A. Gowens
- 6 Duc de Florence, ditto

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Heroine, T. Dawson, Acklington
- 2 Cerise Triumphant, A. Gowens
- 3 Lilas Rose, ditto
- 4 Cerise Triumphant, J. Crossling
- 5 Triomphe Royale, T. Dawson
- 6 Globerline ditto

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Triomphe Royale, T. Dawson
- 2 Duchess of Clarence, ditto
- 3 Amadis, W. Scott, Felton
- 4 Rose Hendrica, ditto
- 5 Rose Cerise Primo, ditto
- 6 Amadis, A. Gowens

## PANSIES.

Best Stand of Six Varieties, J. Crossling, Felton Park, Duke of Norfolk, Ophir, Mrs. Crossling, Helen, Dr. Vernon, and Zabdi; 2nd. J. Crossling, Mrs. Crossling, Ophir, Lord Jeffrey, Zabdi, Mrs. Beck, and Duchess of Rutland; 3rd. A. Gowens, Felton, Youell's Supreme, Riddell's Conqueror, Golden Guage, Aurora, Mrs. Beck, and Nymph.

## VEGETABLES.

Best rhubarb (Victoria), A. Gowens; 2nd. Mr. Mack; 3rd. W. Harrison.

Best cabbage (Howick Improved), J. Cookson; 2nd and 3rd. W. Scott.

Third Exhibition, at Mr. Cookson's, Red Lion Inn, July 5.

## RANUNCULUSES.

*Variegated.*

- 1 Romeo, T. Dawson
- 2 Flora Mac Ivor, ditto
- 3 La Singulier, W. Harrison
- 4 Tyso's Dilcctis, ditto
- 5 Lighthody's Victor Hugo, ditto
- 6 Lighthody's Dr. Horner, T. Dawson

*Sells.*

- 1 King George, T. Dawson
- 2 Juliet, ditto
- 3 Quaker Lady, ditto
- 4 Orange Brabancon, ditto
- 5 Nabat, ditto
- 6 Dictator, T. Bromfield

## PANSIES.

Best Stand of Six Varieties, Mr. Black, Linden House, Zabdi, St. Andrew, Isabella, Ophir, Neville, and Lucy Neal; 2nd. J. Crossling, Crossling's Orion, Zabdi, Rainbow, Caroline, Mrs. Crossling, and Lord Jeffrey; 3rd. Mr. Black, Ophir, Zabdi, Rainbow, Emma Gray, Caroline, and a seedling; 4th. J. Crossling, Mrs. Crossling, Golden Guage, Duchess of Rutland, Mrs. Beck, Zabdi, and Berryer; 5th. T. Dawson, Ophir, Duchess of Rutland, Zabdi, Duchess of Northumberland, Supreme, and Conqueror; 6th. T. Dawson, Golden Guage, Aurora, Mrs. Beck, Nymph, Supreme, and Duchess of Rutland.

The prize for the best seedling pansy was awarded to J. Crossling, for a very fine variety, named Crossling's Mrs. Burdon.

## VEGETABLES.

Best lettuce (Belleabone), W. Harrison; 2nd. W. Harrison; 3rd. W. Scott.

Best twelve kidney potatoes (Ashtop), J. Cookson; 2nd. T. Dawson; 3d. J. Cookson. Best twelve round ditto (Foster's Seedling), T. Dawson; 2nd and 3rd. J. Cookson.

Extra prizes were awarded to W. Scott, for some very fine early turnips, and to J. Cookson, for a very fine dish of peas.

### PETER EATON'S TULIP MEETING,

At the Sign of the Cotton Plant, Bedford, near Leigh, May 22.

**Maiden Prizes.**—1. Charles X., Catafalque, Crown Prince, Lady Crewe, Andromeda, and Mango, R. Davis 2. Charles X., Crown Prince, Trafalgar, Duc de Bronte, Andromeda, and Dolittle, J. Leather.

**Premier Prizes.**—1. Charles X., San Joe, Bienfait, Wallers, Count, Unique, J. Postlethwaite. 2. Charles X., Dutch Catafalque, Bienfait, Queen Charlotte, Heroine, and Rose Unique, R. Mort. 3. Crown Prince, Lustre, Bienfait, La Belle Narene, Heroine, and Unique, W. Postlethwaite. 4. Charles X., Lacantique, Mango, Bienfait, Lady Crewe, and Unique, R. Prescott. 5. Pass Catafalque, Dutch Catafalque, Mango, Criterion, Heroine, Unique, J. Belshaw. 6. Charles X., Albion, La Bebronn, Bienfait, Dolittle, and Unique, J. Eaton. 7. Waterloo, Duke of Leeds, Mango, Suwarro, Duc de Bronte, and Lady Lilford, P. Rosbotham. 8. Duc de Savoy, Lustre, Mango, Bienfait, Dolittle, and Unique, J. Monks. 9. Charles X., Carlos, Bienfait, ditto, Heroine, Unique, J. Leather.

#### *Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Charles X., J. Leather
- 2 General Blucher, J. Postlethwaite
- 3 Crown Prince, R. Prescott
- 4 Duc de Savoy, ditto
- 5 Magnum Bonum, P. Hilton
- 6 Goud Beurs, J. Eaton
- 7 Trafalgar, G. Mort
- 8 Catafalque, ditto
- 9 Firebrand, J. Thompson
- 10 Seedling, J. Leather

#### *Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Albion, J. Thompson
- 2 Lustre, P. Hilton
- 3 San Joe, J. Thompson
- 4 George IV., R. Mort
- 5 Pass Lacantique, J. Thompson
- 6 Polyphemus, P. Hilton
- 7 Carlos, J. Leather
- 8 Dutch Catafalque, J. Eaton
- 9 Unknown, J. Turner
- 10 Charbonnier, J. Eaton

#### *Feathered Bybloemens.*

- 1 Bienfait, J. Postlethwaite
- 2 Lancashire Hero, ditto
- 3 Mango, R. Mort
- 4 Beauty, J. Postlethwaite
- 5 Violet Winner, R. Prescott
- 6 La Belle Narene, R. Mort
- 7 Fonce Fonce, ditto
- 8 Baguet, J. Postlethwaite
- 9 Washington, T. Hardman
- 10 Seedling, J. Eaton

#### *Flamed Bybloemens.*

- 1 Sable, J. Thompson
- 2 Bienfait, J. Belshaw
- 3 Siam, ditto
- 4 Lancashire Hero, J. Postlethwaite
- 5 Atlas, ditto
- 6 Tout, R. Mort
- 7 Wallers, P. Hilton
- 8 Witenberg, J. Eaton
- 9 La Belle Narene, P. Hilton
- 10 Grotius, J. Belshaw

#### *Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Heroine, R. Mort
- 2 Lady Crewe, R. Davis
- 3 Seedling, R. Mort
- 4 Count, J. Eaton
- 5 Dolittle, R. Prescott
- 6 Andromeda, G. Mort
- 7 Hero of the Nile, J. Leather
- 8 Walworth, R. Davis
- 9 Bagley's Rose, R. Prescott
- 10 Duc de Bronte, P. Hilton

#### *Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Unique, T. Belshaw
- 2 Vesta, J. Belshaw
- 3 Ponceau, R. Prescott
- 4 Roi de Siam, P. Rosbotham
- 5 Rose Ann, P. Hilton
- 6 Rose Regina, R. Prescott
- 7 Newcastle, J. Postlethwaite
- 8 Aglaia, ditto
- 9 Andromeda, R. Prescott
- 10 Lady Lilford, J. Leather

#### *Bizarre Breeders.*

- 1 Charbonnier, G. Mort
- 2 Dutch Catafalque, J. Belshaw
- 3 Unknown, ditto
- 4 Truth, T. Belshaw
- 5 Seedling, J. Eaton

#### *Bybloemen Breeders.*

- 1 Godet Parfait, J. Thompson
- 2 Orleans, R. Davis
- 3 Unknown, E. Green
- 4 Lady Flora Hastings, J. Belshaw
- 5 Unknown, J. Postlethwaite

#### *Rose Breeders.*

- 1 Lady Lilford, I. Mort
- 2 Lord Derby, J. Monks
- 3 Village Maid, J. Thompson
- 4 Newcastle, J. Belshaw
- 5 Lady Crewe, R. Prescott

#### *Sels.*

- Min d'Or, J. Monks  
White Perfection, J. Leather

## TULIP SHOW,

At Mr. Wm. Cork's, Queen's Head Inn, Burslem, Staffordshire, May 22.

Judges.—Mr. R. Moorley, Newcastle-under-Lyme; and Mr. J. Skellam, Pitts Hill.

Best Feathered Flower.—Comte de Vergennes, T. Boot.

Best Flamed Flower.—Surpass Charbonnier, T. Morrey.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Trafalgar, T. Morrey
- 2 Firebrand, C. Bradshaw
- 3 Sultana, T. Morrey
- 4 Duke of Wellington, ditto
- 5 Duc de Savoy, ditto
- 6 Grand Patriarch, T. Boot

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Gibbons's Pilot, T. Boot
- 2 Lord Milton, T. Morrey
- 3 Bromley's Truth, W. Wright
- 4 Goud Beurs, C. Bradshaw
- 5 Lord Brougham, ditto
- 6 Charles X., T. Morrey

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, T. Morrey
- 2 Baguet, T. Boot
- 3 La Belle Narene, T. Morrey
- 4 Washington, T. Boot
- 5 Unknown, T. Morrey
- 6 Maitre Partout, C. Bradshaw

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, T. Morrey
- 2 La Belle Narene, T. Boot
- 3 Baguet, C. Bradshaw

- 4 Violet Wallers, T. Morrey
- 5 Roi de Siam, ditto
- 6 Czarine, C. Bradshaw

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Comte de Vergennes, C. Bradshaw
- 2 Dolittle, W. Wright
- 3 Lady Middleton, T. Boot
- 4 Aglaia, C. Bradshaw
- 5 Claudiana, T. Boot
- 6 Lady Crewe, W. Wright

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Aglaia, T. Boot
- 2 Triomphe Royale, ditto
- 3 Anastasia, C. Bradshaw
- 4 Lord Morpeth, T. Morrey
- 5 Rose Unique, T. Boot
- 6 Lady Crewe, W. Wright

*Breeders.*

- 1 Chellaston Bizarre, C. Bradshaw
- 2 Gibbons's Catherine, T. Boot
- 3 Maid of Orleans, ditto

*Sells.*

- 1 White Perfection, C. Bradshaw
- 2 Min d'Or, ditto

## TULIP SHOW,

At the House of Mr. E. Wade, near Longton, May 22.

Premier Prize.—Baguet and San Joe, A. Shaw.

- 1 Charles X., A. Shaw
- 2 Victory, T. Cooper
- 3 Waterloo, A. Shaw
- 4 Magnum, ditto
- 5 Patriarch, ditto
- 6 Rufus, ditto

- 1 Duke of Devonshire, A. Shaw
- 2 San Joe, ditto
- 3 Polyphemus, T. Cooper
- 4 Charles X., A. Shaw
- 5 Rufus, ditto
- 6 Paul Fry, G. Mountford

- 1 Bienfait, A. Shaw
- 2 David, T. Cooper
- 3 Grand Turc, ditto
- 4 La Belle Narene, E. Poulson
- 5 Violet Quarto, A. Shaw
- 6 Grotius, A. Shaw

- 1 Lucy Neal, A. Shaw
- 2 Queen Charlotte, ditto
- 3 Addison, ditto
- 4 Monarque, E. Poulson
- 5 Superb en Noir, G. Mountford

- 6 Prince Albert, E. Poulson

- 1 Comte de Vergennes, A. Shaw
- 2 Lady Middleton, ditto
- 3 Heroine, T. Cooper
- 4 Lady Crewe, E. Poulson
- 5 Boadicea, T. Cooper
- 6 Bacchus, ditto

- 1 Aglaia, A. Shaw
- 2 Andromeda, ditto
- 3 Boadicea, D. Brown
- 4 La Vandicken, A. Shaw
- 5 Princess Royal, ditto
- 6 Clarke, E. Poulson

*Breeders.*

- 1 Devonshire, T. Cooper
- 2 Pilot, A. Shaw
- 3 Dentonian, D. Brown

- 1 Godet Parfait, A. Shaw
- 2 Clarke, T. Cooper
- 3 Unknown, E. Poulson

- 1 Gibbons, T. Cooper
- 2 Seedling, D. Brown
- 3 Catherine, ditto

## CARRINGTON TULIP SHOW.

At the House of Mr. H. Daine, Windmill Inn, Carrington, May 24.

Judges.—Messrs. J. Clegg, R. Taylor, J. Boardman, and Holland.

Sovereign, H. Daine (kettle); Sovereign and Albion, J. Thorniley (kettle); Edgar and Violet Wallers, Mr. Nunnerley (kettle); Walworth and Triomphe Royale (kettle).

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Sovereign, J. L. Richardson
- 2 Magnum Bonum, P. Daine
- 3 Surpass Catafalque, Mr. Nunnerley
- 4 Crown Prince, J. L. Richardson
- 5 Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Nunnerley
- 6 Firebrand, J. L. Richardson
- 7 Goud Beurs, C. Wych
- 8 Duc de Savoy, ditto

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 San Joe, T. Hollinsworth
- 2 Old Dutch Catafalque, ditto
- 3 Surpass Catafalque, J. L. Richardson
- 4 Lustre de Beauty, J. Ackerley
- 5 Albion, E. Dean
- 6 Charbonnier, T. Hollinsworth
- 7 Duke of Devonshire, ditto
- 8 Charles X., J. L. Richardson

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, E. Dean
- 2 Mango, J. L. Richardson
- 3 Lewold, T. Hollinsworth
- 4 Duc de Bordeaux, J. L. Richardson
- 5 Gibbons's Seedling, J. Thorniley
- 6 Violet Quarto, Mr. Nunnerley
- 7 Maid of Athens, ditto
- 8 Grotius, ditto

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Incomparable Surpassant, Nunnerley
- 2 Queen Charlotte, P. Daine
- 3 Bienfait, E. Dean

- 4 Duc de Florence, Mr. Nunnerley
- 5 Roi de Siam, E. Dean
- 6 Violet Wallers, H. Daine
- 7 Pyramid of Egypt, P. Daine
- 8 Baguet, J. L. Richardson

*Feathered Roses*

- 1 Lady Crewe, Mr. Nunnerley
- 2 Heroine, ditto
- 3 Comte de Vergennes, J. Ackerley
- 4 Lady Gray, E. Dean
- 5 Dolittle, ditto
- 6 Duchess of Newcastle, Mr. Nunnerley
- 7 Walworth, J. L. Richardson
- 8 Duc de Bronte, ditto

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 La Vandicken, C. Wych
- 2 Rose Unique, J. Thorniley
- 3 Rose Vesta, J. L. Richardson
- 4 Triomphe Royale, Mr. Nunnerley
- 5 Aglaia, ditto
- 6 Rose Monti, ditto
- 7 Groom's Iphigenia, J. Thorniley
- 8 Lord Hill, J. L. Richardson

*Breeders.*

Polyphemus (bizarre) Mr. Nunnerley  
Sir H. Pottinger (byb.) P. Daine  
Anastasia (rose), J. Smith

*Sells.*

Min d'Or, J. L. Richardson  
White Perfection, P. Daine

## TULIP SHOW.

At Mr. Wm. Postlethwaite's, the Queen of Flowers, Leigh, May 24.

Maiden Prizes.—1. Charles X., Surpass Catafalque, Crown Prince, Lady Crewe, Andromeda, Mango, R. Davis. 2. Charles X., Crown Prince, Trafalgar, Andromeda, Unique, Duc de Bronte, J. Leather.

Premier Prizes.—1. Charles X., San Joe, Bienfait, Wallers, Comte, Unique, J. Postlethwaite. 2. Charles X., Polyphemus, Bienfait, Wallers, Comte, Unique, J. Mort. 3. Charles X., Dutch Catafalque, Bienfait, Mango, Heroine, Rose Unique, J. Buckley. 4. Charles X., Unknown, Bienfait, Wallers, Heroine, Rose Unique, J. Boardman. 5. Surpass Catafalque, Dutch Catafalque, Mango, Siam, Heroine, Rose Unique, J. Belshaw. 6. Crown Prince, Lustre, Bienfait, La Belle Narene, Heroine, Rose Unique, W. Postlethwaite. 7. Charles X., Lustre, La Belle Narene, Sable Rex, Comte, Rose Unique, A. Belshaw. 8. Charles X., George IV., Lancashire Hero, Wallers, Hurst's Rose, Unique, W. Battersby. 9. Charles X., Albion, Washington, Sable Rex, Heroine, Emperor, J. Thompson. 10. Charles X., George IV., Mango, Siam, Village Maid, Rose Unique, J. Leather. 11. Charles X., Albion, Mango, Bienfait, Duc de Bronte, Rose Unique, R. Tongue. 12. Magnum Bonum, Polyphemus, Mango, La Belle Narene, Duc de Bronte, Unique, P. Hilton. 13. Charles X., Albion, Mango, Bienfait, Dolittle, Rose Unique, J. Eaton.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Charles X., J. Leather
- 2 Crown Prince, J. Mort
- 3 Southern, R. Tongue
- 4 Trafalgar, ditto

- 5 General Blucher, J. Postlethwaite
- 6 Duc de Savoy, J. Eaton
- 7 Waterloo, J. Smith
- 8 Surpass Catafalque, J. Leather
- 9 Gigantic, ditto

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Surpass Lacantique, J. Thompson
- 2 Lustre, T. Belshaw
- 3 San Joe, J. Thompson
- 4 Albion, J. Mort
- 5 Unknown, J. Boardman
- 6 Lord Stanley, J. Mort
- 7 Unknown, J. Buckley
- 8 Carlos, Joseph Leather
- 9 George IV., J. Leather

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, J. Postlethwaite
- 2 Lancashire Hero, ditto
- 3 Eager, W. Battersby
- 4 Mango, J. Boardman
- 5 Seedling, T. Boydell
- 6 Beauty, J. Postlethwaite
- 7 La Belle Narune, J. Eaton
- 8 Fonce Fonce, W. Battersby
- 9 Baguet, J. Postlethwaite

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Adelaide, W. Battersby
- 2 Wallers, ditto
- 3 Bienfait, J. Belshaw
- 4 Siam, J. Leather

- 5 Atlas, J. Postlethwaite
- 6 A Fond Noir, J. Leather
- 7 Tout, J. Belshaw
- 8 Criterion, ditto
- 9 Baguet, J. Eaton

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Comte, W. Battersby
- 2 Andromeda, J. Mort
- 3 Hurst's Rose, ditto
- 4 Heroine, J. Postlethwaite
- 5 Lady Crewe, R. Davis
- 6 Dolittle, T. Belshaw
- 7 Walworth, R. Davis
- 8 Village Maid, J. Thompson
- 9 Duc de Bronte, T. Belshaw

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Rose Unique, J. Buckley
- 2 Vesta, W. Battersby
- 3 Lady Crewe, T. Boydell
- 4 Aglaia, J. Belshaw
- 5 Roi de Serries, T. Boydell
- 6 Guerrier, J. Postlethwaite
- 7 Walworth, T. Boydell
- 8 Ponceau Brilliant, J. Leather
- 9 Rose Ann, P. Hilton

## CAMBRIDGE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The second exhibition for the season was very superior to the corresponding one of last year, and evinced the skill with which the various articles had been raised. This remark applies to every department, whether plants, vegetables, or florists' flowers. Messrs. Chater's (Haverhill) twenty-four pansies were considered the finest ever exhibited, and elicited general admiration, as did also a pair of seedlings from the same establishment.

Six Tulips.—1. Titian, seedling, Naomi, Mary Headly, and two seedlings, R. Headly. 2. Aglaia, Felicia, Lawrence's Friend, Violet Alexander, Osiris, Duke of Bedford, Mr. Ready.

Three Tulips.—1. Three seedlings, R. Headly. 2. San Josef, Madame Vestris, Cleopatra, Mr. Ready.

Twenty-four Pansies.—1. Vulcan, Chater's Rotunda, Magnificent, Chater's Sparkler, Orlanda, Aurora, Lady Carrington, Duke of Perth, Barron's Perfection, Bellona, Master Lacon, Maid of Athens, Elegant, Pandora, Madonna, Androcles, Chater's Climax, Thisbe, Beauty of Haverhill, Jennings's King, France Cycole, Flora Superbe, Juventia, Messrs. Chater.

## OXFORD FLORAL SOCIETY.

The annual pink show of the above society took place on Monday, July 5, at the house of Mr. T. Davis, Cockpit Inn, Hollywell, when the prizes were awarded as follows:—

1. Looker's Regulator, Looker's Oxford Rival, Looker's Eclipse, Looker's Beauty of Oxford, Smith's Huntsman, Maclean's Criterion, and Burman's Mrs. Burman, T. Looker.

2. Read's Mary Ann, Carter's Rose Empress, Willmore's Laura, Bunkle's Queen, Carter's Clementine, Kirtland's Albert, and Carter's Dean of Christ Church, H. Carter.

3. Harris's King of Purples, Willmore's Laura, Kirtland's Albert, Lord Gough, Hodges's Mars, Smith's Whipper-in, and unknown, G. Davis.

4. Kirtland's Albert, Maclean's Criterion, Roberts's Izaak Walton, Willmore's Laura, Hodges's Mars, Hand's Pilot, and Young's Double X, D. Roberts.

5. Harris's King of Purples, Kerr's Harriet, Smith's Harkforward, Willmore's Laura, Eldridge's Prima Donna, and a seedling, H. Bell.

Some very fine seedlings were shown by Mr. Looker, one of which was awarded the first seedling prize, and named R. Smith, Esq. The stock, we understand, has been purchased by Mr. C. Turner, of the Royal Nursery, Slough.

## Part II.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

## CULTIVATION OF THE RANUNCULUS.

FINDING that the ranunculus, comparatively speaking, has little or nothing said or written to encourage its growth, or sing its justly-deserved praise, I trust that a few lines in your magazine will prove useful to somebody.

Which of all Flora's gems can compare with it? True, some prefer the *flour* of oats, and some of barley, but most of finest wheat, to all creation's *flowers*; whilst others quite as lustily cry, of all the garden *flowers*, the *cauliflower* for me. Now, if I might choose in wide creation's round, with leave to take but one, the flower that gives a smile to the cotter's fireside, when the cares and toils of day are over, would be mine.

But to return again to Flora's garland. How just the remark, what so graceful as the fuchsia, or so gay as the geranium? nay, what so chaste as the auricula, or what so lovely as the rose? and most of all magnificent, the dahlia? Qualities and names have been assigned to others, as sweetness and humility to the violet; whilst the title of Queen of the Garden has been justly given to the tulip. But what, shall we ask, has been reserved for the subject of this paper, that cannot with equal propriety be assigned to any other?—most certainly symmetry. The ranunculus, for symmetry, truly surpasses every other flower, and, doubtless, gives us the true idea of form in every double flower.

Now, if, after I and many of my neighbours had given up growing the ranunculus for some years, in

consequence of repeated failures, I give a description of a small plot and the treatment of them, and some of your readers should be induced to give them a second trial, and succeed, as I have done, I am sure they will be highly gratified.

Before doing this, I may here say that the ranunculus, anemone, and iris, were grown by me, with considerable success, more than thirty years ago. Those being the favourites of my youth, great care I took of them, and often were they admired, and I dare say justly so, but never had I anything like, nor ever have I seen anything like the batch I wish to describe to you, giving you the treatment, which I consider the entire cause of their uncommon vigour and beauty.

Last autumn, writing to my friend, Mr. Lightbody, on business matters, he offered me some of his fine ranunculuses. I said to him that myself, with many other persons, had given them up entirely, it being so difficult to get a fine bloom. In his reply, he said that he would make it a very easy thing, if I would attend to the following directions, which were very simple and very kindly given. Those directions being quite free from any perplexing nostrums, I at once agreed that he should send me a few of the very best he had. Those I soon received, forty in number, according to his catalogue price, amounted to nearly eight pounds.

But what were the accompanying directions? As near as I can recollect, they were these: "The ranunculus must have something to live upon. In the autumn, I throw out a trench, from one foot to eighteen inches, according to the depth of the soil, putting at the bottom some well-rotted cow dung or old hotbed manure, filling it up again with the same soil. In the month of February, rake it very fine, plant exactly an inch and a half deep, destroy all weeds and vermin, press the soil firmly about the necks of the plants, and I have no doubt you will have what will gratify you. One of the most im-



portant things to be attended to is not to let the roots remain in the ground after the foliage has changed in colour. If you want any other information, I shall be most happy to give you it." Being then in possession of those valuables, I thought I must once more try my skill: I therefore made choice of a bed two yards from a south wall, throwing out the soil as directed, and collecting a few baskets of well-seasoned dung from a cow pasture, I put it at the bottom, sixteen or eighteen inches below the surface, covering it up with the soil thrown out. In the month of February, I made the surface fine and even, by raking the soil; I then drew off the soil to the depth of an inch and a half or two inches, marking the place where each root should be planted by putting down a small pinch of silver sand, in which I inserted each root; and now, in order to carry out the directions given me, and that I might not cover them over much, or too little, I stuck in a few pegs, leaving just two inches out of the ground, so that I might cover them very exactly, and when the soil had settled, they would be just an inch and a half deep.

Thinking that ranunculuses often suffered from drougthy weather, I tried to obviate this by setting up a thin screen of branches, six or eight feet high, on the south side of the bed, partially to break the rays of the sun, but not altogether to exclude them. This done, they lay still for some weeks, when all came up, except No. 1, which, like the bubbles on the river after which it is named, had glided for ever out of being. The weather now being dry, I occasionally sprinkled them over with water; and being fairly up, in order to compress the soil around the necks of the plants, I carefully walked through and through. Under this treatment, they grew most luxuriantly, raising my expectations every time I inspected them, especially as all who saw them declared they never beheld such plants. At length they nearly all came into bloom; but now comes my

task of giving a correct description of their beauty and growth.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Johnson were amongst the giants of the bed, most beautifully formed and sweetly marked, Archibald looking over the head of his fair lady full four inches, she having raised her lovely face no less than seventeen inches high. Those are gems of the first water. Near by, were the lovely Jenny Deans and Nydia, with delicate red edging, on pale yellow ground, rising to the height of seventeen or eighteen inches. Roxalana, quite as stately, very large and showy, but not quite so chaste as those above. Petrel, seventeen inches high, certainly more like an eagle, with gold-tipped wings, rising to meet the sun, than a bird of storm, was brilliant yellow, tipped with red, of the finest form. Felican, rising to the same height, exquisite in form, with a clear rose edge, on white ground. Phroine, William Bradshaw, Aboukir, Zebina, Cyra, Prince of Wales, and Commodore Napier, with Thomas Hood, and Little Nell, all attained to fifteen inches, and formed an assemblage of beauty rarely equalled. Lifsey, Sultana, Delphos, Ashwelthorpe, Baritola, and Hon. Robert Wilson fell an inch lower than the above group, still they were equally beautiful. Philomel, Charybdis, and Claudiana, beautiful, especially the last, were thirteen inches. Emily, Dr. Horner, and the lovely Anne Hathaway were one foot. And now, to end this long and, I am afraid, tedious description, I shall just notice the lowest, rising only to eight inches here, Mackenzie, the author of "The Man of Feeling," seems to stoop to those chaste, lofty, and beautiful personages around him, to adore and admire. I may just add, that although the flowers were not very much larger than usual, there were those amongst them of the finest form and colour, from two to three inches over, while some had stems a quarter of an inch, or more, thick.

Now, if by this account of my little plot of ranunculuses, and the simple directions here given, I induce

some one to adopt the plan and succeed as well as I have done, I shall consider my time not entirely lost. Here it may be well to state, for the convenience of those who may wish to obtain a collection of roots to begin with, that Mr. Lightbody, of Falkirk, and Messrs. Tyso & Son, of Wallingford, from whom priced catalogues may be had, are amongst the best growers in the kingdom.

WILLIAM WILLISON.

*Flower-gate, Whitby, July 21st, 1852.*

## COPPICEANA.

### No. XXIII.

OUR next family of plants will be the Arborvitæ, beautiful pyramidal evergreen trees, generally extremely hardy, and propagated by cuttings, seeds, and the more choice sorts by grafting on the American and Siberian varieties. The foliage has a most powerful odour. We are not aware that it is used in medicine, but well recollect, many years ago, it being recommended as a cure for the ague. The application was singular. It was to place a layer of the foliage inside the shoe, and the patient was then to walk or run several miles, in order to induce perspiration. The effect on the system was so powerful that the breath of the person would smell strongly of the plant. We have now got a tolerable collection, and though some of them are but small, still we consider them highly interesting; and as they increase in value yearly, we recommend them strongly to all who are interested in ornamental planting. The scientific name of the family is Thuja, and

*T. Occidentalis* (The American Arborvitæ) is the most common and perhaps the most ordinary looking of the group. It is raised easily from seeds, which are imported in large quantities from its native country, America. As an evergreen for hiding unsightly objects it is very useful. It makes also a good screen, or hedge, and bears clipping well. It is cheap,

from 6d. to 2s. 6d. A plant six feet high can be obtained for the latter sum.

- T. Occidentalis Variegata.* (The Variegated American Arborvitæ.)—A sport only, and one which is soon apt to lose its distinctive character. We have had it from the continent, but it soon became green on our strong soil, and on two occasions we have discovered variegated branches on plants growing in our nursery. It should be planted on poor soil, where it might retain its variegation, but we cannot say much for its beauty.
- T. Siberica.* (The Siberian Arborvitæ.)—More dwarf and compact in habit than the preceding, also darker in colour, a very hardy and nice sort, roots very freely from layers or cuttings; it also *bushes* much, so that plants may be taken up, divided, and replanted. 6d. to 1s. 6d.
- T. Orientalis.* (The Chinese Arborvitæ.)—A most beautiful variety, very distinct in character, well adapted for the centre of a bed, where such plants are required. We find it, however, apt to die and become disfigured on a rather wet and cold soil, whilst on sandy loam, in rather warm situations, it makes a splendid tree. 1s. to 5s. We have several varieties, all very handsome.
- T. Orientalis Aurea.*—Very distinct, originated by Mr. Waterer. When we first had it, we were rather disappointed, and expressed ourselves so, but as our plant has gained size, it has increased in beauty. We now make the *amende honorable*, and advise all our evergreen-loving friends to procure it. In winter it is a lively green, but in spring and early summer it has the most attractive golden tint possible.
- T. Orientalis Empetrifolia*, somewhat in colour like the preceding, but smaller in all its parts. The plant is yet young, but it promises to be a very interesting variety.
- T. Orientalis Sieboldii.* (Siebold's Arborvitæ.)—Extremely distinct and very beautiful. A darker purplish green than others of the family. Of this we have a great opinion that it will make one of the best. Scarce, but no doubt will be extensively planted, when more common.
- T. Orientalis Tartarica.* (The Tartarian Arborvitæ.)—Of rigid habit, dark green, hardy and ornamental.
- T. Orientalis Hybrida.*—A seedling of very distinct character, originated here, the branchlets being horizontal and perpendicular alternately. Our plant, which is now about three feet high, is extremely interesting. It appears to partake of the character of both *Orientalis* and *Siberica*.
- T. Flagelliformis.* (The Whiplike-branched Arborvitæ.)—This is new and distinct, throwing out its branches (which are pendulous at the ends) horizontally. We have no doubt this will prove highly ornamental, and will be a fit companion for the Deodar and plants of similar habit.

- T. Gigantea.* (The Gigantic Arborvitæ.)—Something in the style of foliage like the Siberian, but strong-growing and pyramidal. It attains a great height in its native country, and will doubtless prove a valuable addition to our hardy evergreen trees.
- T. Filiformis.* (The Weeping or Thread-branched Arborvitæ.)—A singular and rather elegant form of the family. Slender drooping branches. With us it assumes a brown tint in winter, but regains its colour in the spring and summer.
- T. Chilensis.* (The Chili Arborvitæ.)—Should this prove sufficiently hardy to withstand our climate, it will be one of the most attractive evergreens we possess. The branches are thrown out horizontally and flat, as in the Cedar of Lebanon, the colour of the foliage is a peculiar and delicate green, and perfectly distinct from any previously enumerated.

### A FEW GOOD HOLLYHOCKS.

WE have a nice bloom of these noble flowers, and will give our readers the result of our notes on them this season. We think our opinion of the varieties will be borne out by those who have already grown them, and thus we hope to guide those who are desirous of becoming cultivators next year.

*Aurora.*—A very rich crimson, good and flat guard petal, centre well up.

*Napoleon.*—Of this we have two sorts, the one yellow and scarlet, of moderate form; the other purple, with white margin, and a full and high centre. Very attractive and pretty.

*Rubens.*—One of the most interesting, being a delicate salmon colour, of good form, and the centre full.

*Walden Gem.*—Dark crimson scarlet, extra form, flowers produced thickly on the spike, quite first-rate.

*Black Prince* (Gibbons).—This was raised at least twenty years ago at Bramcote, near Nottingham, and the original plant is yet in existence. Amongst all the Black Princes and dark ones, we think this the best, though only known out of its immediate locality within the past few years. It makes a noble spike, and is extremely glossy and rich.

*Queen Victoria.*—A large and bold flower, light rose, very full, and of first-rate form; splendid.

*Premier.*—Nice habit and of good form, beautiful light crimson, a very lively and attractive flower.

*Charles Turner (Black).*—Quite up to the mark. Rich rosy crimson, extra fine form. Indispensable.

*Sulphurea.*—Light yellow, a pleasing variety.

*Rosy Queen.*—Very delicate pink, smooth guard petals, nice form, and pretty habit.

*Captain Peat.*—A Scotch flower. Rich pink, very flat, smooth and round guard petals, high centre, very good.

*Miss Wedderburn.*—Also Scotch. One of the most attractive, forming a close and beautiful spike. The colour is a lively pink, excellent habit. Must be seen to be appreciated.

*Sir D. Wedderburn.*—Fine dark brownish crimson, large and full. First-rate.

*Formosa.*—Dark chocolate, an interesting variety, foliage also distinct and handsome.

*Belladonna.*—This we raised from seed. Its fault is, the guard petal is thin; nevertheless, it is a most beautiful sort. It comes very true from seed, and we would advise our friends to endeavour to obtain a seedling with stouter guard petals.

*Sovereign.*—Raised from Black Prince, forming a magnificent spike of marone-coloured flowers, which are of the largest size, and produced very close on the stem.

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## CULTIVATION OF THE POLYANTHUS.

IN complying with your request, I must confess to having much more confidence in cultivating the polyanthus than in writing an article for the press. But if any remarks, given in my plain humble way, can be found at all interesting to the readers of your widely-extended and justly-esteemed useful publication, I shall be most happy in communicating all and every particular connected with my simple mode of cultivation and management, feeling, as I do feel, most anxious to see this much neglected, though deserving flower brought into a more extensive and healthy state of cultivation.

I regret much to hear such repeated complaints of failure in the cultivation of the polyanthus, which I find much easier, and much less trouble and expense than most other florists' flowers. Three things necessary to the insurance of success are, first, the purchase of good plants, from a healthy stock;

second, proper soil and situation to grow them in; third, regular attention;—the latter being required to a much greater extent in pot than bed cultivation, therefore I should not advise those who are about to commence, or whose gardens are far from home, to attempt growing them in pots.

But to commence forthwith, as there is no time for delay, select a spot open to the sun throughout the winter, and free from overhanging and drip of trees, mark two feet in width, any length required, allowing eighteen or twenty inches for path—one end of the bed to point east, inclining a little south, the other end will be, of course, west, the same inclination north, which will give the required aspect. Measure the length marked out, and procure some fir poles, four inches thick and five feet long, have them sawn down the middle, and thus each will make two posts, one of which will be required to every three feet your bed is in length, and one over. Provide also some strips of red deal, one inch thick and two broad, for edging the bed in front and at both ends; and a few stakes, one foot long and two inches thick, to be driven down about three feet distant, to the extent of the bed, and the strips nailed on outside, next the path; also four pantile laths, the full length required from end to end. If the ends of the posts, stakes, and strips of deal are brushed over with hot gas tar, mixed with one-fourth of linseed oil, a few days previous to being put down, they will last much longer. All being in readiness, stretch a line, three feet six inches high, from end to end, to the extent of the back or south side of the bed; then put down the posts, till the tops are even with the line, and fasten them firmly; then nail thereon the pantile laths, commencing six inches from the surface of the bed for the first, and the rest following with equal space to the top. Dig out all the soil a foot deep, clear and regular, and put in a layer of any decayed vegetable refuse, such as hedge clippings, rotten sticks, or the like, that will admit

of pressing down equally all over with the back of the spade, till about three inches thick. Upon this a moderate quantity of soot should be sprinkled regularly all over with the hand. Then a stratum of well-decayed cow or pig manure, the same thickness as the vegetable refuse. This also must be sprinkled with soot, but very slightly, or it will injure the plants. It is to prevent worms rising, which often make sad havoc in a newly-planted bed, by rooting up the plants and dragging them into their holes. If on cold clay land, use sheep manure, mixed with one fourth of sandy turf. Fill up the bed to within an inch of the top edge of the strips (which may now be put down for border or edging for the bed) with fresh fibrous loam that will easily divide with the fork or hand; then rake all over carefully, and put on a riddling of nice light soil, free from manure, one inch thick. This completes the bed ready for planting, which must be finished by the end of this month. Three plants in a row, across the bed, and eighteen inches between the rows, will be quite thick enough. Betwixt every two rows may be planted the double blue and red hepatica, alternately with gentianella and double primroses. In February, a root of the red and white turban, and ranunculus in varieties may be dibbled in betwixt every plant. These I find to bloom much better here than in open exposure. When these, that is the turbans and ranunculuses are past flowering, they must be taken up, and a few ten-week stocks put two in a row, about three feet apart. They will do no harm at this season of the year, but rather good, by keeping the plants cool. As it will be necessary for the bed to be made much larger than will be required for the few polyanthus got in the first season, this will be found a desirable plan for making use of spare room, and will render the bed gay and attractive during the hot summer months, and thereby draw attention towards the polyanthus, so essentially necessary in summer, with respect to watering, &c. It will be



advisable to nail some calico, canvass, or matting, from the top lath to the bottom one, to shade the plants till they have taken root. Two or three weeks will be sufficient, when the shade may be taken off, and some good strong plants of the double flowering currant planted at the back or south side of the laths, two feet distant. Blooming with the polyanthus, it adds much to the beauty of this early "treat," affords good shade in summer, and losing its foliage in winter, gives access to the sun's rays, and is in all respects the best thing I know of for the purpose.

I think I have now shown that the polyanthus border may be rendered as ornamental and attractive as any part of the garden; and should these few remarks be found worthy of insertion, I shall endeavour to give a few more next month.

S. HAMMOND.

Alfreton-road, September, 1852.

## NOTES ON A FEW PLANTS & FLOWERS EXHIBITED AT THE ROYAL SOUTH LONDON SHOW.

THE fuchsias were most of them old varieties, but well done. The newest were,

*Kossuth*.—Small crimson tube, with light purple corolla.

*Psyche*.—A splendid variety. Light tube, with crimson centre.

*Bianca*.—Flesh-coloured tube, with vermillion centre.

*Fair Rosamond*.—Very large white, with deep pink corolla. A striking and pleasing variety.

*Dr. Gross*.—Extra fine flesh-coloured tube, vermillion corolla.

There was also a seedling of Mr. Harrison's, of Darlington, called

*The Pride of England*.—White tube, with crimson corolla, beautifully reflexed. A first-rate thing.

In roses,

*Viscomte de Cazes* was most beautiful, and being in good character, was widely different to what it is usually seen.

*Narcisse*.—A good-formed straw-coloured flower, quite XX.

*Reine des Fleurs*.—Very splendid hybrid perpetual. Deep pink. Should be in every collection.

*Devoniensis* and the favourite sort, *Geant des Batailles*, were exhibited in very first-rate trim.

*Prince Albert* (Bourbon) was also very striking, much after the style of H.P. Standard of Marengo, but fuller and deeper in colour.

*Frederick II*.—Hybrid Bourbon. A very nice dark variety, but rather thin.

In verbenas,

*Exquisite*.—Deep pink, with white centre. A very fine flower. *Cræsus*, violet purple, and *Joan of Arc*, bright deep pink, were excellent; but

*Monsieur Paquin*, deep violet purple, with white eye, was certainly the most beautiful variety there.

There was also exhibited a seedling, called

*Camberwell Beauty*.—Deep pink, very large, and good in form. Also

*Elizabeth*, a promising white one.

In hollyhocks,

*Bragg's Cream of the Valley* was a fine and delicate variety, and the best seedling there.

## THE TOWNS EXHIBITION OF CARNATIONS AND PICOTEEES

DID not disappoint either the public or the florists who came from a distance to witness the friendly competition. For ourselves we never recollect to have taken part in a more interesting meeting. The season certainly has been an untoward one for these flowers, but we think the eminent success of our friend, Mr. Dodwell, who, like Mr. C. Turner, of Slough, and the leading cultivators of the south, blooms his flowers under an awning, thus preserving them in a great measure from the vicissitudes of the weather, will induce others to follow the example; indeed we heard more than two or three florists who had visited Mr. Dodwell's collection, estimating the cost of a similar erection, and expressing a determina-

tion, before another season, to have one for their own flowers. Now this is as it should be; it takes a good deal of writing and argument to convince people of what they do not feel an inclination to try,—but let them witness the successful result of the selfsame system, and they are immediately impressed not only with its propriety, but its necessity. And we appeal to all florists who visited Mr. Dodwell's collection, whether he has written one iota which he does not practice, and successfully; and glad shall we be to see that our friends, at the next "towns meeting," have improved on their previous systems, and done their best to take the lead in so laudable an emulation. For the season, the flowers were *very good*, and produced in great profusion. As our space is too confined to particularize at great length, we shall endeavour to give our readers a description of some of the best in each stand. They will, if they are admirers or cultivators of these beautiful flowers, glean something of service from our notes, and if so, our trouble will not be in vain. Before doing so, however, we must express our unfeigned delight at the cordiality and truly happy florist's feeling which pervaded every breast. We do not say appeared, because we are sure that such sentiment was perceptible on every side; and we are equally certain that the florists from Yorkshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, Lincoln, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Notts. &c. fully appreciated the exertions of our Derby friends in catering for their gratification. Most gratifying was it to us also to note that our friends from Yorkshire and Lancashire, Messrs. Baildon, Bower, and others, were the first to express their cordial approval of arrangements which previously they had only imperfectly understood, and their conviction that the opinions which had recently appeared in our pages as to the merits of Lorenzo, Alfred, &c. were fully warranted. Such candour was most creditable, and we believe we express the unanimous

feeling of every enthusiastic florist in the midlands, when we say, *we* are most glad to be set right, if we fall into error. A more striking illustration of the truth of the opinion we gave on the cover of our last number, viz. that since we have known what floriculture was, never has there appeared so much unanimity and good feeling amongst florists, could not have been desired; and never before was there a stronger proof that assumed differences of opinion, magnified into mountains whilst space divides us, vanish into thin air, when we come face to face, with the subject before us to illustrate our remarks.

There was a marked difference in the flowers from various localities, and certainly we were most agreeably surprised to see so well-grown and splendid a stand of flowers sent from Edinburgh. These were the production of C. K. Sievewright, Esq. and did him infinite credit. They would have held a very prominent position, but from the circumstance of the crimson bizarre having a run petal, and several others having no dark stripe in them. The flowers were the largest in the exhibition, and were also extremely well matched.

Amongst seedlings, the most noticeable were a scarlet bizarre, rose flake, and a heavy-edged purple picotee, flowers of great promise, raised by Mr. John Bayley. General Monk, a superb crimson bizarre, produced by Mr. Charles Turner (not for competition), and a pink bizarre of Mr. Dodwell's, &c. &c.

The following took our fancy much in the respective stands. Derby took the lead. Here was the scarlet bizarre raised by Mr. Bayley. Both form and ground colour were good, the scarlet appeared rather dull, apparently from the age of the flower. Flora's Garland was in excellent trim. When well done, it distances most competitors. Lord Milton (C.B.), Admiral Curzon (S.B.), Cradley Pet and Firebrand (S.B.) were also excellent; and Squire Meynell, though small, from its purity and distinct

ribboning, reminded us of what we have seen this flower in times gone by, certainly when in character, A 1 of its class.

The stand from the *hardware village*, yclept Birmingham, was placed second, though the flowers were rather small, but neat and well marked, and apparently to the day. Here were two flowers raised in that quarter, that were fine, namely, Lord Lewisham, a very high-coloured scarlet bizarre, and Black Diamond, equally distinguished by its fine marking in the crimson class. Then there was old Lydia in her best dress, and Lord Pollington in beautiful character, the ground colour and bizarre being nearly balanced. Lovely Ann, a scarce and attractive rose flake, aided most materially in giving contrast as well as quality to the stand.

Nottingham ran a good third. In this stand were two promising seedlings,—Taylor's Lucia, with fine white and distinct broad flakes of lively pink, and a scarlet flake of Mr. Cooper's, with broad, stout, and gently-cupped petals: it appeared, however, rather overgrown, as the ground colour was hardly of so pearly a whiteness as last year. Faulconbridge, a pink and purple bizarre, was in very excellent character; and Milton also was very fine. Another flower also, now rarely met with, was one of the best, namely, Ely's Lady Gardiner, distinguished for its stout petal, fine form, and excellent marking.

Leeds stood fourth. The flower *par excellence* of this stand was Schofield's Magnificent, a first-rate rose flake, which we had occasion to notice as a seedling. It still maintains its character, and is certainly very fine. It was, however, very closely run by that first-rate flower Ely's Lady Ely. Then there was Justice Shallow (S.F.), and the good old C.Bs. Lord Milton and Paul Pry. Firebrand and Ariel were both pretty.

The fifth place was taken by York, and though not very forward, still the style in which our old friend, Merryweather, brought his flowers to the

mark, did him much credit. Here was a nice scarlet bizarre, rather small, but beautifully marked, called Knowsthorpe Pet. This should have only one flower on a plant: if size could be obtained by this means, it would take some shaking off. Lord Ranccliffe and Lydia were again fine, and Martin's Splendid noticeable for the extreme purity of the white. True Briton was also in fine colour, but there was a roughness about the edge incompatible with a first-class flower. The other flowers were of average merit, but certainly we thought this stand showed rather better *dressing* than any other.

Wakefield was sixth. The flowers small in comparison with some others, nevertheless, very prettily marked, including Beauty of Brighthouse, a high-coloured scarlet flake, and Hepworth's Leader, remarkable for its neat and distinct marking, but it is sadly undersized. There were several unnamed seedlings, which we hope to see when named, under more favourable circumstances.

Leicester was seventh. Our friends' was the post of honour reversed, but by no means dispirited, they intend to have another trial for a better position next year. It certainly was too late for them, their best flowers having been exhibited a week or ten days before. In this stand was our old "*friend*," Gladiator, really very respectable, for a wonder! Brisies, a beautifully-marked rose flake; Queen of Purples (P.F.); Earl of Leicester (S.F.), being a late flower, was the best in the stand. Independent of these, there was a purple flake of good quality, but little known, called Hudson's Duke of Rutland.

The picotees were generally very good. Derby again first. Our readers will please to mark the sorts, in the detailed account of the show, in another page. The flowers we allude to here, we record as especially deserving of notice. First, then, was Mrs. Norman, a splendid heavy-edged red, and Duke of Rutland, of the purple class, quite equal in merit; Ganymede (light purple), Venus (heavy rose), and

Mrs. Barnard (light rose), as lovely as can be imagined; and then a heavy purple (the seedling of Mr. Bayley's), without a name (since called Duke of Devonshire), was excellent. But we must entreat our friends to name their flowers, so that they can be referred to, for what reference can be made to "seedling," without name or number. Ophelia, light purple, was beautiful, and is every way first-rate; and Prince of Wales was exquisite.

Birmingham took second place. King James, heavy red, was as well done as we have seen it this season. Green's Queen and Headly's Venus, heavy rose-edged, very pretty and clean. Alfred, Elizabeth, and Mrs. Barnard we will warrant to maintain their character as first-class flowers; in fact, every one who saw them were satisfied as to their respective good qualities.

The third place was assigned to York. Lady Franklin, a light-edged purple, was very good; Miss Rosa, a medium-edged rose, very attractive, and should be grown by every one; Mrs. Wood, light, and Mary Ann, heavy red, were also distinguishable for their purity and good marking. In this stand was the best Dodwell's Alfred in the exhibition; it certainly was a beautiful flower, and would have pleased the most fastidious.

Nottingham took fourth. Norman's Lord Nelson, heavy purple, was very beautiful; so was Marris's Prince of Wales, heavy red, and Youell's Gem, light red, which, with Mrs. Barnard and Green's Queen, were the *elite* of the stand.

Leeds fifth. Regina, Lady of the Lake, and Mrs. Barnard, were amongst the best; whilst flowers before enumerated, such as King James, Duke of Rutland, and Mrs. Norman, with Ann Schofield, Christabel, and Prince of Wales, were in very fair trim.

Leicester sixth. The best were Duke of Rutland, Prince Albert, Mrs. Norman, Lord Nelson, and Gem, which, though small, were neat, and very prettily marked.

Our readers will perceive, from the notes, that the best flowers in cultivation were brought together in competition, and we have no doubt the gathering will be attended with very beneficial results. We have but little room for further remark, but hope to recur to the subject before the year is out. The flowers belonging to the members of the Derby society were shown at the same time, and were most excellent. The plants, fruit, &c. *as is always the case*, were first-rate; and last, though not least, a stage of prize gooseberries attracted great attention, not only for the beauty of the fruit, but also the nice stage on which they were shown. It was of mahogany, the berries being placed in cups, turned neatly, of the same wood, with the name and weight of each attached.

A large company, comprising the influence and intelligence of the neighbourhood, testified the interest taken in these exhibitions; and we are sure, wherever they are as well carried out, the patronage of the public will not be wanting.

## Part II.

### FLOWERS RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST REPORT.

- DOUBLE ANTIRRHINUM.**—D. W.—Will make a nice border flower.
- SEEDLING FUCHSIAS.**—I. W.—The small one is very prettily reflexed, and a good contrast. No. 1 is a stout flower, equal to many of its class, but not sufficiently distinct or superior to guarantee its being sold out.
- I. R.**—Your fuchsia, named *Captivation*, is pretty, certainly, but we should only mislead you by raising extravagant hopes as to its value. There are too many like it already to allow of its being sold out as a distinct variety.
- J. B.**—Your picotee is very pretty. We want the name, then we will say something more about it.
- H.**—**PETUNIA.**—Pink, with dark throat, having a broad and well-defined green margin, like a green-edged auricula. Very handsome. Propagate it by all means, and if it comes in the same character next year, it will sell.



W. W.—Rose.—Dropped as soon as the box was opened. Colour good, but we cannot say anything about its form.

R. M.—Your pinks, *Theresa* and *Angelina*, we thought we had before noticed. By all means let them out, they will give satisfaction we are quite sure. *Adelaide* and *Beatrice* are very attractive, but a little uncertain; still, when in good trim, they will beat very many that are now thought highly of.

CARNATION.—*Captain Franklin*, crimson bizarre. A nice flower. White very good, and the stripes of marone and pink distinct and bold. This will make some of the crack sorts look about them.

J. B., *Leeds*.—Miss H. BOSHELL PICOTEE.—Heavy-edged purple. A very promising flower, as far as three tiers of finely-formed leather-like petals go. Surely some small ones had been pulled out of the centre. The purple is novel in colour, and very evenly laid on. If it crowns well, it will take a prominent place in its class.

YELLOW PICOTEEs AND SELFS.—No. 1. Yellow, with red edge, slightly barred. Pretty. 2. Canary coloured, dark purplish margin. A fine and full flower, very promising. Of coures these two are layered. 3. Singular bronze colour. Worthless, except for its novelty. The rose self is large, and will make a good border flower. The purple is serrated, and will not do.

DELPHINIUMS.—W. WELTON.—No. 11. Double white, tinged with green. Very singular and pretty. 5. Very good double shaded purple. 4. Double purple. A nice sort. *Magnifica pleno*: fine broad petals. Good. 9. Single blue, tipped with crimson. The other varieties sent were faded, and a fair opinion could hardly be given of them.

JAMES MERRYWEATHER, *York*.—The light purple picotee, placed *first* at the York Horticultural (Aug. 12), is as rough on the edge as a circular saw,—not a petal without the serrature, most of them with deep indentations, and in our judgment, very inferior to the two blooms of Lady Franklin, accompanying it, stated by you to have been placed second and third. The first, *as sent*, is worthless.

## RETROSPECTIVE CRITICISM.



MR. NEWHALL, at page 227, finds grave fault with the brief directions of my April calendar. From Mr. Newhall's position as an old florist, I presume I

must offer something in vindication of my heretical doctrine.

First, then, I recommend *gentle* heat, because it more surely promotes the germination of the seed (rather an important point), and because in my experience I have found quite as many plants have damped off out of *gentle* heat, as in it; added to which, hundreds of seed, out of heat, have *perished*. Surely Mr. Newhall, with his twenty-five years of experience, has heard of such things as the loss of salad crops, of onion seed *perishing* after germination, of rose-buds and fruit-buds untimely nipped, and other such evils as form the stock-in-trade of floricultural grumblers. Surely too, he must have some little knowledge of the English climate, and the vicissitudes of an April day. Yet he writes as if he could not have too much of it, and the only thing to do was to "keep in the shade." I cannot agree with him. I tried the "northern aspect, fully exposed to the atmosphere" system, and obtained *two* plants from upwards of *seven hundred seed*, such seed being, according to the opinion of two of the oldest florists in this neighbourhood (Messrs. Parkinson and Lakin), the *best* they had ever seen, and certainly as finely ripened as any I have had since. Then, upon the advice of my friend, Mr. Bayley, I tried a little heat—*giving plenty of air*, and being sparing of water—and with such satisfactory results (full particulars of which Mr. N. shall have, any day he will favour me with a call—the history of the seed, the number sown, how many germinated, &c.), that I could not hesitate to recommend the practice to my friends; and Mr. N. must forgive my telling him it was not the system, *but his neglect*, which produced the damping off *he* describes. Would Mr. N. think it quite fair for me to impute to his system any evil which might have arisen to his plants had he not protected them from the "continued heavy rains?" Did he not then guard them from damping off? and, if it is not inquiring "too curiously," wherein is that

mode of culture more simple, than the recommendation of mine, "give plenty of air and be sparing of water?" I recommend the use of *gentle heat*, because it is more certain in its results,—because it is no more *trouble* to "give plenty of air, and be sparing of water," than it is to "carefully keep the seed from the influence of sun heat, and the surface soil constantly moistened,"—and because, whatever may have been Mr. N.'s mistakes, I have found no difficulty in getting plants raised in gentle heat, "to drop their cotylidons almost on the surface of the soil." "Unnatural treatment" is indeed a pregnant source of evil, but before Mr. N. can sit in judgment on my brief directions, he must fairly show wherein "gentle heat, plenty of air, and a sparing application of water" is more *unnatural* than "pots and pans, carefully kept out of the influence of sun heat;" he must demonstrate, in fine, precisely what is *natural*, and whether florists may accept that as quite consistent with their vocation is a question which may then be raised.

E. S. D.

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NICHOLSON'S AJAX STRAWBERRY.—Very large, and new, often weighing two ounces each.

NYMPHEA GIGANTEA, a beautiful new blue water lily, has been introduced from New South Wales. The flowers are about twelve inches over, whilst the foliage attains twice that size. It requires the temperature of a greenhouse. Will not this be the parent of some hybrids, with blue flowers, which will be sufficiently hardy to stand our winters. In fact, we see no reason why this should not: it will be far out of the reach of frost at the bottom of ponds or lakes. But then the price just now (seven to fifteen guineas each), almost precludes the experiment. We hope, however, the gentlemen who have introduced it will give one of the tubers a trial.

## Part III.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MID-STAFFORDSHIRE—You may put in the cuttings now. Gentle heat is desirable. We do not imagine that it will be of any service to your plant to cut it down. We would advise that only part of the cuttings be taken off. You may sow seeds now of *lothspermums*, *eccremocarpos*, *cobæa*, *maurandya*, and *rhodochiton*. These will require greenhouse protection during winter, and will bloom beautifully in the open air, next summer. You will thus gain a season.

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 CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS,  
FOR SEPTEMBER.
 

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## GREENHOUSE.

If this house is not already thoroughly cleaned and prepared for the reception of the plants which have been standing in sheltered places during the summer months, let it be done immediately. The plants may also be well cleaned and carefully examined, to see that none are suffering through imperfect drainage. If there be any appearance of worms in any of the pots, it will be most important that each plant be turned out, the ball carefully looked over to see that none remain, and the drainage (if the least choked) be readjusted. Tie neatly all that require it, wash the pots, remove from the surface any moss or weeds, and top dress with a little fresh soil; let everything be quite ready for housing the plants whenever the weather may set in wet and cold. The *calceolarias* and *cinerarias* that were planted in the borders (as recommended to be done in the July number), will now be growing freely; detach the offsets, and put in small pots, using a light rich soil. Seedlings should also receive attention, and be potted as soon as large enough to get hold of. Be sure to keep them free from insects. Look over *tropæolum* bulbs, and if any have begun to grow, let them be immediately potted, give them but little water, and let them be kept in a cool place. Other bulbs, such as *hyacinths*, *narcissus*, *tulips*, &c., may now be potted, and plunged four or five inches deep in old tan, coal-ashes, or sand; they may remain here until wanted for gentle forcing. Shift on young plants of the Chinese primrose, and pinch out any flower stems that may at present appear. Frequently water *chrysanthemums* with liquid manure, and see that they do not at any time want water, or loss of foliage will result. Give rather less water to those

plants which have made their growth, but let them have as much light and air as possible.

J. BAYLEY.

### VINERY.

When the grapes are quite ripe, keep them as dry and airy as possible. In damp weather gentle fires will be necessary during the day. If any berries get injured by wasps or other insects, remove them at once, or whole bunches will soon be destroyed. Those not yet ripe may be assisted by a little fire-heat, which will also help to ripen the wood. All superfluous growths must be at once removed.

J. BAYLEY.

### FLOWER GARDEN.

Continue to propagate all the most desirable plants as fast as cuttings can be obtained; such things as verbenas, anagallises, shrubby calceolarias, heliotropes, cupheas, &c., will strike readily now. The success in wintering these things greatly depends on their being well established in pots before the long, cold, wet nights come upon us. In fine dry weather, gather seeds of the different annuals and perennials as they ripen, and carefully mark each sort with its name, height, and colour of flower; this will be found useful in sowing time. Some of the hardy annuals, such as *erysimum*, *Peroffskianum*, *Nemophylla insignis*, *Clarkia pulchella*, &c., if sown on dry and rather poor soil, will stand the winter, and will be found useful in the spring. Plant out pinkpipings, *Erysimum Marshallii* and *alpinum*, and the different varieties of *allyssum*, for early spring flowering. Cuttings of China roses strike freely now, if placed in a little bottom heat.

J. BAYLEY.

**CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.**—The whole stock being layered and thoroughly clean, the early part of this month will be one of comparative leisure, during which the enthusiastic florist will find a grateful and profitable employment in conning over his notes of the past and former seasons, and drawing out a list of those varieties which will form the most *complete selection*: marking against each variety the number of plants to be grown. These being checked off as “potting up” for wintering proceeds, the cultivator has a prompt idea of his stock before him. We commence this latter operation about the third week in the month, using good sweet sand loam, with the addition of a fifth or sixth part of sweet leaf mould, and such well-washed sand or pounded crocks as may be needed to ensure a free percolation of air and water. The soil may be prepared at once, and should be kept dry. Various sized pots should be used, according to the strength of the plants. Over-potting is a great evil. When potted, place in a cold frame, and keep close for some days, shading from bright sun. Water sparingly. Badly-rooting varieties will be greatly aided with a little gentle bottom heat. We shall be glad to hear from our friends as to the quantity of seed harvested, as opportunity may serve.

Derby.

E. S. DODWELL.

## FLORAL EXHIBITIONS.

—◆—  
TULIP SHOW,

At Mr. E. Wilkinson's, Woodman Inn, Leeds, May 27.

Premier Prize.—Platoff, I. W. Bower.

1st Pan.—Platoff, Polyphemus, Bienfait, Baguet, La Belle Nanette, Triomphe Royale, and a breeder, I. W. Bower. 2nd. Charles X., Polyphemus, Baguet, Alcoran, Walworth, Triomphe Royale, and Catherine, W. Chadwick.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Platoff, I. W. Bower
- 2 Sovereign, W. Chadwick
- 3 Bolivar, ditto
- 4 Magnum Bonum, G. Foster
- 5 Waterloo, I. W. Bower
- 6 Beura, ditto

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Hero of Slough, G. Foster
- 2 Polyphemus, G. Chadwick
- 3 Leopold, I. W. Bower
- 4 Donzelli, ditto
- 5 Sanzio, W. Chadwick
- 6 Carlo Dolci, T. Wainman

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, I. W. Bower
- 2 Baguet, W. Chadwick
- 3 Elegance, T. Wainman
- 4 Trulotta, I. W. Bower
- 5 Ely's Victoria, W. Chadwick
- 6 La Belle Narene, I. W. Bower

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Baguet, W. Chadwick
- 2 Alcoran, ditto
- 3 Magnus, G. Foster

- 4 Voerhelm's Incomp. W. Chadwick
- 5 Ely's Victoria ditto
- 6 Voerhelm's Incomparable, ditto

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Lady Middleton, I. W. Bower
- 2 La Belle Nanette, ditto
- 3 Walworth, W. Chadwick
- 4 Duchess of Newcastle, T. Wainman
- 5 Lady Crewe, I. W. Bower
- 6 Duc de Bronte, ditto

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Triomphe Royale, W. Chadwick
- 2 Aglaia, G. Foster
- 3 Lord Hill, W. Chadwick
- 4 Rose Ruby, ditto
- 5 Emperor Alexander, G. Foster
- 6 Cerise Primo, T. Wainman

*Sels.*

- 1 Min d'Or, I. W. Bower
- 2 Seedling, W. Chadwick
- 3 Cotherstone, G. Foster
- 4 Seedling, W. Chadwick
- 5 White Flag, T. Wainman
- 6 Min d'Or, W. Chadwick

## TULIP SHOW,

At Mr. Joseph Gregory's, Fox and Grapes Inn, Sutton, May 28.

Premier Prize.—Baguet and Violet Wallers, W. Swindells.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Charles X., W. Swindells
- 2 Charles X., C. Pimlott
- 3 Rising Sun, J. Goodwin
- 4 Rufus, T. Salt
- 5 Spencer's Duke, J. Boston
- 6 Surpass Catafalque, W. Swindells
- 7 Sysigambis, J. Brocklehurst

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Lustre, T. Salt
- 2 San Joe, ditto
- 3 Surpass Catafalque, J. Brocklehurst
- 4 Albion, C. Pimlott
- 5 Polyphemus, ditto
- 6 Waterloo, W. Swindells
- 7 Unknown, ditto

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 La Belle Narene, J. Brocklehurst
- 2 Dolittle, T. Salt
- 3 Bienfait, ditto
- 4 Baguet, W. Swindells
- 5 Ambassador, J. Brocklehurst
- 6 Washington, T. Salt
- 7 Unknown, J. Brocklehurst

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Violet Wallers, W. Swindells
- 2 Bienfait, ditto
- 3 Lucy Neal, T. Salt
- 4 Violet Wallers, J. Goodwin
- 5 Voerhelm, W. Swindells
- 6 H and B, J. Goodwin
- 7 Roi de Siam, T. Salt

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Lady Crewe, J. Bostock
- 2 Dolittle, C. Pimlott
- 3 Hero of the Nile, W. Swindells
- 4 Comte, T. Salt
- 5 Lady Crewe, J. Goodwin
- 6 Enterprize, ditto
- 7 Duc de Bronte, C. Pimlott

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Unique, T. Salt
- 2 Unique, W. Swindells
- 3 Aglaia, C. Pimlott
- 4 Celestial, T. Salt
- 5 Camillus, J. Goodwin
- 6 Rose Aspasia, T. Salt
- 7 Triomphe Royale, ditto

*Breeders.*

Polyphemus (bizarre), J. Goodwin  
 Countess of Blessington (bybloemen),  
 W. Swindells

Lady Jane Grey (rose) T. Salt

*Selfs.*

White Flag, W. Swindells  
 Min d'Or, ditto

## TULIP SHOW,

At Mrs. Kitchen's, Orange Tree Inn, Butley, May 28th.

Premier Prize (silver cup).—Charles X., Bienfait, Comte de Vergennes, Lustre, Buckley's Beauty, Unique, D. Potts.

Best Pan of Breeders.—Sunbeam (bizarre), Britannia (bybloemen), and Lady Leicester (rose), M. Grimsditch.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Charles X., J. Davenport
- 2 Charles X., P. Hibbert
- 3 Surpass Catafalque, J. Davenport
- 4 Spencer's Duke, D. Potts
- 5 Magnum Bonum, Mrs. Barnshaw
- 6 Sysigambis, Mrs. Wrigley
- 7 Perfecta, Mrs. Kitchen
- 8 Duke of Devonshire, G. Chadwick
- 9 Trafalgar, Mrs. Wrigley
- 10 Seedling, G. Clarke

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Polyphemus, Mrs. Kitchen
- 2 Lustre, M. Grimsditch
- 3 Surpass Catafalque, D. Potts
- 4 San Joe, P. Hibbert
- 5 Polyphemus, ditto
- 6 Flamme de Guerre, Mrs. Kitchen
- 7 Catafalque, G. Chadwick
- 8 William IV., D. Potts
- 9 Unknown, P. Hibbert
- 10 Beaute Parfaite, ditto

*Feathered Bybloemens.*

- 1 Bienfait, P. Hibbert
- 2 Bienfait, J. Davenport
- 3 David, D. Potts
- 4 Washington, J. Davenport
- 5 Lady Flora, Mrs. Wrigley
- 6 La Belle Narene, G. Chadwick
- 7 Maitre Partout, G. Clarke
- 8 Duc de Bordeaux, Mrs. Kitchen
- 9 Ambassador, Mrs. Wrigley
- 10 Elegant, J. Davenport

*Flamed Bybloemens.*

- 1 Louis XVI., Mrs. Wrigley
- 2 H and B, M. Grimsditch
- 3 Lawrence's Friend, D. Potts
- 4 Siam, ditto
- 5 Violet Wallers, ditto
- 6 Bienfait, ditto
- 7 Prince Albert, ditto

- 8 Washington, Mrs. Kitchen
- 9 Pyramide d'Egypte, D. Potts
- 10 Sable Rex, M. Grimsditch

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Comte de Vergennes, P. Hibbert
- 2 Duc de Bronte, Mrs. Wrigley
- 3 Heroine, ditto
- 4 Walworth, J. Davenport
- 5 Comte de Vergennes, G. Chadwick
- 6 Claudiana, J. G. Winterbottom
- 7 Dolittle, D. Potts
- 8 Lady Crewe, Mrs. Wrigley
- 9 Andromeda, J. Davenport
- 10 Rose Mignione, D. Potts

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Unique, D. Potts
- 2 Aglaia, ditto
- 3 Vesta, G. Chadwick
- 4 La Vandicken, J. Davenport
- 5 Cerise Superior, D. Potts
- 6 Andromeda, G. Chadwick
- 7 Unique, J. Davenport
- 8 Walworth, Mrs. Barnshaw
- 9 Camillus, D. Potts
- 10 Rose Ruby, M. Grimsditch

*Bizarre Breeders.*

- 1 Unknown, P. Hibbert
- 2 Polyphemus, J. Davenport
- 3 Sunbeam, M. Grimsditch

*Bybloemen Breeders.*

- 1 Democrat, D. Potts
- 2 Godet Parfait, ditto
- 3 Patriarch, ditto

*Rose Breeders.*

- 1 Portia, D. Potts
- 2 Lady Leicester, M. Grimsditch
- 3 Lady Lilford, J. Davenport

*Selfs.*

Min d'Or, D. Potts  
 White Flag, ditto

## TULIP SHOW,

At Mr. George Williamson's, the Turner's Arms Inn, Bollington, May 29.

Premier Prize (silver cup).—Surpass Catafalque, Edgar, Walworth, Lustre, Perle d'Angleterre, and Unique, Mrs. Wrigley.

Best Pan of Breeders.—Unknown (bizarre), Rowland (bybloemen), Newcastle (rose), P. Hibbert.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Charles X., P. Hibbert
- 2 Surpass Catafalque, T. Oldfield
- 3 Charles X., D. Potts
- 4 Perfect, Mrs. Wrigley
- 5 Trafalgar, ditto

- 6 Duc de Savoy, Mrs. Wrigley
- 7 Lord Lilford, T. Oldfield
- 8 Duke of Devonshire, J. Hayes
- 9 Rufus, J. Hookey
- 10 Magnum Bonum, Mrs. Wrigley

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 San Joe, D. Potts
- 2 Charles X., G. Chadwick
- 3 Polyphemus, P. Hibbert
- 4 Albion, J. Hardern
- 5 San Joe, J. Mellor
- 6 Follyson's Hampden, P. Hibbert
- 7 Lustre, ditto
- 8 Charbonnier, ditto
- 9 Duke of Devonshire, J. Hooley
- 10 Rufus, ditto

*Feathered Bybloemens.*

- 1 Bienfait, P. Hibbert
- 2 La Belle Narene, T. Oldfield
- 3 Bienfait, G. Chadwick
- 4 Washington, T. Oldfield
- 5 Surpassant, D. Potts
- 6 Tout, J. Hayes
- 7 Ambassador, J. Mellor
- 8 Unknown, J. Hooley
- 9 Violet Winner, J. Hayes
- 10 Duc de Bordeaux, T. Oldfield

*Flamed Bybloemens.*

- 1 Bienfait, T. Oldfield
- 2 Tout, J. Hayes
- 3 Violet Wallers, D. Potts
- 4 Pyramide d'Egypte, G. Chadwick
- 5 Lord Vernon, D. Potts
- 6 Lucy Neale, J. Hayes
- 7 La Belle Narene, P. Hibbert
- 8 Voerhelm, ditto

- 9 Unknown, Mrs. Wrigley
- 10 Bloemart, D. Potts

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Heroine, P. Hibbert
- 2 Comte de Vergennes, ditto
- 3 Walworth, G. Chadwick
- 4 Heroine, Mrs. Wrigley
- 5 Lady Crewe, J. Hayes
- 6 Hero of the Nile, L. Potts
- 7 Dolittle, J. Mellor
- 8 Lady Stanley, J. Hooley
- 9 Duc de Bronte, ditto
- 10 Seedling, J. Hayes

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Vesta, G. Chadwick
- 2 Thalestris, ditto
- 3 Vesta, ditto
- 4 Unique, J. Hayes
- 5 Camillus, Mrs. Wrigley
- 6 Rose Ann, J. Hayes
- 7 Cerise Superior, D. Potts
- 8 Unknown, Mrs. Wrigley
- 9 Walworth, J. Hayes
- 10 Ponceau Brilliant, D. Potts

*Breeders.*

Dutch Catafalque (biz.), T. Oldfield  
 Clegg's No. 5 (bybloemen), D. Potts  
 Portia (rose), ditto

*Selfs.*

White Perfection, Mrs. Wrigley  
 Min d'Or, D. Potts

## TULIP SHOW,

At the Red Gate, near Longton, May 29.

Premier Prize.—Rising Sun and San Joe, E. Eardly.

- 1 Charles X., T. Cooper
- 2 Charles X., A. Shaw
- 3 Platoff, ditto
- 4 Magnum, ditto
- 5 Washington, ditto
- 6 Rising Sun, E. Poulson
- 7 Antony, E. Eardly

- 1 San Joe, A. Shaw
- 2 Polyphemus, ditto
- 3 Charles X., E. Poulson
- 4 Lord Hawke, A. Shaw
- 5 Sunbeam, E. Eardly
- 6 Catafalque, A. Shaw
- 7 Rufus, ditto

- 1 Grace Darling, A. Shaw
- 2 Washington, ditto
- 3 La Belle Narene, E. Poulson
- 4 Maid of Orleans, ditto
- 5 Gibbons, A. Shaw
- 6 Comte de Flanders, E. Poulson
- 7 David, A. Shaw

- 1 Monarque, A. Shaw
- 2 Roi de Siam, E. Poulson
- 3 Princess Royal, A. Shaw
- 4 Violet Wallers, ditto
- 5 Queen Charlotte, ditto

- 6 Queen Charlotte, A. Shaw
- 7 Prince Elie, T. Cooper

- 1 Anastasia, A. Shaw
- 2 Heroine, ditto
- 3 Comte de Vergennes, T. Cooper
- 4 Walworth, A. Shaw
- 5 Lady Middleton, ditto
- 6 Gibbons, ditto
- 7 Lady Crewe, E. Poulson

- 1 Aglaia, E. Poulson
- 2 Triomphe Royale, A. Shaw
- 3 Triomphe Royale, E. Eardly
- 4 Rose Monti, A. Shaw
- 5 Rose Baguet, D. Brown
- 6 Iphigenia, A. Shaw
- 7 Unknown, D. Brown

*Breeders.*

- 1 Charbonnier, E. Poulson
- 2 Dentonian, ditto
- 3 Polyphemus, D. Brown

- 1 Gibbons, T. Cooper
- 2 Godet Parfait, ditto
- 3 Gibbons, ditto

- 1 Gibbons, T. Cooper
- 2 Ditto, ditto
- 3 Catherine, E. Poulson



## CHEETHAM HILL, MANCHESTER, TULIP SHOW.

May 29.

Best Stand of Three Breeders.—Atticus, Gibbons's Catherine, and another Chellaston seedling, W. Lea.

Best Stand of Six Rectified Flowers.—Charles X., Bacchus, Guido, La Vandicken, Captain White, and Rosy Queen, S. Bromley.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Charles X., W. Prescott
- 2 Lord Lilford, W. Lea
- 3 Sidney Smith, ditto
- 4 Surpass Cat, R. Nunnerly
- 5 Crown Prince, P. Leather
- 6 Catafalque, J. Hinscliffe
- 7 Duc de Savoy, P. Leather
- 8 Duke of Devonshire, W. Lea
- 9 Catafalque Superieure, L. Ashmole
- 10 Firebrand, J. L. Richardson

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 San Joe, J. Holland
- 2 Polyphemus, P. Leather
- 3 Albion, ditto
- 4 Charles X., J. Ackerley
- 5 Lustré, J. L. Richardson
- 6 Charbonnier, W. Lea
- 7 Shakspeare, J. Hinscliffe
- 8 Don Cossack, J. L. Richardson
- 9 Strong's King, J. Thorniley
- 10 Lord Milton, J. Holland

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Buckley's Beauty, J. Holland
- 2 Naylor's Edgar, S. Bromley
- 3 Bienfait, P. Leather
- 4 Louis XVI., W. Prescott
- 5 Baguet, P. Leather
- 6 Lancashire Hero, W. Prescott
- 7 Washington, P. Leather
- 8 Lewold, R. Dixon
- 9 Mango, J. L. Richardson
- 10 Premier, S. Bromley

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, P. Leather
- 2 Queen Charlotte, ditto
- 3 Bacchus, W. Prescott
- 4 Violet Wallers, J. Thorniley
- 5 Roi de Siam, W. Lea
- 6 Alexander Magnus, W. Prescott
- 7 Gibbons's Seedling, J. Thorniley
- 8 Adelaide, W. Prescott

- 9 Baguet, J. Hinscliffe

- 10 Incomparable, J. Haigh

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Heroine, W. Lea
- 2 Lady Crewe, ditto
- 3 Seedling, P. Leather
- 4 Comte de Vergennes, J. Hinscliffe
- 5 Queen Eleanor, R. Dixon
- 6 Bion, ditto
- 7 Hurst's Rose, P. Leather
- 8 Dolittle, ditto
- 9 Andromeda, ditto
- 10 Aglaia, J. Thorniley

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Unique, W. Prescott
- 2 Triomphe Royale, R. Nunnerley
- 3 Vesta, L. Ashmole
- 4 La Vandicken, R. Dixon
- 5 Aglaia, W. Lea
- 6 Camillus, ditto
- 7 Rose Elegans, J. Thorniley
- 8 Mantua Ducal, W. Lea
- 9 Catalani, J. Holland
- 10 Lady Crewe, J. Smithies

*Bizarre Breeders.*

- 1 Charbonnier, S. Bromley
- 2 Red Gauntlet, J. Slater
- 3 Seedling, L. Ashmole
- 4 Seedling, J. Haigh
- 5 Polyphemus, P. Leather

*Byblæmen Breeders.*

- 1 Princess Royal, J. Ashton
- 2 Gibbons's Seedling, W. Lea
- 3 Godet Parfait, S. Bromley
- 4 Seedling, J. Haigh
- 5 Catherine, J. Ashton

*Rose Breeders.*

- 1 Willison's Juliet, S. Bromley
- 2 Unknown, L. Ashmole
- 3 Jeanette, S. Bromley
- 4 Anastasia, J. Ashton
- 5 Rosy Queen, S. Bromley

## TULIP SHOW,

At Mr. W. Duncalf's, Smallthorn, near Burslem, Staffordshire, May 29.

A handsome china tea service was awarded to T. Boot, for the best pan of six rectified flowers, containing Duc de Savoy, Bienfait, Lady Crewe, Royal Sovereign, Bienfait, and Aglaia.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Charles X., J. Morrey
- 2 Trafalgar, W. Wright
- 3 Duc de Savoy, J. Morrey
- 4 Charles X., W. Wright
- 5 Duke of Wellington, C. Bradshaw
- 6 Catafalque, J. Morrey

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Pilot, T. Boot
- 2 Polyphemus W. Wright
- 3 Goud Beurs, C. Bradshaw

- 4 Magnum Bonum, T. Boot
- 5 Charles X., J. Morrey
- 6 Albion, C. Bradshaw

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Grotius, J. Morrey
- 2 Baguet, ditto
- 3 Maitre Partout, W. Wright
- 4 Washington, T. Boot
- 5 Mango, C. Bradshaw
- 6 La Belle Narene, J. Morrey

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 La Belle Narene, J. Morrey
- 2 Unknown, T. Boot
- 3 Maitre Partout, W. Wright
- 4 Washington, J. Morrey
- 5 Baguet, C. Bradshaw
- 6 Buckley's No. 46, T. Boot

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Walworth, C. Bradshaw
- 2 Dolittle, ditto
- 3 Lady Middleton, ditto
- 4 Heroine, T. Boot
- 5 Hero of the Nile, C. Bradshaw
- 6 Lady Crewe, W. Wright

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Triomphe Royale, T. Boot
- 2 Rose Unique, ditto
- 3 Lord Hill, ditto
- 4 Aglaia, J. Morrey
- 5 Fairy Queen, T. Boot
- 6 Anastasia, J. Morrey

*Breeders.*

- Lord Brougham (bizarre), T. Boot  
 Purple Perfection (byblæmen), ditto  
 Catherine (rose), ditto

*Sels.*

- White Perfection, T. Boot  
 Min d'Or, W. Wright

## TULIP SHOW,

At the Lomax Arms, Great Harwood, May 29.

Premier Prizes — 1. Charles X., R. Birtwistle. 2. San Joe, T. Chippendale. 3. Bienfait, T. Whalley. 4. Bienfait, E. Hodgson. 5. Lady Crewe, J. Birtwistle. 6. Unique, J. Bedson.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Charles X., E. Hodgson
- 2 Catafalque Superior, T. Whalley
- 3 Waterloo, T. Gibson
- 4 Duke of Devonshire, T. Chippendale
- 5 Trafalgar, R. Holding
- 6 Seedling, J. Birtwistle
- 7 Surpass Catafalque, R. Holding

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 San Joe, T. Chippendale
- 2 Charbonnier, ditto
- 3 Paganini, ditto
- 4 Charles X., ditto
- 5 Pilot, T. Whalley
- 6 Lord Crewe, J. Bedson
- 7 Surpass Catafalque, T. Whalley

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, T. Whalley
- 2 Lewold, ditto
- 3 Winner, T. Gibson
- 4 La Belle Narene, T. Whalley
- 5 Winifred, T. Chippendale
- 6 Ambassador, T. Whalley
- 7 Duchess of Lancaster, T. Whalley

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, T. Chippendale

- 2 Violet Cook, T. Chippendale
- 3 Davis's Queen Charlotte, ditto
- 4 La Belle Narene, ditto
- 5 Gigantum, ditto
- 6 Pucella, R. Birtwistle
- 7 Incomparable, ditto

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Comte, T. Gibson
- 2 La Belle Nanette, T. Chippendale
- 3 Crewe, T. Whalley
- 4 Hero of the Nile, T. Gibson
- 5 Andromeda, R. Birtwistle
- 6 Dolittle, E. Hodgson
- 7 Newcastle, T. Chippendale

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 La Vandicken, T. Gibson
- 2 Aglaia, T. Whalley
- 3 Lady Crewe, T. Chippendale
- 4 Bell's Best Rose, T. Whalley
- 5 Vesta, ditto
- 6 Unique, T. Chippendale
- 7 Du Roy, T. Whalley

*Breeders.*

- 1 Seedling, T. Chippendale
- 2 Kate Connor, ditto
- 3 Polyphemus, ditto

## GREAT NORTH CHESHIRE TULIP SOCIETY.

The fifth annual exhibition was held at Mr. John Shepley's, Sportsman's Inn, Hyde, May 30. The judges were Mr. R. Taylor and Mr. W. Bentley.

A silver cup, value £5 8s. was awarded to J. Peacock, for the best pan of six rectified flowers, viz. Charles X., Charles X., Bienfait, Bacchus, Alpha, and Triomphe Royale. 2nd. Surpass Catafalque, Polyphemus, Lewold, Incomparable, Jupiter, and Aglaia.

Maiden Prize — Charles X., Z. Peacock, Esq.

Feathered Premier — Charles X., J. Turner, Esq.

Flamed Premier. — Polyphemus, J. Sidley.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Charles X., J. Turner, Esq.
- 2 Magnum, J. Thorniley
- 3 Surpass Catafalque, J. Sidley
- 4 Lord Melbourne, I. Peacock
- 5 Waterloo, H. Parsonage
- 6 Paul Pry, G. Green
- 7 Duke of Devonshire, J. Sidley
- 8 Duke of Richmond, R. Peacock, Esq.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Polyphemus, J. Sidley
- 2 San Joe, I. Mather
- 3 Pilot, W. Peacock, Esq.
- 4 Duke of Devonshire, G. Green
- 5 Albion, J. Thorniley, Esq.
- 6 Lustre, T. Leech
- 7 Surpass Catafalque, R. Peacock, Esq.
- 8 Charles X., J. Sidley

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, W. Peacock, Esq.
- 2 Sir H. Pottinger, ditto
- 3 Lancashire Hero, I. Mather
- 4 Edgar, I. Naylor
- 5 Baguet, ditto
- 6 Lewold, J. Sidley
- 7 Apollo, I. Naylor
- 8 La Belle Narene, ditto

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Sable Monarch, S. Ardern, Esq.
- 2 Flora, W. Peacock, Esq.
- 3 Bienfait, R. Peacock, Esq.
- 4 Violet Wallers, G. Green
- 5 Incomparable, J. Sidley
- 6 Alexander Magnus, ditto
- 7 Grace Darling, I. Peacock
- 8 Baguet, W. Peacock, Esq.

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Jupiter, J. Sidley
- 2 Lady Crewe, I. Mather
- 3 Comte, J. Turner, Esq.
- 4 Alpha, I. Peacock
- 5 Heroine, I. Mather
- 6 Newcastle, R. Peacock, Esq.
- 7 Seedling, I. Wilde
- 8 Little, I. Buckley

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Unique, W. Peacock, Esq.
- 2 Triomphe Royale, I. Shepley

- 3 Aglaia, W. Peacock, Esq.
- 4 Vesta, ditto
- 5 Guerrier, I. Buckley
- 6 Vainqueur, I. Mather
- 7 Thalestria, I. Naylor
- 8 Hill Du, R. Peacock, Esq.

*Bizarre Breeders.*

- 1 Charbonnier, R. Peacock, Esq.
- 2 Hamilton, I. Peacock
- 3 Grace Darling, H. Parsonage
- 4 Athelstan, T. Leech
- 5 Unknown, I. Shepley
- 6 Seedling No. 6, I. Peacock

*Byblæmen Breeders.*

- 1 Sancta Sophia, J. Turner, Esq.
- 2 Princess Royal, W. Peacock, Esq.
- 3 Unknown, H. Parsonage, Esq.
- 4 Rubens, W. Peacock, Esq.
- 5 Countess of Blessington, J. Turner
- 6 Countess of Blessington, J. Sidley

*Rose Breeders.*

- 1 Amelia, T. Leech
- 2 Juliet, I. Naylor
- 3 Gibbons, W. Peacock, Esq.
- 4 Ditto, ditto
- 5 Newcastle, T. Leech
- 6 Lady Jane Grey, I. Mather

*Selfs.*

- Min d'Or, I. Buckley
- White Perfection, J. Sidley

## GREAT SOUTH LANCASHIRE TULIP SOCIETY.

The twentieth annual exhibition was held at the Nottingham Castle Inn, Denton, June 6. The Judges were Mr. R. Taylor, Glodwick; Mr. W. Bentley, Royton; and Mr. W. Alsop, Stockport.

A silver cup, value £5, was awarded to W. Matley, for the best pan of six rectified flowers, namely, Charles X., San Joe, Bienfait, Bienfait, Lady Crewe, and Triomphe Royale.

Best Pan of Breeders.—Duke of Hamilton, Van Amburgh, and Anastasia, J. Naylor.

Maiden Prize.—Queen of the North, Z. Peacock, Esq.

Feathered Premier.—Polyphemus, H. Parsonage.

Flamed Premier.—Violet Wallers, J. Sidley

Breeder Premier.—Nimrod, J. Naylor.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Polyphemus, H. Parsonage
- 2 Sidney, W. Matley
- 3 Charles X., ditto
- 4 Lord Lilford, J. Turner, Esq.
- 5 Surpass Catafalque, J. Sidley
- 6 Rufus, J. Turner, Esq.
- 7 Crown Prince, H. Parsonage
- 8 Paul Pry, W. Batty, Esq.

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Charbonnier, J. Sidley
- 2 Polyphemus, R. Peacock, Esq.
- 3 San Joe, ditto
- 4 Lustre, W. Matley
- 5 Charles X., I. Peacock
- 6 Surpass Catafalque, I. Shepley
- 7 Albion, W. Matley
- 8 Rufus, S. Ardern

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Baguet, W. Matley
- 2 Edgar, J. Turner, Esq.
- 3 Maid of Orleans, I. Peacock
- 4 Bienfait, J. Naylor

- 5 Catherine, Z. Peacock, Esq.
- 6 Incomparable, J. Turner, Esq.
- 7 Harrington, J. Naylor
- 8 Washington, ditto

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Violet Wallers, J. Sidley
- 2 Bienfait, I. Peacock
- 3 Alexander Magnus, W. Peacock, Esq.
- 4 Van Amburgh, T. Leech
- 5 Lord Vernon, J. Naylor
- 6 Incomparable, J. Sidley
- 7 Grotius, S. Ardern
- 8 Roi de Siam, ditto

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Heroine, J. Naylor
- 2 Lady Crewe, T. Leech
- 3 Alpha, I. Peacock
- 4 Arlette, W. Peacock, Esq.
- 5 Duke of Newcastle, J. Naylor
- 6 Amelia, ditto
- 7 Andromeda, W. Matley
- 8 Lady du Fayel, J. Naylor

*Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Unique, W. Peacock, Esq.
- 2 Triomphe Royale, I. Peacock
- 3 La Vandicken, J. Sidley
- 4 Aglaia, ditto
- 5 Vesta, ditto
- 6 Queen Philippa, J. Peacock
- 7 Mason Matilda, W. Matley
- 8 Guerrier, R. Peacock, Esq.

*Bizarre Breeders.*

- 1 Polyphemus, W. Matley
- 2 Duke of Hamilton, ditto
- 3 Seedling No. 9, I. Peacock
- 4 Cato, J. Sidley
- 5 Pilot, W. Matley
- 6 Lord Cobham, J. Turner, Esq.

*Bybloemen Breeders.*

- 1 Nimrod, J. Naylor
- 2 Gibbons, I. Peacock
- 3 Van Amburgh, J. Naylor
- 4 Seedling No. 27, I. Peacock
- 5 Britannia, ditto
- 6 Maid of Orleans, J. Naylor

*Rose Breeders.*

- 1 Lady Stanley, W. Peacock, Esq.
- 2 Anastasia, W. Matley
- 3 Lady Leicester, I. Peacock
- 4 Alice, T. Leech
- 5 Alpha, Z. Peacock, Esq.
- 6 Lady C. Gordon, J. Turner, Esq.

*Selfs.*

- Min d'Or, W. Peacock, Esq.  
White Perfection, J. Naylor

## PINK SHOW,

At Mr. Lewis Greaves's, Red Lion Inn, Newcastle-under-Lyme, July 3.

Judges.—Mr. H. Penson, Hanchurch, near Trentham, and Mr. D. Brown, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

*Purple-laced.*

Premier.—Taylor's Mango, H. Eaton

- 1 Jones's Huntsman, ditto
- 2 Taylor's Mango, ditto
- 3 Bradshaw's Greensides, R. Moorley
- 4 Faulkner's Duke of St. Albans, H. Bradshaw
- 5 Pearson's Professor, R. Moorley
- 6 Beauty, H. Bradshaw
- 7 Slater's Lady Antrobus, R. Moorley
- 8 Kay's Advancer, ditto
- 9 Seedling, W. Griffiths
- 10 Norris's Blackeyed Susan, H. Eaton

*Red-laced.*

Premier.—Etchell's Susanna, W. Griffiths

- 1 Lee's Joseph Sturge, ditto
- 2 Etchell's Susanna, ditto
- 3 Williams's Thirsa, E. Barker
- 4 Jackson's Criterion, H. Eaton
- 5 Unknown, H. Bradshaw

- 6 Brundret's Sir William, R. Moorley
- 7 Parker's Dr. Hepworth, W. Griffiths
- 8 Slater's Lady Antrobus, R. Moorley
- 9 Pearson's Professor ditto
- 10 Unknown, H. Bradshaw

*Black and White.*

Premier.—Millman's Lillia, R. Moorley

- 1 Ditto, ditto
- 2 Bradshaw's Margaret, E. Barker
- 3 Millman's Lillia, ditto
- 4 Kay's Mary, R. Moorley
- 5 Fairbrother's Beauty of Blackburn, W. Griffiths
- 6 Whalley's Beauty of Clayton, R. Moorley
- 7 Norris's Blackeyed Susan, ditto
- 8 O'Brien's Virgin Queen, W. Griffiths
- 9 Parry's Union, H. Bradshaw
- 10 Smith's White Rose, ditto

## MIDLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the County Hall, Derby, August 4.

Judges.—Mr. J. F. Wood, F.H.S., of the Coppice, near Nottingham, and Mr. Charles Turner, F.H.S., Royal Nursery, Slough.

## ROSES.

Best Twelve Cut Bunches.—Jacques Lafitte, Souvenir de Malmaison, Earl Talbot, Reine des Fleurs, Duchesse de Montpensier, General Cavaignac, Madame Verdier, Dupetit Thouars, Geant des Batailles, General Negreier, and Paul Joseph, Mr. Allestree

Best Twelve Single Blooms.—Baronne Prevost, Souvenir de Malmaison, La Reine, Devonensis, Duchesse de Galliere, General Cavaignac, Duchesse de Montpensier, Dupetit Thouars, Madame Trudeaux, Geant des Batailles, and Reine des Fleurs, Mr. Allestree.

## CARNATIONS.

Six Blooms.—1. Flora's Garland, Premier, Lorenzo, Cradley Pet, Admiral Curzon, and Lord Milton, Mr. Dodwell. 2. Black Diamond, Prince Arthur, Lord Milton, Premier, Admiral Curzon, Hero of Middlesex, Mr. J. Fisher. 3. Five seedlings and Lord Milton, Mr. J. Bayley. 4. True Briton, Jenny Lind, Lord Milton, Premier, Lady Ely, Admiral Curzon, Mr. Merryweather. 5. Seedling, Squire Trow, seedling, Lady Gardiner, William IV., Brutus, Mr. W. Parkinson.

Best Flower of any Class.—Admiral Curzon, Mr. Dodwell.

*Scarlet Bizarres.*

- 1 Admiral Curzon, Mr. Dodwell
- 2 Ditto, ditto
- 3 Seedling, ditto
- 4 Sir Joseph Paxton, ditto
- 5 Duke of Sutherland, ditto
- 6 Splendid, Mr. Merryweather

*Crimson Bizarres.*

- 1 Lord Milton, Mr. Dodwell
- 2 Ditto, ditto
- 3 Ditto, ditto
- 4 Black Diamond ditto
- 5 Ditto, ditto
- 6 Ditto, ditto

*Pink Bizarres.*

- 1 Princess, Mr. Dodwell
- 2 Seedling, ditto
- 3 Lady of the Lake, ditto
- 4 Princess, ditto
- 5 Falconbridge, ditto
- 6 Lady of the Lake, ditto

*Purple Flakes.*

- 1 Premier, Mr. Fisher
- 2 Perfection, Mr. Dodwell
- 3 Premier, ditto
- 4 Beauty of Woodhouse, ditto
- 5 Premier, ditto
- 6 Miss Thornton, Mr. Merryweather

*Scarlet Flakes.*

- 1 William IV., Mr. Dodwell
- 2 Seedling, Mr. Bayley
- 3 Firebrand, Mr. Dodwell
- 4 Cradley Pet, ditto
- 5 William IV., Mr. Merryweather
- 6 Cradley Pet, Mr. Dodwell

*Rose Flakes.*

- 1 Seedling, Mr. Bayley
- 2 Magnificent, Mr. Dodwell
- 3 Lady Ely, Mr. Merryweather
- 4 Seedling, Mr. Bayley
- 5 Lorenzo, Mr. Dodwell
- 6 Lovely Ann, ditto

## PICOTEES.

Six Blooms.—1. Mrs. Norman, Alfred, Prince of Wales, Venus, Mrs. Barnard, Green's Queen, Mr. Dodwell. 2. Elizabeth, Venus, Duke of Rutland, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Barnard, Seedling No. 7, Mr. Bayley. 3. Prince of Wales, Mrs. Barnard, Alfred, Venus, Elizabeth, Gem, Mr. Fisher. 4. Elizabeth, Alfred, Lady Franklin, Mr. Barnard, Green's Queen, Mrs. Wood, Mr. Merryweather. 5. Princess Alice, Prince of Wales, Isabella, Youell's Gem, Mrs. Barnard, Northampton Bride, Mr. W. Parkinson.

Best Flower of any Class.—Mrs. Norman, Mr. Dodwell.

*Heavy-edged Red.*

- 1 Julio Romano, Mr. Dodwell
- 2 Mrs. Norman, ditto
- 3 Prince of Wales, ditto
- 4 Mrs. Norman, ditto
- 5 Elizabeth, ditto
- 6 Prince of Wales, ditto

*Light-edged Red.*

- 1 Prince of Wales, Mr. Parkinson
- 2 Gem, Mr. Dodwell
- 3 Ditto, ditto
- 4 Ditto, Mr. Parkinson
- 5 Ditto, Mr. Dodwell
- 6 Ditto, ditto

*Heavy-edged Purple.*

- 1 Alfred, Mr. Merryweather
- 2 Alfred, Mr. Dodwell
- 3 Lady Harriet Moore, ditto
- 4 Alfred, ditto
- 5 Alfred, Mr. Merryweather
- 6 Lord Nelson, Mr. Dodwell

*Light-edged Purple.*

- 1 Ophelia, Mr. Dodwell
- 2 Lady Franklin, Mr. Merryweather
- 3 Ophelia, Mr. Dodwell
- 4 Alfred, Mr. Fisher
- 5 Lorina, Mr. Dodwell
- 6 Willoughby, ditto

*Heavy-edged Rose.*

- 1 Venus, Mr. Dodwell
- 2 Venus, Mr. Fisher
- 3 Queen Victoria, Mr. Dodwell
- 4 Venus, ditto
- 5 Grace Darling, ditto
- 6 Seedling, ditto

*Light-edged Rose.*

- 1 Mrs. Barnard, Mr. Dodwell
- 2 Ditto, Mr. Fisher
- 3 Ditto, Mr. Dodwell
- 4 Ditto, ditto
- 5 Ditto, ditto
- 6 Ditto, Mr. Parkinson

## GRAND "TOWNS" EXHIBITION.

Judges.—Mr. J. F. Wood, F.H.S.; Mr. Charles Turner, F.H.S.; and Mr. John Rhodes, of Leeds.

## TWELVE DISSIMILAR CARNATIONS.

1. **DERBY**.—Seedling (S.B.), Flora's Garland, Premier, Firebrand, Lorenzo, Lord Milton, Admiral Curzon, Magnificent, Cradley Pet, Princess, Squire Meynell, seedling.

2. **BIRMINGHAM**.—Premier, Lord Raneliffe, Brisies, Admiral Curzon, Ariel, Miss Thornton, Pollington, Lydia, Black Diamond, Lord Lewisham, Lady Rhodes, Lovely Ann.

3. **NOTTINGHAM**.—Taylor's Lucia, Hale's Albert, seedling, Lady Peel, Earl of Leicester, Falconbridge, Admiral Curzon, Lord Byron, Lord Milton, Lady Gardiner, Firebrand, Oberon.

4. **LEEDS**.—Lord Milton, Magnificent, Great Northern, Rainbow, Firebrand, Ariel, William IV., Lady Ely, Rose Helen, Admiral Curzon, Paul Pry, Justice Shallow.

5. **YORK**.—Miss Thornton, Lord Raneliffe, William IV., Admiral Curzon, Ariel, Knowsthorpe Pet, Lydia, Briton, Splendid, Rainbow, Squire Meynell, Brilliant.

6. **WAKEFIELD**.—Seedling No. 2. Beauty of Brighouse, Admiral Curzon, Lady of the Manor, Hepworth's Leader, Lord Raneliffe, Nulli Secundus, seedling, Lord Milton, seedling, Squire Meynell, Patriot.

7. **LEICESTER**.—True Briton, Duke of Rutland, Prudence, Earl of Leicester, Gladiator, Brisies, Black Diamond, Squire Meynell, Lorenzo, Hamlet, Queen of Purples, Princess Royal.

A fine stand from Edinburgh was disqualified, containing a self petal.

## TWELVE DISSIMILAR PICOTEEES.

1. **DERBY**.—Mrs. Norman, Duke of Rutland, Ganymede, Green's Queen, Mrs. Barnard, Venus, Alfred, Ophelia, Bayley's Seedling, Mary, Prince of Wales, Isabella.

2. **BIRMINGHAM**.—Audrey, Prince of Wales, Alfred, Green's Queen, Elizabeth, Mrs. Brown, Duchess, Delicata, Venus, Amethyst, Mrs. Barnard, King James.

3. **YORK**.—Alfred, Green's Queen, Lady Franklin, Miss Rosa, Red Rover, Mrs. Wood, Elizabeth, Portia, Delicata, Mary Ann, Mrs. Barnard, King James.

4. **NOTTINGHAM**.—Princess Royal, Elizabeth, Juliet, Green's Queen, Gem, Lord Nelson, Prince of Wales, Duke of Rutland, Enchantress, Alfred, Isabella, Mrs. Barnard.

5. **LEEDS**.—Mrs. Barnard, Elizabeth, Lady of the Lake, Prince of Wales, Regina, Ann Schofield, Alfred, Christabel, Cerise Blanche, Mrs. Norman, Duke of Rutland, King James.

6. **LEICESTER**.—Prince of Wales, Duke of Rutland, Nina, King James, Lord Nelson, Youell's Gem, Bates's Seedling, Mrs. Norman, Prince Albert, Jenny Lind.

## Part II.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

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 DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS ON ABOUT ONE HUNDRED  
VARIETIES OF THE TULIP.

TAKEN DURING THE BLOOMING SEASON OF 1852.

BY MR. WM. HARRISON, SECRETARY TO THE FELTON UNION  
OF FLORISTS AND HORTICULTURISTS.

[Continued from page 232.]

## BYBLOEMENS.

*Violet Superb.*—This possesses a fine cup, and is a finely flamed flower; it is, however, a little creamy at opening, but soon bleaches.

*Morris's Light Cup.*—A lovely delicate flower, cup and stamens perfectly pure, with slight feather and flame. A truly beautiful variety.

*Lawrence's Friend.*—This is a grand acquisition to any bed, its heavy black feather and slight flaming on a snowy white ground, rendering it a striking object in any collection.

*Le Grand Monarque.*—This is another beautifully pure and clear flower, fine cup and bold black anthers, and slightly feathered and flamed with a fine rosy purple. It is a real gem, and should be in every bed.

*Imperatrix Florum.*—This is a very prettily-feathered flower with me, and sometimes a little flamed. Stamens quite pure, feather very dark purple, and petals a little pointed at the top, but still a very fine flower.

*Buckley's Beauty.*—This possesses a good cup and beautiful feather, but the bottom cannot be said to be quite pure.

*Triumph de Lisle.*—This is really a fine old bybloe-men, possessing a fine cup, perfectly pure, and feathered and slightly flamed with nice violet. It still ought to be generally cultivated.

*Holmes's King.*—If every one get his due, this must be considered a lovely delicate flower, and fit for a place in any bed, especially among the heavily-flamed varieties, for the sake of contrast. I can conceive nothing prettier than it is, with its snowy bottom, its pretty pale pillar, and branches, and its

fine cup, when planted near such heavily-flamed flowers as George Glenny, Lawrence's Patty, or Duke of Northumberland, for certainly it then appears truly beautiful, and, in my opinion, ought to be in every bed. Sometimes it feathers also, but this is very poor.

*Roscius* possesses a fine short cup, with a fine feather and flame, but the bottom is not quite pure.

*Young Roscius* is finer than the foregoing, but still the bottom will scarcely bear the scrutiny of the present day.

*Gibbons's Queen of the Violets* is a large noble flower, feathered and flamed with a rich dark purple. It is one of the best Chellastons that I have seen.

*Ambassador* is a very fine low-cupped flower, with a rich dark purple feather, and no flame. It is a little creamy, but bleaches out.

*Glenny's Duke of Northumberland*.—This variety possesses a model of a cup, and is generally heavily feathered and nicely flamed with a rich dark glossy purple, on a snowy white ground. It is a diamond of the first water, and ought to be in every collection. Nearly the whole of the stock of this flower is in the hands of Mr. Bromfield, of Felton Mills, who bought it some years ago. A bloom of this bybloemen was submitted to Mr. Wood, in 1851, who truly said that "it would please anybody."

*Duke of St. Albans*.—A southern flower. A very distinct bybloemen, the marking generally a slight beam, with a fine feather of dark purple. An extra fine flower.

*Violet Alexander*. (Barr's strain).—A finely-cupped flower, slightly flamed and feathered with lightish purple. A sweet and delicate variety.

*Violet Quarto* (the finest strain of *Violet Alexander*).—This is a most beautifully-feathered flower, the feathering finely pencilled round the top of the petals with a lightish purple. It is one of the most beautifully feathered bybloemens that I have as yet seen.

*David*.—The feathered strain of *David* is a real gem. The cup is grand, the bottom pure, and the fine solid feather nearly black. This strain is rare and valuable, and is bad to fall in with. Mr. Bromfield's was very fine this season.

*Reid's William Tell*.—A clean but long-cupped flower, pillared up the middle of the petal, with a fine slight feather of darkish purple.

*Malibran*.—This is a beautiful flower indeed, feathered and slightly flamed with a very dark glossy purple, almost black, on a fine white ground.

*Lawrence's Patty*.—This is a very grand fourth-row flower, finely feathered and regularly flamed with a nice rosy purple. A grand acquisition as a middle-row flower, and ought to be in every good bed.



*Superb en Noir*.—A fine clean flower, heavily flamed with a dark rich glossy purple. A very desirable variety.

*Godet Parfait*.—A flower of Dutch origin. A finely-flamed flower, rich dark feather and pillar, but the bottom creamy and difficult to bleach.

*Smith's Sir Robert Peel* bloomed here heavily flamed, but quite blue in the bottom of the cup, although favourably noticed in some of the periodicals last year. Stamens pure.

*Reid's Prince Albert* is a very magnificent blybloemen, finely feathered and flamed, perfectly pure, and the marking a brownish purple. This, as it bloomed at Felton Mills, last year, seems a very grand variety.

*Holmes's Lalla Rookh*.—This seems a very distinct, and attractive variety, with an exceedingly delicate feather and very little flame, on a ground of uncommon purity. It is a most attractive flower, and should be more generally known. Cup fine.

*Slater's Sir Henry Pottinger*.—This is a very fine delicate-looking flower, with fine pencilled feather and little flame. A very delicate and desirable flower.

*Zuill's George Glenny*.—A very clean and fine variety, pillared and imperfectly feathered and flamed.

*Reid's Flora Mac Ivor*.—A fine feathered bybloemen, perfectly clean, and very beautiful.

*Gibbons's Princess Royal*.—Fine pure bottom, large cup, evidently lightly marked, but much overrun with breeder here, this year.

*Ellis's Lord Blomfield*.—A rich noble-looking flower, finely feathered and flamed with rich dark purple. Bottom perfectly pure, and cup fine.

*Reid's Macdonald*.—A very fine bybloemen, with a broadish feather and very little flame. This stands in bloom a long time, and is very beautiful.

*Gibbons's Countess of Harrington*.—A very finely-shaped petal, with slight feather and flame. A pretty and clean flower.

*Bijou de Amateurs*.—A very pretty variety, finely feathered and slightly flamed, perfectly pure, and in every respect fine.

*Gibbons's Prince Albert*.—A large fine feathered and flamed bybloemen, marking rich purple, but the bottom rather creamy.

*Addison* is always fine, and a star of the first magnitude, with his grand cup, snowy ground, and dense broad black feather. What can equal it except the best strain of David?

*Gibbons's Van Amburgh*.—This seems a really fine flower, with a fine bold feather, pillar, and grand pencilling in the flame. The marking very extra, as grown here this year.

*Gibbons's Elegance*.—A fine rich dark feather, and perfectly pure. A beautiful and noble flower.

*Gibbons's Midland Beauty* has rather a long petal, but fine rosy brown feather, cup quite clean, and, although long in the cup, is an attractive variety.

*Bromfield's Mrs. Bromfield.*—This is a very beautiful and delicately-marked flower, the feathering slight and of a fine dark purple, the ground colour exceedingly pure through all its stages, and the cup fine. This flower is a decided and valuable acquisition. It broke some years ago, and the whole stock is in the raiser's hands.

*Headly's Director.*—A noble-looking flower, finely feathered, and a pillared flame; cup perfectly pure, colour a dark purple, and white fine.

*Reine de Sheba.* (Tyso's strain.)—This is one of the most lovely gems that I have yet seen. When opening, it seems both narrow and creamy, but after it gets open, it forms a handsome cup, the little yellow in the bottom soon bleaches out, and becomes as pure as snow. This, surrounded by a pale lilac feather, renders it a real gem, and no bed should be without it. This fine strain, however, is tender, and does not thrive well so far north as Northumberland.

*Gibbons's Chellaston Beauty.*—This broke with me last year, and is a very fine feathered bybloemen, good cup, perfectly clean, and a heavy feather round the top of the petals.

*Prince Elie.*—This variety is generally very finely marked, the feather and flaming being nearly perfect, and the cup fine, but the bottom not quite pure.

*Constant* is a very beautiful bybloemen, finely feathered and slightly flamed. It needs no bleaching, being as pure as satin, and fit for any exhibition in the kingdom, the moment it expands. Like some other fine sorts, it is a very shy propagator, so that the stock of it increases but slowly.

*Louis XVI.*—We cannot do better than close this long list, for the present, with Mr. Bromfield's new-broke strain of this old favourite. It is a grand feathered flower, and perfectly pure, both in the bottom and stamens, and finely feathered with a very dark purple, nearly black. This strain is truly beautiful, and very rare.

## ROSES.

*Rose Triomphe Royale.*—An old favourite. Pure bottom, good cup, and generally feathered and flamed. One of the best show flowers extant.

*Rose Amadis.*—Like Triomphe Royale, and supposed by many to be the same, but the flame generally much heavier.

*Globertine.*—Something similar to the foregoing, but more lightly flamed.

*Minerva.*—This is a real gem, perfectly pure in every respect, very delicately feathered with a fine pillared flame. Totally distinct from all others, and truly beautiful.

*Grand Rose Imperial.*—A very good-cupped flower, feathered and slightly flamed with very dark rose; rather creamy at opening, but soon bleaches out.

- Comte de Vergennes*.—A fine pure middle-row rose, generally beautifully feathered, but the shape of the cup only indifferent.
- Aglaia*.—A fine clean flower, generally finely feathered, and a distinct pillared flame. Quite distinct from the *Triomphe Royale* tribe, and a lovely flower.
- Cerise Triumphant*.—A very grand, clean, feathered and slightly flamed rose, very beautiful indeed, and supposed by many to be a fine strain of *Triomphe Royale*.
- Lilas Rose*.—A very fine pure flower, generally feathered, with little or no flame. It is a pure and attractive flower, and similar to the foregoing.
- La Vandicken*.—A perfectly pure and good-cupped flower, but very irregularly feathered and flamed with a purplish rose colour. From several years' experience of the flower, I should say that it is a very uncertain variety.
- Lady Crewe* (Lawrence's fine strain).—Whatever may be said of this flower, it is *perfectly pure* in the bottom, and a beautifully feathered variety, but the stamens are a little stained at the top.
- Claudiana*.—This is an old-established favourite, and highly esteemed by some, though it is a most uncertain flower with me. The character of the flower is a fine cherry feather, but I have grown it for about ten years, and must say that I have never had it in showable trim yet. On looking over all the tulip meetings reported in the *Midland Florist*, this season, it seems only to have won twice, viz., at Burslem and Butley, which surely does not say much for it as an old, well-circulated variety; while at the Manchester meeting, *where one might have expected to have found it first-rate*, it seems to have stood as low in the estimation of the judges as it does in mine, for it did not win at all, apparently. Well may the floral luminaries of the day, then, agree with me, and in their writings describe it as "a sporting variety."
- Glenny's Grand Rose*.—The correct name of this is uncertain, but it is a lovely thing, being feathered and slightly flamed with a fine blood red, on a beautiful white ground. The bottom is a little creamy at opening, but it soon bleaches quite pure. It is quite distinct from the *Triomphe Royale* family, and a valuable acquisition to any bed.
- Rosa Blanca*.—The finest strain of this is very grand indeed, quite a bold rosy feather, on a brilliant white ground, and cup as pure as snow. Sometimes it is a little flamed also, but in either character it is a grand middle-row rose.
- Heroine*.—A lovely gem indeed, perfectly pure, with as near a perfect feather as possible, and a splendid cup. It is certainly a grand feathered rose, and wherever plentiful, must always win.
- Chellaston No. 17*.—This I broke from the breeder last year. It is rather long in the cup, and requires hot weather to get

it open, but is beautifully and heavily feathered with a fine darkish scarlet, and much freckled or pouncy on the outside of the petals. Will any of the growers of the Chellastons give me its correct name? Its stem is weak, and it generally droops.

*Zuill's Mrs. Waterston.*—This is a beautiful flower, with a fine cup, slightly feathered and flamed, but the bottom is only middling, and the stamens stained at the top.

*Zuill's Flora.*—This is an exceedingly fine rose, beautifully feathered, and dies off a bybloemen.

*Zuill's Mary Lamb.*—A rich coloured looking flower, heavily feathered with darkish scarlet, and perfectly pure, but evidently too long in the petal, and upon the whole, no acquisition for strict competition.

*Zuill's Mrs. Zuill.*—A fine-feathered and heavily-flamed flower; a very distinct and pretty variety.

*La Belle Nanette.*—A grand feathered flower, this year, in Mr. Bromfield's bed, and as pure as the strictest judge could wish. It is equal to any Heroine that ever was grown.

*Clark's Portia.*—This is another beautifully-feathered rose, but very little known in the north. It possesses a fine cup, with a beautiful dark rosy feather, and cup perfectly pure.

*Gibbons's Anastasia* was a very finely-feathered rose with me, last year, but this year has been irregularly flamed.

*Arlette.*—The first time I saw this, it was newly-broke, in Mr. Bromfield's bed, and was in every respect perfect. The cup was fine, the bottom pure, and the feather splendid, and without a fault. When in this state, it may safely be pronounced first-rate.

*Cerise Blanche.*—This is another beautifully-feathered rose, and in every respect clean and fine.

*Dutch Ponceau* is another very grand rose, fine delicate feather, petals wide at the top, forming a fine wide cup, bottom pure, and altogether first rate.

*Madame Vestris.*—Last, though not least, comes Madame Vestris, one of the most beautifully-flamed roses known. It is in colour quite distinct from the Triomphe Royale family, and is generally finely feathered and flamed. The anthers are rather meagre, but the cup pure and fine, and no amateur can grow too many roots of Madame Vestris.

Having now trespassed very considerably on your space this season, I shall take my leave of "the Queen of the Garden," for the present; and if these notes, which, I must repeat, were carefully taken, should be the means of assisting young amateurs in their future purchases, I shall be amply repaid. I find that there are many favourite varieties omitted,

but these may form the subject of a future article, next year. And now, Mr. Editor, thanking you for the space which you have kindly allowed me, I take my leave, and heartily wish you and your readers *good-by*.

*West Thirston, near Felton, September 1, 1852.*

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## CULTIVATION OF THE POLYANTHUS.

BY MR. S. HAMMOND, RADFORD, NEAR NOTTINGHAM.

[Continued from page 266.]

IN a fortnight after planting, the surface of the border should be stirred an inch deep, but not too near the plants, which must be pressed firmly all round, close and well up to the foliage, and more soil added, if any of the fibres are exposed. I wish particular attention to this, it being, in my opinion, a very important consideration. The latter end of this month, some long soft moss will be required, which, previous to being used, should be exposed on the hearth, to a brisk fire, an hour or two, and a little soot sprinkled all over it. The foliage of each plant must be gathered close together in the hand, and the moss put all round, pressing it firmly to the foliage, and of sufficient thickness to keep the plant perfectly upright through the winter. Provide a sufficient number of stakes, a foot long, and an inch thick, and the same number of pieces of glass, four inches square, to allow one of each to a plant. The stakes must be pointed at one end, and a saw-gate cut two-thirds through at the other end, or top, in which to fix the piece of glass. The stakes must then be pressed down three inches from the plant, in a slanting direction, so as to bring the centre of the glass directly over the heart, and let them remain through the winter, which will prevent wet lodging in the hearts, and be a great protection from frost. This completes, for the present, the simplest and best mode of cultivation for small growers, of which I

believe there are many, who have neither time nor convenience to grow for exhibition, but nevertheless feel interested in cultivating a few, for their own private amusement. To such I can confidently recommend it as being equal to the more expensive and troublesome mode of pot cultivation, with one exception—they will probably be from a week to ten days later in blooming.

I shall now attempt to give a few hints on pot culture, which are quite late enough, and where any plants have been left for potting, they ought not to be deferred beyond the first week in this month. Having grown polyanthus nearly thirty years, I find the best of all time for propagating, is the last week in July and the first week in August; and for potting, or getting them into order, from the middle to the end of September. If examined, on taking them up for propagation, at the period above stated, each heart will be found to have formed for itself a new joint, or base, from which fresh fibres are produced, and the main root almost fibreless, and fast approaching decay. The main root must be removed, by taking hold of the lower end and turning it upwards till it breaks off, which, if the new root is properly matured, will be at the above-named joint, and is far preferable to cutting. I find them to succeed much better in pots after having six or eight weeks' growth in the border, then potting them when divided, and choosing the strongest and best plants for that purpose. In potting, I use fresh fibrous loam, and would, if convenient, have it cut not more than three weeks previous to using it. It should be well broken up, and laid on a board or mat, and exposed to the sun. After being well divided, a moderate quantity of charred vegetable matter, or wood ashes, may be added, and well rubbed together. In a fortnight, if kept dry, it will be fit for screening. I also use decayed cow manure, mixed with one-eighth of charred vegetable matter, and one-eighth of shingle, or coarse grit sand, exposed and prepared in the same manner as the loam, but kept separate

until potting commences, which may be proceeded with in the following manner:—First place an oyster shell hollow side downwards, and resting on a few bits of broken pot, to ensure free drainage; then lay some pieces of rotten stick, broken small, cross-ways, about an inch thick, and a thin piece of fibrous turf over them; then add full two inches in thickness of the manure. In putting in the loam, form it much the highest in the middle, and regularly sloping to the sides. Observe the height required to bring the lower tier of leaves to within an inch of the top of the pot, when finally planted. Then take the plant, carefully dividing the fibres, so as to be equally distributed all round, place it in the centre, and fill up with loam, pressing it firmly, till within two inches of the top. Finish with one inch of fresh light soil, leaving, from the surface to the top of the pot, one inch clear space, which will be required hereafter. Place them in the shade, and give a moderate watering daily, for a fortnight, should the weather prove dry, when they may be allowed the morning sun until November, when further particulars will be given, as to wintering, &c.

To those who have not yet made their selection, I would recommend the following, where only a dozen are required, as being certain to give satisfaction:—

|                             |                     |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Huften's Lord Lincoln       | Buck's George IV.   |
| Huften's Traveller          | Bullock's Lancer    |
| Huften's Earl Grey          | Crownshaw's Exile   |
| Addis's Kingfisher          | Pearson's Alexander |
| Ollier's Cheshire Favourite | Brown's Freebloomer |
| Barrenger's Prince of Wales | Nicholson's King    |

## DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF HYACINTHS.

BY ALPHA.

No. II.

*Auricula's Eye.* (Single Blue.)—We have here a name appended, indicating something strikingly attractive, and to the admirers of that beautiful flower, the auricula, doubly enticing; and if the substitution of novelty in colour is to

be considered as an equivalent for its resemblance to the eye of that flower, I suppose we have no alternative but to accept it as such. However, as it is, the flower possesses a fine bold well-shouldered bell of dull dark plum or puce colour. It also has the merit of trussing well, but here our praise of it terminates. The bells are extremely pendulous, and consequently, to a certain extent, obscure the white tube of the flower, from which ridiculously faint resemblance, we suppose the idea of "auricula's eye" originated. It is of mediocre appearance, and does not warrant the price charged for it. It much resembles that old and well known variety, *Emicus*, but is of a different colour, and has a trifling advantage over that variety in the size of its bells.

*Camper.* (Single Blue.)—This is a very deserving flower, and although it does not truss equal to others of its class, has a strong claim to be kept in cultivation. It has well-formed bells of bright azure blue, and is a vigorous grower, when grown in glass. Its colour is a delicate pale azure.

*Charles Dickens.* (Single Blue.)—This is a flower of modern introduction, and is one of those varieties in which the point of size, in the eyes of the exporters, appears to take the precedence of the usual standard points of excellence. It is a bold-trussing flower, the colour bright blue; the bells, however, are too long, and the footstalks project further than is desirable. It is much in the style of *Emilius* and *Lord Nelson*, and appears in advance of those sorts only in the size of its flowers.

*Diebitch Sabalskansky.* (Single Red.)—The preponderating feature here is colour. When cultivated in water, it exhibits a most beautiful rose tint, combined with density of truss; but when cultivated in the ground, it might readily be taken for another variety, as it then appears a bright cherry rose, and presents a striking contrast to the paler flowers. The bells are rather diminutive, and fall short of the required standard; its beautiful tints will, however, cause it to be cultivated for some time.

*Garrick* (Double Blue) is a flower that is not in general cultivation (judging from its name not appearing in several of the catalogues). It is a semidouble variety, of a dark lavender shade, and trusses tolerably well. When at its best, it has a pretty appearance, but will not bear comparison with *Blocksberg*, and others approaching to the same colour.

*Duchess de Parma.* (Double Red.)—This is a common variety, selling at a moderate price, and generally produces a pretty truss of flowers. It is a late sort, possesses a good dark eye, and forms a pleasing diversity of colour. The bells stand out well in an horizontal position.

*Gumal.* (Single Dark Blue.)—Its colour, a resplendent indigo, is fairly described in the catalogues, and it seems to be a good trussing variety. The flower stem does not appear to



rise well out of the ground, it has medium-sized bells, and is a very desirable flower.

*Galitzin* (Single White) is a meritorious sort. The bells are of fine form and good size, besides exhibiting great purity. It is rather deficient in trussing, yet is worthy of a place in select collections.

*Gloria Florum Suprema*. (Double White.)—Another flower maintaining a high price. It is a late-blooming sort, producing bells below the average size, rather starry in appearance and not reflexing well. The colour is a waxy white, and it has an exceedingly attractive mulberry-coloured centre; the bells stand out horizontally from the stem, but are too far apart, and in consequence, the truss does not produce a good effect. It is evidently not up to the mark as a class A flower, which the price seems to indicate, although, for effect, it may be safely introduced into any collection.

*Johana Christina*. (Single Red.)—This is a pleasing variety; at first opening it is a pale pink, slightly shaded with orange, which soon disappears and is succeeded by a deeper shade of colour, when it becomes an attractive flower. It is a fair trusser, and only loses ground in the size of the bells.

*La Belle Africane*. (Single Black.)—A dark indigo of sombre appearance, with but indifferently formed bells, narrowing excessively below the shoulder. It may be kept for contrast in colour, but is deficient in general good properties, although the bells are larger than many others in this class.

*La Guirlande*. (Double Red.)—This variety has been extolled as a fine flower, far beyond its merits. It is in the style of Waterloo, but inferior to that sort in trussing. In colour alone it takes the precedence, and is worth cultivating. It has the appearance of being a delicate sort.

*Lady Sale*. (Double Yellow)—An insignificant variety with which to perpetuate the name of this heroic lady. It is a semidouble flower, many of the bells presenting only an additional petal in the centre to remove it from the single class. I by no means recommend it for general cultivation.

*Nimrod*. (Single Blue.)—This, for glassing and growing in pots, is an estimable flower, the dense truss and bright colours secure it a place for general culture. A remarkable feature in this variety is the expansion of the bells before the truss has fully emerged from the foliage, and when the flower stem has only partially arisen; yet it ultimately throws its stem well up, and eventually becomes a very prepossessing sort.

*Spheri Mundi*. (Double White.)—A magnificent flower, of long standing, and worthy of an extended cultivation. I know of no flower having so pure a white, and in which pale blue florets, imparting a remarkably chaste appearance, are so delicately blended; unfortunately, however, the bells are

so pendulous, that to obtain a distinct view, the flowers must be held up. I think an artificial support might be devised, to remove the defect.

*Victor Hugo.* (Single Yellow.)—The yellows, as a class, are evidently very deficient, the majority are not clear yellow, but of a buff shade. This variety is an improvement on many of the sorts annually enumerated, yet is far from being a distinct yellow. It has medium-sized bells, standing out horizontally, the stem rises well above the foliage, and it deserves a place in any collection.

Each succeeding year confirms my opinion of the utility of descriptive lists, particularly with regard to the hyacinth; and should the trade feel annoyed at their flowers being closely criticised, they must also recollect that where a variety coming under notice is entitled to praise, it is not withheld. It may probably lead cultivators to select certain varieties, and so also in a corresponding ratio will the demand for sterling sorts be increased.

## Part II.

### NEW, RARE, OR GOOD FRUITS, FLOWERS, PLANTS, TREES, AND VEGETABLES.

THE following plants and flowers have received first-class certificates, at the National Floricultural Society, during the present year :—

**COUNTESS OF ELLESMERE CAMELLIA.**—Of first-rate form, with large and broad petals; colour bluish white, delicately striped with pink. Raised by Messrs. Jackson & Son, nurserymen, Kingstone.

**ERICA JASMINIFLORA RUBRA.**—This beautiful heath has long rosy red tubes, produced profusely in large trusses.

**ERICA TRICOLOR EPSII.**—The tube short and stout, fine scarlet, shading to white.

**BANKS'S GLORY FUCHSIA.**—The tube short, brilliant crimson, with very dark purple corolla; the sepals reflex well.

### HARDY PLANTS.

**COLCHESTER CARDINAL PINK.**—Raised by Mr. I. Norman, of Colchester. This is stated to be by far the best of its class. Pod good, petal broad, smooth, and pure, well laced with purple.

**ANTIRRHINUM MODESTUM.**—Cream-coloured tube, throat yellow, cup and lip regularly striped, a bold and fine flower. From Messrs. Garraway & Mayles, Bristol.

**CHARLES LIDYARD HOLLYHOCK.**—Excellent form, with broad and smooth guard petals, and high and compact centre; colour rosy salmon.

**CREAM OF THE VALLEY HOLLYHOCK.**—A new and distinct colour (rich cream), with large, smooth, and well-formed flowers. Both from Mr. Bragg, of Slough.

**SIR I. CATHCART PANSY.**—A fine and rich flower, raised by Mr. C. Turner, Royal Nursery, Slough. Deep yellow ground, with beautifully even bronze edging.

**FEARLESS PANSY.**—Raised by Messrs. Schofield & Son, Knowsthorpe, near Leeds. Yellow ground, margined with dark purple. Of excellent form and substance.



### THE EDITOR'S RECORD.

: "These things we would buy ourselves, and therefore recommend them."

Often, as our readers well know, we have advocated the propriety of amateurs devoting a certain space in their gardens for raising and blooming seedlings of every description of ornamental plants. Very many of the beautiful and improved races of

plants have been raised in gardens belonging to the humble artizan, as well as the more wealthy amateur. In a former volume, we noticed a phlox of very peculiar and beautiful habit, raised from seed of the tall-growing *P. speciosissima*. At that time, we thought that a very appropriate name would be *P. speciosissima nana*, owing to its diminutive stature, as it does not rise more than eighteen inches. It was raised by a well known florist in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, named Spencer, and in consequence, is by some called *P. Spencerii*. As it was not regularly sold out, but plants and cuttings of it given away, no emolument has arisen from it to the raiser. We are glad to find, however, that its beauty has been appreciated in the metropolis, for at a late meeting of the National Floricultural Society, it was exhibited in first-rate style, by Mr. C. Turner, of the Royal Nursery, Slough, and gained a first-class certificate, which it certainly richly deserved, the truss of flowers being extremely large, well formed and compact, fine rose colour, with a well-defined light centre. We are sure that our readers will thank us as much for bringing this plant under their notice as they did for making them acquainted with *Delphinium magnificum*.

There are yet two other seedling perennials raised here, which we must introduce into our *Record*, namely, *Cheiranthus Daftii*, a very decided improvement on the well-known and deservedly-appreciated *Cheiranthus Marshallianus*. It has more rounded and thicker petals, the colour being a rich dark orange, and is as delightfully scented as its progenitor. The other is *Aquilega fragrans spectabile*, a most beautiful plant. The flowers are round, thick, and of a most peculiar waxlike appearance; and instead of having the pendulous character of the parent, they stand erect, in the style of the double purple *Aquilega Siberica*. Both these, when attainable, will be appreciated by all lovers of perennial herbaceous plants.

**FLOWERS RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.—PURPLE PICOTEE, PURITY.—H. I. D.**—A really beautiful flower, most aptly named. Perfectly smooth petals, substance good, and the appearance of polished ivory, nicely and evenly margined with a bright tint of violet purple. No spot or bar perceptible.

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**RETROSPECTIVE CRITICISM.—KATE CONNOR AND GUIDO TULIPS.**—Mr. Slater, in his periodical for September, comments on these tulips. He says, having seen a flamed Kate, which was cut too young, that had it been a matured bloom, he believed there was not a rose tulip in existence that could bear comparison with it. Guido, except being pure, had all the faults of Edgar. Now I feel confident that had Mr. Slater been as favourably disposed towards Guido as he was towards Kate, he might with as much propriety have said, had Guido been matured, it would have been a bybloemen of the first order. I doubt not but the Kate referred to was grown in the same garden as Guido. Guido is quite short cupped, with thick fleshy petals, round on the top and smooth on the edges, ground pure white, feathered with a rich dark purple, almost approaching to black. I never had but two blooms of Guido, one in 1851, and the one referred to in the stand. Now had Mr. Slater have seen the matured bloom of 1851, his decision must have been *vice versa*.—SAML. BROMLEY, *Macclesfield*.

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## EXTRACTS, HINTS, AND RECOLLECTIONS.



### REMINISCENCES.

AMONGST other fruits which have highly pleased us this season is the Beurré de Capiaumont pear. Seven years ago, we planted in our orchard some pyramidal

pears we had of Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth. Amongst them were Knight's Monarch, Brougham, Broom Park, Louise Bonne of Jersey, King Edward's, Beurré d'Aumalis, Easter Beurré, Beurré Rance, &c. These were put in with a view of ascertaining how far the varieties were suitable for Nottinghamshire. Most of them have borne fruit this year, and in a future number, we hope to say something about them; but it is with the Beurré de Capiaumont we have now to do. We have planted the Hessel pretty extensively for a market pear, but the former variety has, this season, quite eclipsed it. Our two small trees (pyramids), not more than twelve feet from the ground to the topmost branch, have borne fifteen pecks of fine pears, which we have sold in Nottingham market, at three shillings per peck. The fruit was well distributed over the trees, and very good. We are so far satisfied with this variety, that we shall plant a row of seventeen across our pyramidal orchard, feeling certain that it will pay well.

**AGNES DAHLIA.**—Our friend, Mr. Edwards, of Nuttall, near Nottingham, has raised a very nice white dahlia, named as above. The outline is circular, petal excellent, and colour good. Of course, it is not perfection, being rather low in the centre; but this is not the case with all the blooms. We understand the Nottingham Horticultural Society have awarded it a first-class certificate. Even with the drawback alluded to, we shall be surprised if it does not stand pre-eminent among the whites, next season.

**ENCOURAGEMENT TO SOW ROSE SEED.**—We give the following extract from a communication from Mr. Willison, of Whitby, which accompanied a specimen of a beautiful dark purple, extremely double, and highly fragrant Bourbon rose:—"I send you the present bloom, which is a strong-growing Bourbon seedling of 1851, not only because it is promising, but on account of circumstances con-

nected, and as a confirmation of what I have already stated, that if we are to expect really good varieties, we must breed from first-rate sorts. In the month of April or May, last year, when pruning a plant of Paul Joseph, I observed a deformed seed-vessel, and on examination, found one seed. I deposited this at once in a small pot. A few weeks after, the little plant raised a pair of 'cotyledons,' when very ready I was to wish it good speed to flowering. To a friend, a rose lover, when looking on with me, I remarked, 'There, a sovereign would not buy that little thing with two leaves.' This appeared to him extravagant, but the flower sent (although an indifferent specimen), and a look at the plant, will show how far I was right or wrong in my expectations of it."

### WEIGHT OF GOOSEBERRIES EXHIBITED DURING THE PAST SEASON, 1852.

| RED.                   |         |                      |  | dw. gr. |    |
|------------------------|---------|----------------------|--|---------|----|
|                        | dw. gr. |                      |  |         |    |
| London .....           | 36 18   | Speedwell .....      |  | 27      | 9  |
| London .....           | 37 7    | Ricardo .....        |  | 27      | 10 |
| Companion .....        | 31 11   | Red Seedling .....   |  | 29      | 2  |
| Conquering Hero ....   | 27 16   | GREEN.               |  |         |    |
| Slaughterman .....     | 30 0    | Thumper .....        |  | 28      | 13 |
| Wonderful .....        | 31 0    | Turnout .....        |  | 26      | 21 |
| Wagnet .....           | 28 0    | Weathercock .....    |  | 28      | 12 |
| Dan's Mistake.....     | 29 8    | Gretna Green .....   |  | 27      | 15 |
| Lion's Provider .....  | 26 10   | Random Green .....   |  | 25      | 15 |
| Highlander .....       | 27 23   | Green River.....     |  | 25      | 22 |
| Lumper .....           | 31 7    | Green Wonderful .... |  | 27      | 10 |
| Flixtonia .....        | 27 15   | Telegraph .....      |  | 29      | 4  |
| Old England .....      | 29 2    | Little Wonder.....   |  | 28      | 13 |
| Clayton .....          | 28 18   | Tom Joiner .....     |  | 27      | 11 |
| Useful .....           | 31 2    | Queen Victoria ..... |  | 26      | 6  |
| Banger .....           | 26 0    | Overall.....         |  | 27      | 6  |
| Monarch .....          | 24 5    | Brotherton .....     |  | 26      | 14 |
| Fermley give it a Name | 27 20   | Great Britain .....  |  | 24      | 14 |
| Red Robin .....        | 28 10   | General .....        |  | 27      | 14 |
| Napoleon le Grand....  | 26 19   | Rough Green .....    |  | 27      | 19 |
| King Cole .....        | 26 13   | Dean Swift .....     |  | 23      | 20 |
|                        |         | Peacock .....        |  | 27      | 6  |

|                     | dwt | gr. |                       | dwt | gr. |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----|
| Thunder .....       | 26  | 0   | Gipsy Jack .....      | 23  | 1   |
| Peover Ranger ..... | 27  | 6   | Morton Hero .....     | 26  | 6   |
| Sweepstakes .....   | 23  | 11  | Hue and Cry (unsound) | 28  | 4   |
| Providence .....    | 25  | 0   | Golden Hero .....     | 25  | 5   |
| Green Prince .....  | 25  | 4   |                       |     |     |
| YELLOW.             |     |     | WHITE.                |     |     |
| Catherina.....      | 32  | 8   | Freedom .....         | 28  | 15  |
| Leader.....         | 27  | 3   | Lady Leicester .....  | 30  | 4   |
| Lord Rancliffe..... | 27  | 12  | Lady Stanley .....    | 25  | 18  |
| Drill.....          | 28  | 15  | Queen of Trumps ....  | 30  | 0   |
| Peru.....           | 30  | 0   | Antagonist .....      | 31  | 14  |
| Broom Girl.....     | 28  | 12  | Snowdrop .....        | 34  | 5   |
| Two-to-One.....     | 28  | 8   | Snowball.....         | 25  | 12  |
| Comet .....         | 26  | 4   | Snowdrift.....        | 23  | 3   |
| Pilot .....         | 29  | 6   | Jenny Lind .....      | 26  | 18  |
| Game Cock.....      | 28  | 14  | Miss Walton .....     | 25  | 10  |
| Hue and Cry .....   | 27  | 0   | Alice Hawthorn .....  | 25  | 3   |
| Go by .....         | 25  | 12  | Tallyho .....         | 26  | 18  |
| Great Western ..... | 26  | 22  | Coppice Lass .....    | 26  | 17  |
| Oldham .....        | 25  | 23  | Taire Stant .....     | 24  | 21  |
| Goldfinder .....    | 26  | 16  | Swallow .....         | 23  | 14  |
| Railway .....       | 26  | 4   | Woodlady .....        | 24  | 3   |
| Dublin .....        | 26  | 6   | Cossack .....         | 28  | 18  |
| Lightning .....     | 27  | 4   | Flora .....           | 25  | 7   |
| Oakmere .....       | 25  | 4   | White Hare.....       | 26  | 17  |

### ROYAL NURSERY, SLOUGH.

WE visited this nursery the other day, chiefly with a view to inspect the large collection of dahlias which is grown here, with so much care, by Mr. Turner. The plants are cultivated in "quarters" of convenient size, each plant standing six feet asunder one way, and five feet apart the other; and at present, although the height of the bloom is certainly past, they are exceedingly gay. A remarkable fact connected with dahlias grown for exhibition here is, that as a whole the plants are gayer than those that have not undergone the process of thinning of the shoots, and dis-budding, operations essentially necessary for the production of large flowers. Owing to the immense size of the individual blooms, the plants are still as



gay as if no shoots had been taken away; but Mr. T. informed us that after a certain period, say the 20th of August, all young shoots are removed, which, up to that time, had only been judiciously thinned. Among new varieties we remarked Sir J. Franklin, a buff of exquisite form and good habit, and the flowers appeared to come very true; Grand Duke, bluish lilac, large, and rather coarse, yet a full constant flower, and one that must become popular; Drummond's Bob, a new scarlet, having the same shade as Lee's Bloomsby, a flower never grown now, on account of its deficient form; this was in the best possible condition, the petals being neat, small, well-formed, and finely imbricated. There was a large number of blooms of this fine variety, all of which appeared to be equally good. Plantagenet, a shaded purple, is also one of the most approved form. Of those most recently distributed by the trade may be mentioned Annie Salter, which was particularly fine, being a delicate peach, with white at the base of the petals; Dr. Frampton, good in shape and habit, but rather small, white, edged and mottled with crimson; Sir R. Whittington, a noble crimson; Douglas Jerrold, a yellow, tipped with red, but not of the best form; Triumphant, a good-shaped ruby crimson, and possessing a noble habit; Scarlet King, lake, but too flat to match with the fine flowers now out; Sir C. Napier, a model in form, and certainly the best red, or heavy scarlet, in cultivation; Queen of Beauty, white, tipped with rose, very beautiful, but uncertain; Sir R. Peel, bright vermillion, with small yellow tip, extremely fine in form. Morning Star, a fiery orange, not the best in form, but very attractive and constant. Queen of Dahlias, a flower of bad habit, and very inconstant, yet it had some noble blooms on it, as had also Andromeda. In whites there appears to be still a deficiency; Queen of Whites, although rather coarse, is the best; Kant is a good-shaped flower, but it soon becomes thin; Bar-maid, Mr. Seldon, Mrs. Seldon, Sir F. Bathurst, Mr. Herbert, Miss Spears, George

Villiers, and the old Essex Triumph, each exhibited the good effects of high cultivation. In fancy varieties, Princess Charlotte is a first-rate addition. Mrs. Hansard maintains her character as the best of the yellow-ground class, and Emperor de Maroc as the best dark fancy. Lochner's Claudia is a good new variety, purple, tipped with white; Spectabilis, striped; Glorie de Kain, also distinctly and beautifully striped; Laura Lavington, Miss Ward, Rachel, and Kossuth, are tipped varieties of good shape.

In the glass houses there is at present little to record; it may, however, be worthy of mention, that the pelargoniums for the May shows have just received their last shift, and are already staged. The plants for later exhibitions are also housed, and although in small pots, are looking vigorously. Those for June will be finally repotted about the end of October. The fancies have "broken" very regularly, and are encouraged to make a good start with a little warmth at night. The young stock is coming on fast, and is strong and healthy.

Pinks are being planted in their blooming beds. Of carnations and picotees there are immense numbers here, all exhibiting the very best of health; the first layered are being removed from the stools to be repotted for wintering. Auriculas, which are very fine, are exposed night and day when it is not likely to rain, and even then the back and front of the frame are left open.

A bed of the new phlox, called *Spencerii*, was in bloom; it has the best habit of any we have seen. The colour is rose, or rosy lilac, with a white eye, and the flowers are of average shape, but in habit it surpasses most of this numerous class, having a very large head of blossoms, and being only about one foot high, on stout stems requiring no support.

It may be interesting to know that the old crown glass received considerable damage here a short time ago from a severe hail-storm. The remainder of this glass is now fast disappearing before the modern sheet,

none of which was broken by the storm alluded to. We had almost forgotten a new scarlet pelargonium, named King of Scarlets, whose habit is a little stronger than that of Tom Thumb, but it has broad petals, forming a circle, and is certainly an acquisition to this very useful class of plants.

*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

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### THE HOLLYHOCK.

IN a notice of Mr. Paul's little pamphlet entitled *An Hour with the Hollyhock*, in p. 663, 1851, we promised to return to the subject at a fitting opportunity; we now proceed to redeem our pledge, and commence with some remarks on form. Our opinion is, that for every half-inch in height of ball there should be an extension of one-eighth of guard-petal beyond the ball, and we would have the height of the ball to be one-half its diameter; thus a flower an inch and a half high should possess three-eighths of guard petal, the florets forming a diameter of three inches, and, with the guard petals, a whole flower of three inches and three-fourths in diameter. Larger flowers should possess similar proportions, smaller ones are scarcely to be tolerated, for we have varieties now very nearly approaching our proportions, and of little less than six inches in diameter. Then, as respects the guard petals, all admit that "they should be thick, dense, whole on the edges, and entirely free from fringe or serrature;" in other words, "perfectly smooth and even," "neither ridgy, serrated, nor curled." To require the guard petals to be "flat," is to require an absolute contradiction of all previous notions relative to the standard of perfection in florists' flowers. As well might we desire the guard petals of pinks, picotees, and carnations to be flat; whereas the gentle cupping of the guard petals constitutes the charm and grace of the flower, and so it must be

with the hollyhock. We deem it, therefore, a *sine qua non* that the guard petals do gently cup, a term well known to florists. Of the texture of both guards and florets, no difference of opinion exists; the freer from a crape-like appearance the better—solid, dense, and velvety. So in regard to the florets, they must be “compact and closely arranged, free from pockets, the anthers not to be seen,” and as respects colour, “clear and decided.” In striped, veined, mottled, or shaded flowers, the ground and overlying colour should be distinct and well defined, free from all confusion. We have as yet only touched on the quality of flower; let us now advert to habit and arrangement of flowers on a spike. There are many varieties which produce so great a profusion of flowers that a crowded and confused appearance is the result. Others, again, on the contrary, are scarce of bloom; and for this there is little compensation, while, as regards the former, the cultivator can thin so as to please himself. One point hitherto overlooked is a propensity which some sorts have of drooping, not the spike but the flowers; hence it is necessary that the footstalks be strong, and of a length proportionate to the size of the flower, so as to display it without materially overlapping its neighbour. The larger the bloom therefore the stronger must the stem be. Some diversity of opinion exists respecting foliage being permitted to be seen between the flowers forming the spike in a cut state for exhibition; but we hold that a clean and healthy leaf of moderate size, and not too prominent, cannot but be regarded as assisting in the display of those natural beauties for which the hollyhock is so famous. Thus to rob them of their foliage is to deprive them of much of their charm. We are of opinion that a collection of eleven spikes is highly improved when some few leaves are retained, and those near the base, and particularly on spikes which are placed at the corners of the show-board. With pansies, pinks, picotees, carnations, dahlias, roses, &c., uniformity in the mode of exhibiting has been se-

cured; may we suggest that some such regulation is needed with spikes, for although during the agreeable "hour" previously alluded to, we are told how to take spikes to an exhibition, nothing further is stated, the want of which is fully exemplified, when common ginger-beer bottles are used for holding flowers, detracting of course greatly from the neatness which should obtain at every well-ordered exhibition. We would propose that they be formed in two lines of a given distance from each other, say a board of fifteen inches from back to front; the back row of six holes to be three inches from the edge and nine inches apart; the front row of five holes to be also three inches from the front edge, and alternating with the back row of holes. The invitation of eleven spikes, required by this plan, may at first read somewhat odd. In the case of twelve, two lines cannot well be carried out to display all to the best advantage; some have set twelve up in three lines—the front with three, the centre four, and the back with five spikes; but this arrangement does not produce so agreeable an exhibition as we seem to see by the two lines. Again, as regards uniformity of heights, if with flat boards the back row of stems may be eighteen, and the front row fifteen inches long, or if the stems be all of one height, and eighteen inches seems the popular measurement, then the board should be raised six inches higher at back than at front. The metropolitan dahlia measurement suits the purpose admirably, and no other should be tolerated. Let us hope that the plan now suggested may meet with similar approval.

*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

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We are very glad to find that the Horticultural Society of London have established a series of exhibitions to be held at their rooms, Regent-street, during the autumn and spring months, for flowers, fruits, and vegetables which are not usually exhibited at their shows at Chiswick. Amongst other things,

we see chrysanthemums, celery, autumn heaths, hardy annuals, winter flowering plants, camellias, Chinese primulas, hybrid rhododendrons, hyacinths, cyclamens, vegetables, &c.; and also a very excellent idea, namely, "Fruit or vegetables preserved whole by private persons, for family use, without sugar or vinegar, shown in bottles of white glass, one bottle of each kind, accompanied by a written account of the manner in which they have been prepared." Here will be a chance, we hope, for some of our fair readers who are clever in such matters, of winning one of the society's medals. We think the American method, detailed in the *Midland Florist*, some time ago, or some modification of it, would answer the purpose well.

**LORD SUFFIELD APPLE.**—We have plants, two years from the bud, with a dozen fruit on each, clustering round the last year's wood like a rope of onions. A specimen, which weighed nineteen ounces, was grown last year. It is as early and as great a bearer as the Keswick Codlin, and at the same time much larger, heavier, and handsomer.

**THE FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA** is a most excellent plant for training against a wall, flowering early in the season. We have seen a plant in the nursery of Mr. Fox, of Newark, covered with its bright yellow flowers.

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### Part III.

### QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

I shall feel greatly obliged if you will answer the following queries in the next number of the *Midland Florist*:—1. Is it possible, by sowing carnation and picotee seed immediately, to

raise plants that will flower next summer? 2. Can you furnish me with the name of any florist in the south of Germany? Hogg, in his work on the carnation, speaks of some yellow picotees which he obtained from that country, and which were remarkable for what he calls their bizarrerie or mixture of tints. I have not been able to procure anything similar here, and have therefore been induced to trouble you on the subject.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[To the first question, we think it too late. Secondly, the German yellow picotees, though generally singular in colour, are extremely rough and clouded. Any respectable London seedsman would procure you seed. It is often advertised. We would advise you to get some few pairs of the best yellow picotees raised in England, such as those of Messrs. May, Hoyles, Turner, or Bragg. Save seed from these yourself; you will be much more likely to get good flowers. At the same time, raising seedlings is the most delightful part of floriculture.]

T. Q.—The name of your plant is *Davallia Canariense*, or hare-foot fern. It grows freely, potted in sandy peat, with a few potsherds mixed amongst it, placed in a warm and shady situation, and kept tolerably moist at the root.

## CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS, FOR OCTOBER.



### GREENHOUSE.

IN this house many things, such as balsams, thunbergias, coxcombs, and other summer-flowering plants, will be fast declining in beauty, and may, as seed is matured, be consigned to the rubbish-heap, to make room for camellias, salvias, epacrises, chrysanthemums, &c., whose swelling buds give cheering hope of beauty during the dreary winter months. All plants requiring the protection of the greenhouse, should be thoroughly cleaned and placed there without delay. Let them have abundance of air at all favourable opportunities; and should there be any indication of frost, shut up the house early in the afternoon; by doing so, fires will be less likely to be needed. Water must be given more sparingly to all plants that have completed their growth, and morning will be found the best time; the house will then have time to dry before closing. Prune and tie in climbers, that they may not obstruct any light.

J. BAYLEY.

## VINERY.

Keep the house where grapes are yet hanging, dry and cool. An occasional fire during the day, with plenty of air, will be necessary, to keep the berries plump and free from damp. Remove all laterals, and cut back the shoot to the bunch; this will give more light, and will greatly tend to the ripening of the wood.

J. BAYLEY.

## FLOWER GARDEN.

Cuttings of verbenas, cupheas, anagallises, and other bedding plants that were recommended to be put in the last and preceding month, will, in most cases, be well rooted, and may be potted off. Where there is not much room, several plants may be placed in a pot; they may then be put into a frame and kept close until they have begun to grow, when plenty of air may be given during fine weather. Shrubby calceolarias will strike freely this month, if placed in a gentle bottom heat. Remove from the borders all annuals, and the stems of such herbaceous plants as have done flowering, at the same time filling some of the vacant places with allyssums, wallflowers, double primroses, hepaticas, and other early spring-flowering plants. As soon as the beds, which have been massed with summer-flowering plants, are cleared, let them be dug and put in order for the winter; and where bulbs are not to be planted, small bushy evergreen shrubs may be dotted over the surface. Attend to any repairs the lawns may require. Transplanting evergreens may be advantageously proceeded with during this month.

J. BAYLEY.

**CARNATIONS AND PICOTERS.**—Complete the potting for winter without a moment's delay. Too much stress can scarcely be laid on giving attention to this important operation, for on getting the plants well and vigorously established, depends the whole success of next season's bloom. Carefully clean the plants from dead or decaying foliage, dust, dirt, or insects, and keep the frames close for a week after potting. Water sparingly, and only if needed, to prevent the plants from flagging. Should water be required, air must be given until the foliage is dry, keeping the plants effectually sheltered from strong winds. When fairly started, give air abundantly day and night, guarding from the saturating rains usual at this period. Remember, the first blow for the York cups must now be struck, and whoever neglects these preliminaries, will find it is a *knock-down blow* for him. Nothing more surely promotes disease than a thorough saturation at this season, and it requires to be guarded against both before and after the removal of the layers from the parent stool. Firm potting, is of course.

Derby.

E. S. DODWELL.



## FLORAL EXHIBITIONS.

### LEICESTER SOCIETY OF AMATEUR FLORISTS,

At the Wicliffe Rooms, Leicester, May 24.

#### TULIPS.

**Pans of Six.**—1. Baguet Primo, Optimus, Empress, Captain White, Comte de Vergennes, and Rose Brathe, J. D. Hextall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. 2. Hep-ton's Sarah, Gibbons's Princess Royal, Triomphe Royale, ditto feathered, Pilot, and Optimus, R. Marris. 3. Triomphe Royale, ditto feathered, Duke of Devonshire, Optimus, Bagot and Lawrence's Friend, G. Evans. 4. Triomphe Royale, ditto feathered, Victory, Captain White, Violet Alexander, and Ambassador, W. Mitchell. 5. Bagot, Magnum Bonum, Queen Charlotte, Lord Milton, Triomphe Royale, G. Hudson.

**Pans of Three.**—1. Pilot, Queen Charlotte, and Comte de Vergennes, R. Marris. 2. Triomphe Royale, Magnum, and Bagot, J. D. Hextall. 3. Triomphe Royale, Pilot, and Lawrence's Friend, J. Cooke. 4. Captain White, Bagot, and Comte de Vergennes, G. Evans.

Three Seedling Breeders—R. Marris.

#### *Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Victory, W. Mitchell
- 2 Victory, Mr. Lane
- 3 Magnum, G. Hudson
- 4 Governante, J. D. Hextall
- 5 Polyphemus, W. Mitchell
- 6 Optimus, J. D. Hextall
- 7 Polyphemus, Mr. Lane
- 8 Seedling, ditto

#### *Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Polyphemus, J. D. Hextall
- 2 Ditto, ditto
- 3 Duke of Devonshire, G. Evans
- 4 Polyphemus, G. Hudson
- 5 Unknown, W. Mitchell
- 6 Polyphemus, R. Marris
- 7 Captain White, G. Hudson
- 8 Polyphemus, ditto

#### *Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bagot, J. D. Hextall
- 2 Ditto, ditto
- 3 Bagot, Mr. Lane
- 4 Gibbons's unknown, G. Hudson
- 5 Duc de Bordeaux, J. D. Hextall
- 6 Gibbons's unknown, J. Cooke
- 7 Violet Alexander, F. W. Hollyoake
- 8 Grand Turc, J. D. Hextall

#### *Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Gibbons's Prince Albert, R. Marris
- 2 Duchess of Sutherland, ditto
- 3 Violet Alexander, ditto
- 4 Grand Turc, J. D. Hextall
- 5 Grand Monarch, R. Marris
- 6 Grand Monarch, J. D. Hextall
- 7 Princess Royal, R. Marris
- 8 Bagot, J. D. Hextall.

#### *Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Celemine, J. Evans
- 2 Ditto ditto
- 3 Triomphe Royale, R. Marris
- 4 Triomphe Royale, G. Hudson
- 5 Bagot, G. Evans
- 6 Triomphe Royale, R. Marris
- 7 Lady Crewe, J. D. Hextall
- 8 Hero of the Nile, ditto

#### *Flamed Roses.*

- 1 Gibbons's Lady Stanley, R. Marris
- 2 Anastasia, J. Cooke
- 3 Aglaia, ditto
- 4 Triomphe de Flora, W. Mitchell
- 5 Unknown, ditto
- 6 Violet Wallers, ditto
- 7 Triomphe Royale, G. Evans
- 8 Triomphe Royale, J. Cooke

Wednesday, July 7.

#### ROSES.

**Pans of Six.**—2. Charles Duval, Glorie de France, Geant des Batailles, Double-margined Hip, Tricolor de Flandres, Souvenir de la Malmaison, R. Marris.

**Pans of Three.**—1. Stadtholder, Kean, and Baron Prevost, J. D. Hextall. 2. Boule de Nantieul, Mrs. Elliott, and Smith's Yellow Noisetie, R. Marris. 4. William Jesse, Clementine, and Madame Laffay, W. Mitchell. 5. Orpheline de Juliet, Clementine, and Geant des Batailles, F. W. Hollyoake.

#### PINKS

**Pans of Six.**—1. Marris's Diadem, Theresa, Angelina, Beatrice, Turner's Optimus, and Cant's Criterion, R. Marris. 2. Marris's Angelina, Theresa, Costar's Lola Montes, seedling, Kirtland's Albert, and Keyne's Hon. Mrs.

Herbert, G. Hudson. 3. Seedlings, W. Mitchell. 4. Marris's Angelina, Willmer's Elizabeth, Lightbody's No. 55, Keyne's Hon. Mrs. Herbert, Marris's Damon, and Willmer's Laura, J. D. Hextall.

Pans of Three.—1. Marris's Theresa, Angelina, and Costar's Lola Montes, R. Marris. 2. Seedlings, W. Mitchell. 3. Read's Countess Rossi and two seedlings, F. W. Hollyoake. 4. Read's Jenny Lind and two seedlings, G. Hudson. 5. Marris's Emmeline, Etna, and Willmer's Laura, J. D. Hextall.

*Purple-laced.*

- 1 Hands' Pilot, W. Mitchell
- 2 Ditto, ditto
- 3 Beauty of Clayton, R. Marris
- 4 Marris's Emeline ditto
- 5 Hands' Pilot, W. Mitchell
- 6 Seedling, R. Marris
- 7 Read's Jenny Lind, G. Hudson
- 8 Ditto, ditto

*Red-laced.*

- 1 Marris's Angelina, R. Marris
- 2 Ditto, ditto
- 3 Ditto, ditto
- 4 Ditto, ditto

- 5 Marris's Angelina, R. Marris
- 6 Ditto, ditto
- 7 Marris's Adelaide, ditto
- 8 Seedling, ditto

*Black and White.*

- 1 Lookers' Rosalind, R. Marris
- 2 Marris's Beatrice, ditto
- 3 Ditto, ditto
- 4 Seedling, G. Hudson
- 5 Gregson's Lady Boldhaughton, J. D. Hextall
- 6 Ditto, ditto
- 7 Seedling, W. Mitchell
- 8 Ditto, ditto

Wednesday, July 28.

CARNATIONS.

Pans of Six.—1. Ely's Lovely Ann, Brooke's Flora's Garland, Easom's Admiral Curzon, Haines's Black Diamond, Wallis's Cradley Pet, and Ely's Lady Ely, R. Marris. 2. Atterton's Fanny Gardner, May's Poor Tom, Lodge's True Briton, Hudson's Vanguard, Wallis's Cradley Pet, and Jackson's Squire Trow, J. D. Hextall.

Pans of Three.—1. Tongue's Prudence, Brabbin's Squire Meynell, and Colcut's Brutus, G. Hudson. 2. Taylor's Kirke White, Wallis's Cradley Pet, and Puxley's Princess Royal, R. Marris. 3. Lodge's True Briton, May's Duncan, and Addenbrooke's Lydia, J. D. Hextall. 4. Hardwick's Firebrand, Twitchett's Don John, and Ely's Lady Ely, W. Mitchell. 5. May's Baroloph, Duncan, and Justice Shallow, F. W. Hollyoake.

*Scarlet Bizarres.*

- 1 Atterton's Fanny Gardner, Hudson
- 2 Hale's Prince Albert, ditto
- 3 Hepworth's Hamlet, J. D. Hextall
- 4 Easom's Admiral Curzon, Hollyoake
- 5 Ely's Lord Pollington, G. Hudson
- 6 Holliday's Lord Ranciliffe, J. Hextall
- 7 Hollyoake's Rienzi ditto
- 8 Lodge's True Briton, G. Hudson

*Crimson Bizarres.*

- 1 May's Duncan, J. D. Hextall
- 2 Holmes's Count Paulina, G. Hudson
- 3 Ely's Lord Milton, J. D. Hextall
- 4 Slater's Gladiator, G. Hudson
- 5 Count Paulina, ditto
- 6 Gladiator, ditto
- 7 Elliott's Victory, ditto
- 8 Bates's Titian, ditto

*Scarlet Flakes.*

- 1 Wallis's Cradley Pet, F. Hollyoake
- 2 Hardwick's Firebrand, J. D. Hextall
- 3 Ditto, ditto
- 4 Marris's seedling, P. 49, ditto

*Purple Flakes.*

- 1 Jackson's Squire Trow, G. Hudson
- 2 Brabbin's Squire Meynell, ditto
- 3 Millward's Premier, R. Marris
- 4 Squire Meynell, F. W. Hollyoake
- 5 Mansley's Beauty of Woodhouse, J. D. Hextall

*Rose Flakes.*

- 1 Tongue's Prudence, G. Hudson
- 2 Sir George Crewe, H. Bates
- 3 Prudence, W. Mitchell
- 4 Prudence, G. Hudson
- 5 Ditto, ditto
- 6 May's Antonio, J. D. Hextall
- 7 May's Ariel, ditto

PICOTEES.

Pans of Six.—1. Norman's Mrs. Norman, Headly's Venus, Dodwell's Alfred, Costar's Christabel, and Marris's Jeanette and Grace Darling, H. Marris. 2. Robinson's Elizabeth, Burroughes's Mrs. Bevan, Wood's Princess Alice, Lightbody's Seedling, Hudson's Exquisite, and Dodwell's Mary, J. D. Hextall. 3. Marris's Hogarth, Mrs. Barnard, Robinson's Elizabeth, Willmer's Princess Royal, Norman's James II., and Holland's Lady Fair, G. Hudson. 4. Marris's Alexander and Prince of Wales, Burroughes's Lady Alice Peel, and three seedlings, Mr. Bates.

**Pans of Three.**—1. Marris's Prince of Wales, Headly's Venus, and Smalley's Omega, R. Marris. 2. Matthews's Enchantress, Hudson's Exquisite, and Hollyoake's Duke of Rutland, W. Mitchell. 3. Fellowes's Ganymede, and Hollyoake's Rutland and Nina, F. W. Hollyoake. 4. Hollyoake's Duke of Rutland, Marris's Princess Royal, and seedling, Mr. Bates. 5. Fellowes's Prince Arthur, Norman's Lord Nelson, and Marris's Seedling, Z, J. D. Hextall. 6. Hollyoake's Duke of Rutland, Headly's Venus, and Marris's Hogarth, Mr. Cox.

*Heavy-edged Purple.*

- 1 Hollyoake's Duke of Rutland, W. Mitchell
- 2 Lady Rowena (seedling), F. Hollyoake
- 3 Turner's Lady H. Moore, J. Hextall
- 4 Seedling, H. Bates
- 5 Marris's Iphigenia, ditto
- 6 Wood's Princess Alice, W. Mitchell

*Light-edged Purple.*

- 1 Marris's Alexander, R. Marris
- 2 Hudson's Exquisite, J. D. Hextall
- 3 Hudson's Exquisite, H. Bates
- 4 May's Ann Page, J. D. Hextall
- 5 Seedling, H. Bates
- 6 Marris's Seedling, A. 50, J. Hextall
- 7 Hudson's Exquisite, ditto

*Heavy-edged Red.*

- 1 Smalley's Omega, R. Marris

- 2 Costar's Christabel, F. W. Hollyoake
- 3 Norman's Mrs. Norman, ditto
- 4 Robinson's Elizabeth, R. Marris
- 5 Bates's Seedling, W. Mitchell
- 6 Wildman's Isabella, J. D. Hextall

*Light-edged Red.*

- 1 Dodwell's Mary, J. D. Hextall
- 2 Youell's Gem, ditto

*Heavy-edged Rose.*

- 1 Marris's Regina, G. Hudson
- 2 Ditto, ditto
- 3 Marris's Jeanette, ditto
- 4 Headly's Venus, F. W. Hollyoake
- 5 Ditto, ditto
- 6 Ditto, ditto
- 7 Ditto, ditto

*Light-edged Rose.*

- 1 Barnard's Mrs. Barnard, G. Hudson

### THE COTTAGERS' SOCIETY.

Wednesday, May 25, in the Market Hall, Leicester.

#### TULIPS.

**Pans of Six.**—1. Gibbons's Pilot, Feathered Triomphe Royale, Polyphemus, Magnum, Captain White, and Royal Sovereign, D. Toon. 2. Lord Milton, Captain White, Prince Albert, Violet Alexander, Grace Darling, and Andromeda, R. Hawley. 3. Lawrence's Friend, Hero of the Nile, Aglaia, Magnum, Royal Sovereign, and Sir Sidney Smith, Mr. Battison. 4. D. Toon, with sorts similar to those in the first pan.

**Pans of Three.**—1. Captain White, Gibbons's Pilot, and Triomphe Royale, D. Toon. 2. Captain White, Bagot, and Gibbons's Queen of Scots, R. Hawley. 3. Aglaia, Cenotaph, and Charbonnier, Mr. Battison.

### TULIP SHOW,

At Mr. Nelson Warren's, Snipe View Gardens, Ashton-under-Line, May 29.

Maiden Prize.—Bienfait, J. Newton.

*Feathered Bizarres.*

- 1 Charles X., A. Leech
- 2 Magnum Bonum, ditto
- 3 Apelles, T. Schofield
- 4 Rising Sun, ditto
- 5 Paul Pry, R. Whittaker
- 6 Surpass Catafalque, J. Wild
- 7 Crown Prince, W. Woller
- 8 Trafalgar, W. Chadwick

*Flamed Bizarres.*

- 1 Albion, H. Cowburn
- 2 Polyphemus, W. Chadwick
- 3 San Joe, ditto
- 4 Lustre, R. Whittaker
- 5 Charles X., A. Leech
- 6 Pilot, J. Newton
- 7 Grace Darling, ditto
- 8 Lacantique, R. Whittaker

*Feathered Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bienfait, J. Newton
- 2 Catharina, W. Walker

- 3 Baguet, J. Wild
- 4 Sir Henry Pottinger, R. Whittaker
- 5 Duc de Bordeaux, W. Chadwick
- 6 Maid of Orleans, J. Wild
- 7 La Belle Narene, J. Yarwood
- 8 Grotius, J. Wild

*Flamed Byblæmens.*

- 1 Bacchus, A. Leech
- 2 Wallers, R. Whittaker
- 3 Bienfait, A. Leech
- 4 Baguet, R. Whittaker
- 5 Princess Royal, J. Wild
- 6 Gibbons's Catherine, J. Newton
- 7 La Belle Narene, R. Whittaker
- 8 Ashtonian, W. Butterworth

*Feathered Roses.*

- 1 Lady Crewe, J. Wild
- 2 Heroine, W. Woller
- 2 Comte de Vergennes, ditto
- 4 Dolittle, J. Moss
- 5 Andromeda, J. Wild

- 6 Newcastle, R. Whittaker
- 7 Arlette, James Wild
- 8 Lady Grey, J. Hollingworth  
*Flamed Roses.*
- 1 Vesta, A. Leech
- 2 Unique, W. Woller
- 3 Lady Ashley, H. Cowburn
- 4 Aglaia, W. Chadwick
- 5 Lord Hill, H. Cowburn
- 6 Lady Crewe, ditto
- 7 Camillus, W. Chadwick
- 8 Triomphe Royale, ditto  
*Bizarre Breeders.*
- 1 Old Dutch Catalaue, I. Yarwood
- 2 Dreadnought, W. Chadwick

- 3 Charbonnier, J. Wild  
*Byblæmen Breeders.*
- 1 Unknown, R. Whittaker
- 2 Verpoort, W. Chadwick
- 3 Catherine, W. Butterworth  
*Rose Breeders.*
- 1 Lord Derby, J. Newton
- 2 Marchioness of Waterford, W. Chadwick
- 3 Newcastle, J. Wild  
*Sels.*
- 1 Min d'Or (yellow), W. Butterworth
- 2 Stadtholder (yellow), J. Wild
- 1 White Flag (white), J. Wild
- 2 White Perfection, W. Chadwick

## PINK SHOW,

At D. Barker's, Travellers' Inn, Broomhill, near Sheffield, July 5.

Best Bloom.—Cant's Criterion, H. Barker.

Maiden Prizes.—Mango (kettle), J. Martin; Mango (cup), S. Tomlinson.

*Purple-laced.*

- Premier.—Mango, W. Benn
- 1 Mango, J. Martin
  - 2 Airdale Beauty, C. Colton
  - 3 Coronation, J. Simmonite
  - 4 Beauty of Deighton, ditto
  - 5 Greensides, H. Barker
  - 6 True Blue, S. Tomlinson
  - 7 Ruby, H. Barker
  - 8 Professor, W. Benn
  - 9 Merry Monarch, J. Simmonite

*Red-laced.*

- Premier.—Susanna, H. Hydes
- 1 Susanna, S. Pryor
  - 2 Adam Smith, H. Hancock
  - 3 Sturge, J. Simmonite
  - 4 Louis Tasso, H. Hancock

- 5 Lady Antrobus, W. Benn
- 6 Dr. Hepworth, G. Brassington
- 7 Little Wonder, F. Benn
- 8 Prince Albert, J. Simmonite
- 9 Dreadnought, T. Oxley

*Black and White.*

Premier.—Lady Frost, J. Simmonite

- 1 Beauty of Home, F. Benn
- 2 Kay's Mary, S. Pryor
- 3 Lady Frost, H. Hydes
- 4 Beauty of Blackburn, J. Simmonite
- 5 Blackeyed Susan, H. Hancock
- 6 Miss Jessop, H. Barker
- 7 Lady Boldhaughton, S. Pryor
- 8 Beauty of Clayton-le-Moor, S. Tomlinson
- 9 Virgin Queen, H. Barker

## SOUTH LANCASHIRE PINK SHOW,

At J. Grundy's, Spread Eagle Inn, Stamford-street, Ashton-under-Lyne, July 5.

Judges.—Mr. James Heap, Stake Mill, near Middleton; Mr. Joseph Dicken and Mr. Joseph Ingham, Ashton.

Pans of Three.—1. Huntsman, Sturge, and Mary, J. Beswick, Middleton. 2. Coronation, Susanna, and Snowball, C. Grundy, Ashton. 3. Huntsman, Susanna, and Kay's Mary, A. Matley, Ashton. 4. Mango, Sturge, and Mary, J. Turner, Bolton. 5. Mango, Susanna, and Mary, T. Mellor, Ashton. 6. Huntsman, Susanna, and Beauty of Home, S. Raynor, Middleton. 7. Mango, Susanna, and Snowball, W. Taylor, Middleton. 8. Huntsman and two seedlings, R. Norris, Penthoram.

Maiden Prizes.—1. Mango, Susanna, and Mary, T. Mellor. 2. Huntsman, Susanna, and Blackeyed Susan, R. Hope, Pendleton.

*Purple-laced.*

- 1 Huntsman, T. Mellor
- 2 Coronation, J. Leigh, Rochdale
- 3 Greensides, J. Beswick
- 4 Duke of St. Albans, J. Grundy
- 5 Mango, R. Norris
- 6 Seedling, R. Teebay, Preston
- 7 Richard Cobden, J. Beswick
- 8 Kay's Advance, R. Hope

*Red-laced.*

- 1 Susanna, J. Beswick
- 2 Sturge, J. Turner
- 3 Seedling, R. Norris
- 4 Sir William, T. Mellor

- 5 Dr. Hepworth, R. Hope
- 6 Brutus, J. Beswick
- 7 Richard Cobden, S. Raynor
- 8 Dreadnought, R. Teebay

*Black and White.*

- 1 Virgin Queen, J. Turner
- 2 Kay's Mary, W. Taylor
- 3 Snowball, W. Taylor
- 4 Superior, A. Matley
- 5 Beauty of Clayton-le-Moor, S. Raynor
- 6 Lady Boldhaughton, R. Hope
- 7 Fair Flora, J. Leigh
- 8 Beauty of Blackburn, R. Hope

## NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE AND MACCLESFIELD PINK SHOW,

At Mr. D. Porter's, Leopard Inn, Tunstall, Staffordshire, July 10.

Judges.—Mr. H. Penson, Hanchurch, near Trentham, and Mr. S. Etchells, Stockport.

A gold medal was awarded to R. Moorley, for an excellent stand of three flowers, one in each class, viz. Jones's Huntsman, Etchell's Susanna, and Fairbrother's beauty of Blackburn.

*Purple-laced.*

Premier.—Jones's Huntsman, R. Moorley

- 1 Bradshaw's Greensides, J. Hambleton
- 2 Jones's Huntsman, ditto
- 3 Taylor's Mango, C. Bradshaw
- 4 Willshaw's Cheshire Hero, W. Ward
- 5 Pearson's Professor, J. Hambleton
- 6 Faulkner's Duke of St. Albans, R. Moorley
- 7 Bow's Suwarrow, J. Hambleton
- 8 Sambo, S. Bromley
- 9 Normington's Airdale Beauty, R. Moorley
- 10 Howard's Beauty of Rochdale, T. Whitehouse

*Red-laced.*

Premier.—Etchell's Susanna, J. Hambleton

- 1 Etchell's Susanna, J. Weston
- 2 Brundrett's Sir William, R. Moorley
- 3 Lee's Joseph Sturge, J. Hambleton
- 4 Parker's Dr. Hepworth, S. Bromley

- 5 Hand's Pilot, R. Moorley
- 6 Jackson's Criterion, ditto
- 7 Trickett's A. Smith, J. Hambleton
- 8 Champion, R. Moorley
- 9 Moorley's Dorothy, ditto
- 10 Slater's Lady Antrobus, ditto

*Black and White.*

Premier.—Miss Newbold (seedling), S. Bromley

- 1 O'Brien's Virgin Queen, W. Wright
- 2 Barker's Fairy Queen, T. Boote
- 3 Bradshaw's Margaret, R. Moorley
- 4 Kay's Mary, ditto
- 5 Norris's Blackeyed Susan, T. Whitehouse
- 6 Beauty of Home, S. Bromley
- 7 Millman's Lillia, S. Bromley
- 8 Fairbrother's Beauty of Blackburn, T. Boote
- 9 Rawsthorn's Superior, W. Ward
- 10 Whalley's Beauty of Clayton, R. Moorley

Second Meeting, at Mr. W. Johnson's, the Gardeners' Tavern, Common, Macclesfield, July 17.

A gold medal was awarded to S. Bromley, for a stand of three flowers, one in each class, viz. Taylor's Mango, Lee's Joseph Sturge, and Miss Newbold (seed.)

Maiden Stand.—Taylor's Mango, Lee's Joseph Sturge, and Norris's Black-eyed Susan, W. Ward.

*Purple-laced.*

Premier.—Jones's Huntsman, R. Moorley

- 1 Attractive, T. Boote
- 2 Howard's Beauty of Rochdale, R. Moorley
- 3 Hand's Pilot, ditto
- 4 Faulkner's Duke of St. Albans, do
- 5 Bradshaw's Greensides, ditto
- 6 Jones's Huntsman, J. Hambleton
- 7 Taylor's Mango, ditto
- 8 Bow's Suwarrow, ditto
- 9 Sambo, T. Boote
- 10 Lodge's Enterprise, J. Hambleton

*Red-laced.*

Premier.—Etchell's Susanna, C. Bradshaw

- 1 Lee's Joseph Sturge, C. Bradshaw
- 2 Etchell's Susanna, J. Hambleton
- 3 Trickett's Adam Smith, ditto
- 4 Slater's Lady Antrobus, R. Moorley
- 5 Parker's Dr. Hepworth, ditto
- 6 Jackson's Criterion, ditto

- 7 Moorley's Dorothy, R. Moorley
- 8 Pimblott's Seedling (Jane), S. Bromley
- 9 Richard Cobden, C. Bradshaw
- 10 Williams's Thirza, S. Bromley

*Black and White.*

Premier.—Norris's Blackeyed Susan, S. Bromley

- 1 O'Brien's Virgin Queen, R. Moorley
- 2 Gregson's Lady Boldhaughton, C. Pimblott
- 3 Norris's Blackeyed Susan, C. Bradshaw
- 4 Smith's White Rose, S. Bromley
- 5 Baker's Overall, R. Moorley
- 6 Fairbrother's Beauty of Blackburn, ditto
- 7 Millman's Lillia, ditto
- 8 Kay's Mary, S. Bromley
- 9 Whalley's Beauty of Clayton, R. Moorley
- 10 Bradshaw's Margaret, ditto

## PINK SHOW,

At Mr. E. Barker's, Joiners' Arms Inn, Newcastle-under-Lyme, July 10.

*Purple-laced.*

Premier.—Jones &amp; Huntsman, T. Bailey

1 Jones's Huntsman, T. Bailey

2 Norris's Blackeyed Susan, H. Eaton

3 Bradshaw &amp; Greensides, T. Bailey

4 Faulkner's Duke of St. Albans, D.

Brown

5 Howard's Beauty of Rochdale, H.

Eaton

6 Normington's Airdale Beauty, R.

Moorley

7 Norris's Club-ace, H. Eaton

8 Teebay's Thunderer, ditto

9 Taylor's Mango, H. Bradshaw

10 Tillstone's Richard Cobden, E. Barker

*Red-laced.*

Premier.—Lee's J. Sturge, E. Barker

1 Etchell's Susanna, E. Barker

2 Lee's Joseph Sturge, ditto

3 Brundrett's Sir William, R. Moorley

4 Seedling, D. Brown

5 Parker's Dr. Hepworth, W. Griffiths

6 Lightbody's Louis Tasso, T. Bailey

7 Jackson's Criterion, H. Eaton

8 Moorley's Dorothy, R. Moorley

9 Williams's Thirza, T. Bailey

10 Prince Albert, H. Eaton

*Black and White.*Premier.—Norris's Blackeyed Susan,  
H. Bradshaw

1 Norris's Blackeyed Susan, R. Moorley

2 Gregson's Lady Boldhaughton, W.  
Griffiths

3 Millman's Lillia, E. Barker

4 Whalley's Beauty of Clayton, T.  
Bailey5 Fairbrother's Beauty of Blackburn,  
R. Moorley

6 Bradshaw's Margaret, E. Barker

7 Parry's Union, T. Bailey

8 Baker's Overall, W. Griffiths

9 O'Brien's Virgin Queen, ditto

10 Kay's Mary, E. Barker

## PINK SHOW,

At the Albion Inn, Lemon-street, Leeds, July 12.

Pans.—1. Huntsman, Mrs. Chadwick, Boshell's Gem, Kay's Mary, and Deception, W. Chadwick. 2. Blackeyed Susan, Greensides, Dr. Hepworth, Lady Boldhaughton, and Laura, T. Wainman. 3. Huntsman, seedling, John Nixon, Blackeyed Susan, and seedling, I. W. Bower.

Premier Prize.—Seedling (Harriet), J. Boshell.

*Purple-laced.*

1 Mrs. Chadwick, W. Chadwick

2 Ditto, J. Boshell

3 Huntsman, I. W. Bower

4 Blackeyed Susan, T. Wainman

5 Seedling, I. W. Bower

6 Mrs. Chadwick, I. Boshell

*Brown-laced.*

1 Kelsey's Surplice, I. W. Bower

2 Greensides, T. Wainman

3 Mrs. Chadwick, ditto

4 John Nixon, C. Benton

5 Pilgrim, J. Boshell

6 Mrs. Chadwick, ditto

*Red-laced.*

1 Seedling, I. Boshell

2 Joseph Sturge, ditto

3 Joseph Sturge, C. Benton

4 Dr. Hepworth, T. Wainman

5 Boshell's Gem, W. Chadwick

6 Joseph Sturge, ditto

*Dark-eyed.*

1 Lady Boldhaughton, T. Wainman

2 Kay's Mary, W. Chadwick

3 Kay's Mary, T. Wainman

4 Blackeyed Susan, C. Benton

5 Blackeyed Susan, J. Boshell

6 Blackeyed Susan, I. W. Bower

*Red-eyed.*

1 Seedling, I. W. Bower

2 Criterion, W. Chadwick

3 Laura, C. Benton

4 Laura, T. Wainman

5 Criterion, C. Benton

6 Criterion, W. Chadwick

## DERBY GARDENERS' AND FLORISTS' DISCUSSION SOCIETY.

At Mr. S. Newbold's, Star and Garter Inn St. Mary's-gate, Derby, July 12.

1st Stand of Twelve Pinks.—Looker's Oxford Rival, Lola Montes, Regulator, Gaylad, Prince Albert, Duke of Wellington, Whipper-in, Sappho, Lord John Russell, Sturge, Optimus, and Dr. Barnes, Mr. Lakin.

1st Stand of Six Pinks.—Maclean, Criterion, Sappho, Lola Montes, Achilles, Rival, and Diana, Mr. Dodwell.

1st Stand of Twelve Roses.—Duchess of Sutherland, Brennus, Earl Talbot, Jaques's Lafayette, Souvenir de la Malmaison, unknown, Geant des Batailles, Reine de la Guillerie, La Reine, Madame Laffay, Prolific Moss, and Madam Hardy, Mr. J. Lowe.

Best Carnation.—Premier, Mr. Lakin.

Best Picotee.—Prince Arthur, Mr. Dodwell.

## Part II.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.



## THE "TOWNS" EXHIBITION OF CARNATIONS AND PICOTEEES.

ADMONITION, if offered in a spirit of kindly regard, and if the result of careful observation and experience, is as valuable, and to the earnest student, often as grateful, as the hearty applause which greets a successful labour. Will you, Mr. Editor, allow me, as an old florist, to offer a few remarks on the above exhibition, and a word of advice to my esteemed friends who took part in it? I need not go over ground which you have well occupied, either to dwell upon the cordial feeling, or unanimity, which was found so truly to exist among us, or to dilate upon the beautiful flowers presented, and the skill displayed. Of these you have well spoken, and with but one exception—your approval of the Lady of the Lake picotee, in the Leeds stand—I concur heartily in your criticisms. Much indeed there was to praise and to dwell upon only as earnest, enthusiastic large-hearted florists can praise and dwell upon. But there might have been improvement—as thus. The editor of the *Florist* says, "The two Derby stands were good specimens of growth and quality combined, each stand possessing excellent variety." The remark is made with the editor's usual sound discrimination, and was deserved, all the more that provincial cultivators, and judges too, need lessons on the necessity of contrast and variety; but a minute examination showed many of the flowers

with petals more or less split on the edges, in dressing, and I am sure I shall have the thanks of my Derby friends for drawing their attention to this, and telling them it *must be obviated*. The flowers had been well preserved, thanks, doubtless, to the mode adopted in protecting the bloom, as I saw them evidently quite up to their best eight or nine days before the day of exhibition. Birmingham, with its clean and bright flowers, came into the second place easily, though far away from the first. Here the fault was want of size, a failing aggravated by the flat mode of dressing adopted; and our friends will do well to bear in mind, that in any future competitions, at least one-third should be added to the size of their specimens. Bright colours, clean grounds, and well-defined markings are indeed essential, but they are attainable without any sacrifice of noble proportions—indeed they are only realized in their *best*, in specimens of superior culture. Nottingham, so necessitated, doubtless, had in its stands, a mixed lot: some of fine growth, others inferior. Its chief failure was in the spotted and flushed appearance of the flowers, evidencing imperfect protection. I have often wondered that a protection so obvious as a good tulip awning should have been so generally overlooked by my carnation-loving friends. The flowers from Leeds were small, and many of them appeared to have been kept too close, so that there was an absence of stamina in them (for flowers, to be firm in texture, must have plenty of air); but the chief fault was in the flat dressing. The same faults were apparent in the specimens from Wakefield. Will my friends allow me to tell them that form is the first property, and that this is incomplete, if it does not closely approximate to a hemisphere? Flowers of that form, or so treated by the art of the florist, offer quite as fair a field for the display of colours as one stretched and flattened like a pancake; and have the additional recommendation, that the eye rests upon and takes in at the same moment, a larger



surface, with greater ease and more delight. York puzzled me more than all the others put together. Growth was not wanting, and its artistic style of dressing, though not as complete as it might have been in every specimen, was a good lesson to every competitor there. Yet there was a peculiarity in the colours of the flowers—a staleness or dead appearance, which I could not account for, whether arising from the shade being too dark, from dirt or natural colour, or from the soil, or the water used. But whatever the cause, if rectified, our friends will be formidable competitors. The flowers from Leicester I will not criticise. It was evident they were contributed from a determination to take a part in the competition, though the place might be the last. But the fine stand from Edinburgh, disqualified as it was, must have some notice. In growth, after the first stands, it had no competitor. It failed only in the adoption of too many of the pale-coloured varieties, Lady of the Lake, Sarah Payne, Favourite, Romeo, Flora's Garland, and one or two others, and the consequent absence of those striking colours which give contrast and variety,—after form, the next essentials for the attainment of a picture, and points, in my opinion, far too lightly regarded by the majority of florists. How can florists hope to draw attention to the lovely subjects of their care,—almost of their creation—whilst overlooking the effect of contrast, or the advantages of combination? How display their admirable variety? Failing in this prime necessity, the stand must have been placed much below its apparent merit,—such, at least, was my judgment. And now, Mr. Editor, will my friends condemn me as a croaker, or hold my remarks worth a moment's consideration? Will they think with me, we met for instruction as well as recreation? and determine that whilst we applaud and emulate the good, it is the part of wise men, and good florists, to notice and avoid the bad?

Z.

## NOTES ON VARIOUS KINDS OF RHUBARB.

WE noticed, some time ago, a few sorts of rhubarb which we cultivated. The second and third years have given us an opportunity of testing their merits more closely. We shall extract from our note book a few memorandums, which we trust will be of service. The sorts we grow are Mitchell's Prince Albert, Lee's Seedling, White Perfection, Bailey's Wonder, Bailey's Monarch, Fox's King Alfred, Linnæus, Victoria, Sanguinea, Jamesii, Mammoth, Magnum Bonum, and Scarlet Giant. We can say but little in favour of the first. It is early, but considered here as great a "drop" as the Beehive strawberry. Bailey's Monarch and Fox's King Alfred are both infinitely superior to it; in fact, they are excellent. The first is rather the earliest of the two, quite as forward as Prince Albert, erect in habit, handsome both in foliage and stem, much hardier, and of exquisite flavour. Fox's King Alfred is ten days before Linnæus, and is ready to pull when Victoria is peeping out of the ground. It is of beautiful colour, and very large; the grain of the stems appears very fine, and it is excellent for cooking. It is somewhat singular that these two very early rhubarbs were raised in Staffordshire,—the first at Longton, by Mr. Bailey, manufacturer; the latter by Mr. Fox, nurseryman, Cliff Vale, near Leek; both cold and late localities. Lee's Seedling is not worth growing, being thin and without any good quality. Sanguinea, as its name implies, is of a fine blood colour, rather late, but the stems are well formed, and it forces well. Though not very large or early, still we shall cultivate this for its beautiful appearance and flavour. Jamesii is thin and certainly not worth growing. White Perfection, on further trial, does not appear to possess any particular good quality. The foliage has a singular hoary appearance, and the stems are of medium size and good quality. Bailey's Wonder is in the way of Victoria,

but certainly not a beat on that fine variety. The leaf stems are shorter; they are, nevertheless, thick, but we should not plant it to the exclusion of the sort named. Mammoth has been grown for some time at Mansfield, and is evidently a seedling from Victoria. Having a rather peculiar upright growth, it will attain a large size, is handsome, and of fine flavour. In the Giant Scarlet we have been disappointed, as it was more frequently green than red. The young leaf stems are high coloured, but as they age, become green. We shall discard it. Magnum Bonum we shall give a further trial to; at present it promises well, is large and of good colour. Linnæus is now tolerably well known, and is a very productive high-flavoured second-early sort. It is not so large as Victoria, but gets to a fair size, forces well, and is of fine colour. Myatt's Victoria is superseding most other sorts for size and quality. It is immensely large, and of fine flavour, and will be grown by everyone who has room for it. The rhubarbs are all gross feeders, and will well repay attention, such as watering with liquid manure, &c. As very many of our readers have not much room for plants of this kind, we will give a selection of four, which will succeed each other, and are decidedly the best we know. Bailey's Monarch, Fox's King Alfred, Myatt's Linnæus, and Myatt's Victoria.

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## JOTTINGS ON FLOWERS AND PLANTS,

MADE DURING A COMMERCIAL TOUR, IN THE SUMMER OF 1852.  
By R. S.

HAVING, during the past summer, visited many of the principal nurseries in the kingdom, as well as the gardens of some of the nobility, I was enabled, from the nature of my profession (a commercial traveller), to notice most of the new and striking things connected with floriculture. It would be invidious in

me, perhaps, to mention names, as I might, in some way or other, give offence, even when least intended; but as I made copious notes during the time I was out, and having lately looked through and arranged them under their different families, I thought I would send them to you. It is now some years since we have seen each other, yet, for "auld lang syne," and the interest I take in the success of your periodical, I would willingly do all in my power to aid in rendering it even more useful, if possible, than I believe it to be. Should my jottings pass your "editorial sanctum," I shall, most likely, claim a space in your pages, very often. I see you mention some hollyhocks which you have grown: they are certainly most of them good, but some splendid varieties have come out this season, and improvement in these beautiful and stately flowers is rapidly progressing. The yellow varieties are scarce, at least good ones. Bircham's Yellow Model is one of the best. It is of excellent form, primrose, the lower part of the petals being strongly shaded with dark brown. Sulphurea perfecta is good, and is one which you name, but it is beat by one of Chater's, in the same style, but of better form. Triumphant (Parsons) is novel and fine, but tall in habit; colour primrose, though not always so, as I have on several occasions seen it shaded with pink. Amongst the very new ones is Cream of the Valley (Bragg). I see you have noticed it before, but it will bear repetition. It is a distinct and good sort, not pure white, but there is a richness about its stout and well-formed flowers that makes it very attractive. Poupre de Tyr is a flower of singular beauty: there is nothing that I have yet seen of the same colour. The blooms are close set on the spike, well formed and large, and of a rich purple, shot with a shade of pink. This will be a fine contrast with the preceding sort. Then there is Saffrano, another of Mr. Parson's, but, like most of his sorts, tall. This I take to be a great novelty and a fine sort; the guard petals are buff, while the centre is

deep salmon. I expect these sorts are yet high in price, though from the ease with which the hollyhock is propagated, they ought soon to be within the reach of the florist of even moderate means. One of the most attractive, and in fact, the newest in character, is Mrs. Mouldey (Turner), a nice white-ground, margined in the way of a picotee, with bright pink. This, I assure you, will be a favourite with all lovers of this flower; and so will Joan of Arc (Parsons), a delicate blush, a sweet pretty thing. But in scarlets or crimsons, Bircham's Meteor is, to my fancy, first-rate. It is indeed a splendid sort, that will be noted a hundred yards off. I shall now turn over a leaf or two in my memorandum book, and see what I have got in pansies. These are greatly patronized in Scotland, where I have seen some very good ones. First and foremost then, I jotted down Royal Visit (Dickson). This, I believe, has been raised several years, and it really is a most beautiful sort. The ground colour is pure as drifted snow; it is of good form, the top petals have nothing weak about them, there is no crimping in the margin, or *washiness* in the colour; on the contrary, the flowers are smooth and flat, the colour is rich purple, the eye good, and the belting broad and continuous. Downie & Laird have a nice sort, called St. Andrew, which took my fancy. It is a self, as rich as velvet, dark, and of fine substance; and Handyside's Duke of Perth, though comparatively old, still holds a prominent place amongst both northern and southern flowers. When well grown, it is a grand dark purple. As for yellow grounds, their name is legion. The Duke of Norfolk appears, from strong family likenesses, to be the progenitor of many of the beautiful sorts now out. I was much pleased with several which I saw in a southern nursery. Sir J. Paxton (Betteridge). The form good, the ground colour not so rich as some, but uniform, a light shade of yellow; the top petals and belting were of the same shade (an indispensable requisite). This colour was more of a

purple than bronze, very rich and attractive. Then there was Sir I. Cathcart (Turner), distinct, the colours being rich and glowing. There wants (as in this flower) something different to the constant yellow and bronzy purple. Here there were top petals fast verging to dark crimson, belting same, broad and well laid on. If I do not mistake, this will be the forerunner of a more lively class of flowers. Wheeler's Marchioness of Bath will find many admirers, from its lively colours and well-defined centre. The petals are stout, banded with a narrow margin of blue, top petals the same. This, from its fine form, will be a good one to seed from. So will National (Turner), which is a very pretty variety, white ground, with narrow belt of purple, excellent in form, and remarkably smooth. When in the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton, I saw a fine self pansy, raised by a man in somewhat humble circumstances. Whether he has made anything of it I know not. I thought it, as selfs go, very good, and superior to many I had seen in the north. I think he called it Duke of Sutherland. It was a fine rich purple, and quite first-rate in form and texture. I have yet some remarks to make on this beautiful family, but perhaps I have written enough for the present, and therefore will say good-by, promising, if you wish it,\* a continuance of my memoranda.

\* Most certainly we do.—Ed.

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## CULTIVATION OF THE POLYANTHUS.

BY MR. S. HAMMOND, RADFORD, NEAR NOTTINGHAM.

[Continued from page 299.]

THE pots should now be filled up with moss, prepared and applied in the same manner as directed for the border. A place for wintering them may be constructed at trifling cost, and with comparatively

little, if any, waste of ground, under a hedge, facing the south, or south-east, by boarding up the back fourteen inches, and the front ten inches, allowing sufficient width from back to front to contain two rows of pots. The shutters for the top should be made of three-quarter inch deal, six feet long, and sixteen inches wide, cross-stayed in the middle and at each end with hooping iron, which looks neater than wood, and hung on at the back with small hooks and bands, that they may be removed with little trouble. A post will be required at the back, in the centre of each shutter, two feet six inches high, a hook, six inches long, and two small staples, one in the post, the other in the back or upper side of the shutter, to fasten it when turned up. This will leave the shutters a little inclining over the plants, which will be better than if they were thrown wholly back, as it will prevent the drip from the hedge falling on the plants. But as this situation will only be fit for them until the beginning of March, it will be advisable to form slots in the posts, so that the boards will slide down at each end, and thereby answer a double purpose, affording convenience for removing them to the opposite side of the garden, which will be much better for blooming, and save expense of materials for an extra place. In my opinion, there is no other mode of arrangement, when in bloom, in which they show to so much advantage as in this. In putting in the pots, great care should be taken to prevent worms getting in, by placing under each pot a piece of slate, the size of the bottom, and covering it with soot, to the depth of half an inch. The spaces betwixt the pots may be filled up with sawdust, or poor light sandy soil. Although the plants are more liable to injury by frost, in pots, than in the border, they are often rendered much more so by shutting them up and excluding air. I do not fear a slight frost, but rather consider it beneficial, as they are then more hardy, and consequently less liable to be cut off in bloom. It also checks them in throwing up winter

blooms, which some varieties are very apt to do when kept closely confined. I have at this time a hundred of my pots plunged in a boarded frame, with no other protection at top than strong calico lights, brushed over several times with a solution of alum, which renders them in a great measure waterproof and very durable. Some of them have been in use seven years, and are yet whole and sound. In extreme frost, I throw a mat or two over them at night, but in all weathers, except heavy rain, they are fully exposed through the day. All flower stems that appear from this to the end of January, should be pinched off just below the pips, when they have made an inch growth. During the winter, I collect some good loamy leaf mould, from hedge bottoms, and prepare for top-dressing, by mixing it with one-third of well-decayed cow dung, frequently turning it over, and keeping it dry, by covering in wet weather. I think this all that is necessary, until February, at which time, if spared, and the patience of your readers is not already exhausted, I shall feel pleasure in resuming the subject.

*Alfreton-road, Oct. 7th, 1852.*



## COPPICEANA.

No. XXIV.

AMONGST deciduous trees, the lime holds a prominent position. It is planted extensively for avenues, and is a quick-growing, ornamental tree. There are numerous varieties, many of which we grow, and shall now attempt to describe. One of the most beautiful is the

*Tillia Alba Pendula.* (The Weeping Lime Tree.)—The foliage is broad and ample, with a silvery appearance beneath; the branches weep gracefully. This tree should be extensively planted. It is grafted standard high on the common lime tree, and plants are worth from 1s. to 2s. 6d., according to the age.



*Tillia Europa Laciniata* (the Cut-leaved Lime) is a very singular sport, the plant being of more diminutive growth than the species. The leaves are so varied, that no two are anything near alike. When raised from layers, as it sometimes is, it forms a diminutive tree of singular appearance. It is, however, usually grafted four or five feet high. 1s. each.

*Tillia Laciniata Variegata*. (The Variegated Cut-leaved Lime.)—This we received from the Continent, last autumn. The foliage is cut or lacinated quite as much as the preceding, but larger in all its parts. Each leaf has a strong yellowish bar down the centre. Should it retain its variegation, it will prove a very interesting variety.

*Tillia Macrophylla*. (The Large-leaved Lime.)—A most bold and striking sort. The foliage is very large, being three times the size of that of the common lime tree. It is not much known yet, but as it becomes more common, will doubtless be extensively planted.

*Tillia Vitæfolia*. (The Vine-leaved Lime.)—This is well-named. The foliage is very distinct, and extremely similar to that of the grape vine. Well worth inquiry. About 1s. each.

*Tillia Aurea*. (The Golden-branched Lime.)—The young branches of this variety are rich yellow, and the beauty of the tree is apparent, from this circumstance, as well in winter as summer. This tree should be planted with such things as the scarlet dogwood, with its rich crimson shoots, the snake-barked maple, the golden willow, and other trees of a similar character, for when their leaves are fallen, they impart a tone, by their rich and lively colour, to the otherwise dreary and cold appearance of deciduous trees in winter.

*Tillia Maculata*. (The Spotted-leaved Lime.)—Also recently from the Continent. Our plants had the foliage very distinctly veined and mottled with yellow.

*Tillia Longifolia Dentata*.—A very distinct and good variety. Foliage rather large, long, and toothed, as its specific name indicates. Should be in every collection of hardy ornamental trees.

We have also the following new sorts, but must see a little more of them before we describe them, namely, *Tillias platiptica*, *oblongata*, *oblica*, *macro-poda*, *bicuspidata*, and *bigoniæfolia*. There is one of the new varieties, however, which promises to make a very ornamental tree. That is

*Tillia Apiculata*.—The foliage is large and very stout, deeply indented, and of an intense dark green. They are borne closely on the shoots, which are stout and dark red.

We now come to a very different class of plants, of sombre appearance, hardy in their constitution, and ornamental in character. The yews are very

varied, and whether they stand as single trees, or form hedges, or are cut into singular and fantastical shapes, they have numerous admirers. Some new species have of late years been introduced, and are known by the designation of *Cephalotaxus*; but it is to the common yew and its varieties we would first direct attention. These varieties are many of them well marked.

*Taxus Dovastoni*, we recollect to have read of, years ago; it was introduced into notice by a Mr. Dovaston, of West Felton, and is a weeping variety. When struck from cuttings, the branches stretch themselves horizontally on the surface of the soil. The best way is to get grafted plants, with stocks from four to six feet. It forms a good companion for the weeping holly.

*Taxus Adpressa*.—A singular small tree, with short shining leaves. This should be grafted on tall stems of the common yew. These, with well-formed heads, would be very beautiful and valuable trees for lawns.

*Taxus Fastigiata*.—Better known as the Irish yew. Of upright growth, forming massive pillars of dark green foliage. There are magnificent specimens, forming avenues, in the beautiful grounds of Lord Harrington, at Elvaston. A highly appropriate tree for cemeteries, or to mix with round-headed evergreen shrubs, breaking the monotony of the outline in the same manner as the Lombardy poplar amongst forest trees.

*Taxus Fastigiata Variegata*.—This is a variety with the foliage marked with yellow. Our plants are not large enough yet to say much about their beauty as variegated plants; still they are promising.

*Taxus Baccata Aureis* (the Golden Variegated Common Yew) is a very beautiful plant indeed, being remarkably distinct, and in winter, showing to great advantage. No collection of evergreens should be without several specimens of this really interesting and handsome tree.

*Taxus Baccata Argenteis*. (The Silver Variegated Yew).—Equally handsome with the preceding, but in a different style, the leaves being striped with white.

All these sorts will strike readily from cuttings, but they are of slow growth. They are to be obtained of a tolerable size in most large nurseries, and planters must recollect that trees of this description increase greatly in value as they age, fine specimens being much sought after, and high prices are often given for them.

## Part II.

## FLOWERS, ETC. RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST REPORT.

- W. M.—SEEDLING APPLE.—Of good size and tolerable flavour. It had every appearance of being a good cooking and market apple, but it will never do for the dessert.
- I. R.—The seedling potato, which you intend to name *Invincible*, we have had cooked. It was mealy, white, and well-flavoured. We cannot pretend to say whether, *as a seedling*, it will escape disease another season. Experience goes to prove, that both old and new sorts are liable to it. It appears to us to be a variety highly deserving of cultivation.
- B. & H., *York*.—*AGERATUM AUREUM FOLIIS VARIEGATA*.—An extremely pretty variegation, and likely to become a favourite with those who admire this class of plants.
- I. B.—The juniper is the *J. communis pendula*. The pears are unknown to us.
- W. M.—It is almost too late to decide on the merits of your seedling daisy. We have seen, this season, a white, of large size, centre well up, and altogether better than yours; but then this was in its proper season. Send yours next year, and we shall then be able to come to a better conclusion as to its worth.

## EXTRACTS, HINTS, AND RECOLLECTIONS.



## NEW TULIPS.

DESCRIBED BY MR. JAMES LIGHTBODY, OF FALKIRK.

## ROSES.

- Flora Mc. Donald* (Reid).—A second-row, fine shape, stout petals, and hard to expand, feathered and heavy flamed, opens creamy at bottom of cup. This variety is first-rate.
- Lady of the Lake* (Reid).—Rather long, tight cup, clean at bottom, very steady in character, and comes with a most beautiful feather, stands long in bloom, and attracts attention in the bed. Second-row.
- Jenny Lind* (Reid).—A second row, cup rather long, pure, comes with a brilliant scarlet feather.

NOVEMBER—VOL. VI. 2 K

*Mrs. Dixon* (Dixon).—Third or fourth-row, good shape, pure, and rather hard to open, feathered.

*Naomi*.—Beautiful shape, and pure, comes with a rosy beam only. First or second-row.

*Duchess of Rutland* (Jackson).—Third-row, fine compact cup, quite long enough, pure, and finely feathered and flamed. This variety will be a great favourite, when better known.

*Princess Maude* (Lightbody).—Pure and finely-formed cup, comes beautifully flamed and feathered, quite long enough, thick fleshy petals, hard to expand; as a specimen of a fine flamed rose, second to none.

*Rhea Sylvia* (Dixon).—Third-row, feathered and flamed with rich crimson, pure, and good shape. Will be a favourite.

### BYBLOEMENS.

*Prince Charles Edward* (Browne).—Beautifully pure, with a compact cup, feathered with rich dark purple, indeed almost black. Was greatly admired during bloom.

*Irlandois* (Clark), alias *Prince George* (Jeffrey), *Wonder*, *Browne's Mrs. Butler*.—This is a second-row, at times comes only with a very heavy dark purple feather, and sometimes also with a strong beam; the cup is short, and the petals at the top are inclined to curve inwards. It is a pity to see such a fine variety with so many aliases; it is also sometimes called *La Belle Irlandois*.

*Gavazzi* (Zuill).—A lilac purple feather and flame, large cup, pure, and rather loose in shape.

*Index* (Dixon).—Third-row, fine pure cup, with a delicate lilac purple feather. Will be found an acquisition in the most select collection.

*Kosciusko* (Lightbody).—Pure cup, and finely feathered with rich dark purple. One break of this variety came with a beam only.

*King Robert Bruce* (Lightbody).—Fourth-row, pure and fine cup, with feather of rosy purple; rather late in blooming.

*Lord Byron* (Reid).—Also late in blooming. In its best dress, has a most striking appearance; the feather is heavily laid on, the petals very thick and hard to open, pure bottom and stamens.

### BIZARRES.

*Signor Mario* (Zuill).—This variety was broke this season only. It has a short cup, with rich ground colour, and intense heavy feather.

*Napier* (Steir).—The deepest orange colour I have seen, and equal on the outside to the inner petals; delicate feather and beam of a reddish brown, very pure in cup, and quite a beauty of a bizarre.

*Redgauntlet* (Lightbody).—Perfect in shape, massive petals, and rich yellow ground, with fine brown feather.

*Champion of England* (Lyde).—This is an old friend with a new name (everyone having a breeder of the late Mr. Clark's in their possession, when they break it, must tack their name to it, as if it were a seedling), the same as the Duke of Devonshire, *alias* Lall Singh, Majestic, Munro, Lord Strathmore, Lyde's Napoleon, Browne, &c.

*Sphinx* (Sanders) I believe to be also a break from the same breeder as Devonshire. It is, however, only a second-row, and comes so steadily and finely feathered, that it is worth more than all the rest put together.

*Scottish Gardener.*

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## SEEDLING GOOSEBERRIES.

WE extract the following notice of new seedling gooseberries, exhibited at the Sir John Falstaff Inn, Manchester, August 7, from the *Gooseberry Growers' Register*, published by Mr. Thomas Whittaker, of Blackley, a book which ought to be in the hands of every amateur of this useful and popular fruit.

Mr. Francis Oldfield's red seedling, *Bedford*, a long bright red berry, colour between Napoleon le Grande and Companion, but a longer-formed berry, very rough, and quite distinct.

Mr. Oldfield's red seedling, *Roger*, a darkish green, shading to red, very rough. The pricks on the berry were of a deep purple, and very strong. A stout square-formed berry, apparently late; fine, and quite distinct from any other sort.

Mr. Parry's red seedling, *Help*, short and round, in form of Highlander, open veined, quite smooth, and distinct.

Mr. James Elliott's red seedling, *Champion*, long, smooth, dark, and distinct.

Mr. Edward Forber's red seedling, a beautiful pink colour, a square-formed berry, with green veins, novel, and quite distinct.

Mr. James Winward's red seedling, between Conquering Hero and Provider, long, smooth, and distinct.

Mr. Skerratt's (of Shelton) red seedling, *Star*, bright and red, a little rough, something in the form of London, broad veins of a green colour. Apparently a cross between London and Companion. Quite distinct.

Mr. Joseph Leicester's red seedling, *Prime Minister*, a square-formed dark red berry, mottled with dark and light red, in form of a long three-veined London, rough, and quite distinct.

- Mr. George Oldfield's red seedling, a dark coloured red, between Wonderful and Conquering Hero, a little rough, quite distinct.
- Mr. W. Bailey, of Cheadle.—Your berry was spoiled, we could neither describe the colour nor form.
- Mr. Thomas Williams's yellow seedling, *Fanny*, a pale dull yellow, round form, resembling a Dublin. Quite distinct.
- Mr. George Webster's yellow seedling, a long smooth berry, about the colour of Peru, and the form of Alexander. Quite distinct.
- Mr. Joseph Leicester's yellow seedling, a dark mottled yellow, about the colour of Gunner, perfectly smooth, square form, and quite distinct.
- Mr. Joseph Leicester's yellow seedling, first year of bloom 24dwts. 4grs. Form of Catherina, of a dull orange yellow, the veins and skin all one colour, unlike any other sort, and quite distinct.
- Mr. Thomas Nichols's green seedling, *Beetson Castle*, a long three-veined berry, a bright dark green, smooth, and quite distinct. Shown in a match, for the best in its class, 27dwts. first year of bloom.
- Mr. John Bayley's (of Biddulph) green seedling, a dark smooth green, something in the form of Turnout, but a little longer. Quite distinct.
- Mr. Joseph Weeldon's green seedling, long and smooth green, something in the form of a long two-veined Freedom, about the colour of Green River. Quite distinct.
- Mr. B. Kenyon's green seedling, *Lapstone*, resembles Gretna Green in colour and form, but unlike it in the veins, smooth and quite distinct.
- Mr. Francis Oldfield's green seedling, *Lofty*, appeared again in good style, 25dwts.
- Mr. Thomas Nichols's seedling, *Snowdon*, colour between White Hare and Snowball. Quite distinct.
- Mr. James Greenhalgh's white seedling, a long smooth berry, in form of Freedom, the veins showing white and clear, and from vein to vein shows a dark dull colour through the skin, unlike Freedom, or any other sort we have seen. Quite distinct.
- Mr. Thomas Williams's white seedling, a smooth square-formed berry, something in colour of Flora, and quite distinct.
- Mr. John Bayley's white seedling, a long rough berry, of a thick creamy white, with green veins. A beautiful berry, and quite distinct.
- Mr. John Lockett's white seedling, *Crystal Palace*, a long berry, of a yellowish white, a little rough, and quite distinct.
- Mr. Skerratt's white seedling, *Citizen*, 10dwts. a long darkish coloured white berry, a little rough. Quite distinct.
- Mr. James Biddulph's white seedling, too much like the Ostrich. Try it again.

Mr. James Biddulph's white seedling, too far gone to give an opinion.

Mr. William Harpham's (Nottingham) white seedling, a smooth berry, in form of London in every respect, of a dull white colour, both the veins and the remainder of the berry. There were several berries, and all fine. One of the best seedlings shown, and, if we are not very much mistaken, will be a match for the best in its class.

Mr. E. Poulson.—We received your *Clayton*, *Repea*, and *Speedwell*. The berries were so spoiled, we can say nothing of them. We have seen the three sorts, and they are all distinct.

Mr. Charles Dennis.—Your red seedling appears too much like Dan's Mistake. Try it again. The *Speedwell* berries received were fine and quite distinct.

Mr. John Thewlass's white seedling, *Pretty Lass*, a long-formed smooth berry, something in colour of white Hare and Freedom. Quite distinct.

Mr. Joseph Leicester's yellow seedling, *Stella*, again appeared, 25dwts.

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We intended offering a few observations, last month, on the serious evil of garden robbing. When a poor and industrious man has his crop of apples, onions, cabbage, or other garden produce thus swept away, it is bad enough; but when, as in the case of our friend, Mr. Craiggy, whose advertisement appears in this month's number, a most valuable collection of flowers, the labour of a series of years—of a life, is stolen, no terms of reprobation which we can use are sufficiently strong to express our abhorrence of such practices. Mr. C. informed us that the parties were well known, but there was some difficulty (in law) in fixing them with the guilt. We would advise, in all cases of this kind, if there were a florists' society in the district where the suspected party lives, that the secretary of such society should request the supposed thief to attend a meeting of florists, who should be empaneled as a jury; the evidence should be adduced, the party having the Englishman's privilege of defending himself, and the jury should decide according to the evidence whether he were guilty or not. It would go far to repress this reprehensible practice, if all florists were to avoid the

company of persons thus found guilty, who, though the law might not reach them, still would, we hope, have a salutary dread of such an exposure.

**SPRING-FLOWERING SCILLAS.**—Very beautiful little plants are the spring-flowering squills, almost bearing company with snowdrops and crocuses, which generally form the whole array of garden flowers, to greet the approach of spring. With these too the prevailing cerulean hue of the scillas would form a fine contrast. Why is it then that they are so seldom seen? for it is rare to meet with them, except in the gardens of the curious, and there not in profusion. I would most strongly recommend them to notice, as plants which should be grown as commonly as snowdrops and crocuses, in every garden where early spring flowers are sought for. They have many recommendations. Growing but a few inches high, and bearing for the most part blue flowers, they would form beautiful beds, or margins to beds, in situations where now such plants as crocuses and snowdrops are almost exclusively depended on for the earliest bloom. The snowdrop, as is well known, furnishes white blossoms only, and the crocus supplies various tints of orange, white, yellow, and purple; but in neither is the pure blue colour to be found. Those, therefore, who desire to render their gardens ornamental at the earliest dawn of spring, should procure and plant largely of the plants in question; and there are several kinds adapted for that purpose. I will just mention two or three. *Scilla bifolia* grows about three or four inches high, and when growing freely, throws up several flower scapes, each of which bears from four to eight blue flowers, during April and May. *S. verna* grows about the same size, and bears a roundish head of purplish blue flowers, in May and June. *S. amœna* is also about the same stature, and produces largish drooping light blue flowers, in April and May. *S. Siberica*, another of these dwarf species, has drooping blossoms, of a



beautiful clear light blue, which are borne in April. Of *S. bifolia* there are at least two very distinct varieties, one having white and another pink blossoms. They are all cultivated with facility.—*Florist*.

**PACKING CARNATIONS AND PICOTEEES.**—Perhaps while the matter is fresh on my mind, I may as well offer a word or two on this subject, which is, I fear, not well understood. During the past potting season, I have received many parcels of plants, and all, with the exception of those from Mr. Charles Turner, of the Royal Nursery, Slough, packed in damp, or more literally, wet, moss. In spring, I have received them as dry as dead bones. This is inverting the order which a little reflection would suggest as best. Experience teaches us, that of all the evils the carnation is subject to, none is so deadly in its effect, or so insidious in its nature, as spot—a mildewing of the foliage, which, whether causing a dry or wet rot, is equally fatal in its result. Experience further teaches, that this disease is generated by close stagnant air, and moisture, and is most rapidly developed in plants of an open succulent habit, or when the plants are succulent from vigorous growth; just as the decomposition of grass is more rapid than that of the dried hay. Now, when carnation layers are sent out in the autumn, they, having been just removed from the parent stool, are usually in the most vigorous growth, and to pack them in wet moss at such a moment, is as sensible as it would be to plunge them in a dung bed. Heat, in either case, will assuredly be generated, and that heat is the prolific parent of disease. To travel without injury, the plants should have had no moisture for a week before their removal, and the moss for packing cannot be too dry or too clean. In the spring, from the different seasonal influences, a little moisture may not be objectionable.—Z.

**APPLES.**—We have been favoured by a very kind friend in Lancashire with specimens of three apples,

**Grenadier, Golden Spire, and Miss Manley.** The former has weighed 15oz. 3dwts. All three varieties were large and fine looking apples, Grenadier taking precedence. If a good bearer, it will be an invaluable cooking apple; it is large, with a very nice brisk flavour. Golden Spire is rich yellow, rather long, apparently an early kitchen apple; it did not eat quite so firm as the Grenadier. Miss Manley, raised by a young lady, of that name, at a boarding school, at Rhodes Green, Middleton, near Manchester, is somewhat in the way of Greenup's Pippin, or Hawthorn Dean, cream colour, tinged with blush next the sun. All three varieties are highly deserving of cultivation. We may just observe here, that Lord Suffield apple, which came from the same neighbourhood, was raised from seed by Mr. Thomas Thorpe, Boardman-lane, Rhodes, Middleton.

**"HOW TO PLANT ROSES."**—A SEASONABLE HINT.—It may not be considered out of place here to offer a few brief remarks on the best system of planting roses. When they are to be placed out singly, on lawns, or in beds, amongst other plants, a hole should be made, about eighteen inches deep, and large enough to contain a good-sized wheelbarrowful of compost; two-thirds of this should be turfy loam (if it can be procured from an old pasture it is preferable), and one-third well-decomposed animal manure. These should be thoroughly mixed together. Should the ground be dry at the time of planting, or if it is done in spring, a liberal watering should be given before the soil is all filled in around the plants; and standards should be securely staked to prevent the winds from moving them, which is very injurious. When beds are to be planted, the ground should be deeply trenched, and afterwards a good dressing of manure should be applied. A small quantity of the compost recommended above may also be added around each plant. As roses seldom thrive well in

soils that have previously grown them for a number of years, it is advisable that when old beds are renewed, the soil should be removed to the depth of eighteen inches, and its place supplied with the above mixture. When a piece of ground is set apart for the exclusive cultivation of roses, the most open situation that is available should be selected. If wet, it should be drained. If it is inconvenient to use tiles, a layer of from four to six inches deep of brickbats, or any other coarse material, will answer the purpose. This done, the ground should be trenched as deeply as the nature of the soil will admit of. The beds may then be formed according to taste or circumstances, and the planting may be proceeded with as recommended above. November is the best month for transplanting, but it may be safely done from October to March. It is not advisable to prune at the time of, nor immediately after, planting. The first season the plants should all be headed back to two or three buds upon each shoot. This will ensure a vigorous growth. —WOOD & SON, *Maresfield*.

**NEW FUCHSIA.**—The editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* says,—“That must be a very fine florist's flower that would induce us to introduce a notice of it into this part of our columns, which is usually reserved for discussions of higher interest. There is, however, no rule without an exception; and we feel obliged to bring forward as prominently as possible a new fuchsia in the way of *Corallina*, the beauty of which we can scarcely find adequate language to describe. Flowers of the deepest rose colour, three inches long, with a deep purple corolla, stamens projecting an inch beyond the flower, the slender pale pink stalk of which is from two to three inches long; such is a single blossom. Every twig is loaded with from three to seven of these gorgeous flowers, so that the branches are forced downwards by the weight which they are unable to support. Add to this, that

the leaves are firm, deep green, with bright reddish stalks, and that the young wood is of the same colour, and the mind may conceive what a magnificent effect is produced by this variety, which has been well named *Fuchsia princeps* by Messrs. Lucombe and Pince, of Exeter, the raisers of it.

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### Part III.

### QUERIES AND ANSWERS.



Will the editor of the *Midland Florist* oblige me with an answer to the following query :—Will a single eye, taken from the young wood of the grape vine, bear a crop of fruit the same season it is planted? I have been told by several gardeners that it will, but cannot get an explanation. My employer likewise tells me he saw some vines this year, growing in pots and boxes, and bearing beautiful crops of fruit, and the gardener told him they grew and fruited them from single eyes every year, which is a mystery to me, knowing that a single eye only produces one shoot and one bunch of fruit, sometimes two, and if three, we consider it extremely fruitful, and I cannot conceive how a good crop can be obtained from a single eye.

A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE FIRST.

[A good crop of fruit cannot be obtained from a single eye of the grape vine, the same season it is planted. But by the following method, single eyes may be prepared to bear, the next season, six or eight bunches of fine well-coloured grapes :—Select well-ripened shoots, with round prominent eyes or buds, from vines which bear good crops of fruit, and in February cut the eyes with about an inch of wood on each side; insert them in four-inch pots, one in each, half an inch deep, using sandy turfy loam, with a little leaf mould; plunge them in a cucumber frame or pit, where a brisk bottom heat can be had. When they have begun to grow freely, a little air may be given. As soon as the pots are filled with roots, they may be potted at once in their fruiting pots, which should be about twelve inches wide, and thoroughly well-drained, using for this potting two-thirds of rich turfy loam, one-third well-rotted cow-dung, and a good sprinkling of ground bones or bone-dust. After potting, the plants should be placed in a house or pit where a temperature of from sixty to seventy-

five degrees is kept up. Give but little water until they have begun to grow freely; but as the pots become filled with roots, the supply must be increased. As the shoots advance in growth, train them carefully immediately under the glass, that they may get all the light possible, and when they have attained the length of six or seven feet, stop them: the laterals must be stopped as they appear, except three or four at the top, left to prevent the principal eyes from breaking. As soon as the wood becomes well ripened the plants may be gradually inured to the open air, and may be placed against a south wall until frosts set in, they may then be placed in a cool vinery.]

Would you have the kindness to give me and a few other subscribers a list of what you consider twelve of the best gladioluses, and twelve of the best liliams?

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[The best gladioluses and hardy lilies which have come under our notice are the following:—

#### GLADIOLUSES.

*Professor Bhém.*—A very large and showy flower; a good spike, rich scarlet, striped with pure white.

*Abd-el-Kader.*—A fine orange scarlet and white.

*Brenchleyensis.*—Splendid scarlet.

*Gandavensis Roseus.*—Not so rich in colour as the preceding, but very handsome deep pink.

*Louis Philippe.*—Dark rose, feathered with white and purple.

*Princess d'Orange.*—Rich salmon, with a purple feather.

*Lafayette.*—Rich scarlet, pure white feather.

*Dumont d'Urville.*—Dark crimson, striped with white.

*Elegantissima.*—White, with a light blue feather. Very delicate and pretty.

*Princess.*—Blush pink, with a crimson stripe.

#### HARDY LILIES.

The varieties of *Lilium lancifolium* are perfectly hardy, and Mr. Groom, of Clapham Rise, grows them magnificently in the open air. Usually so far north as Nottingham they are cultivated in the greenhouse, of which they form one of the greatest ornaments. We would advise our correspondent to obtain *Lilium lancifolium album*, *L. punctatum*, and *L. cruenta*. To these he may add *L. superbum*, orange, spotted with black, a tall-growing sort, which delights in peat soil; as well as *L. testaceum*, also attaining the height of six feet, colour salmon, with very small and darker spots. *Lilium Brownii* is a splendid hardy sort, with large tubular white blossoms, the exterior strongly marked with brownish purple.

*Lilium Longiflorum.*—Dwarf habit, with pure white trumpet-shaped flowers.

Then there are several varieties of *L. umbellatum*, which are pretty; and of *L. candidum*, the double as well as the striped-flowered varieties, perhaps the less said the better, being floral curiosities only. Besides the above, there are *Lilium croceum*, *concolor*, *atrosanguinea*, *pyramidale*, *pyrenaicum*, and the *Martagon* and *Tiger Lilies*; in fact, there is immense variety in this very beautiful family.]

I have a fine wall of peaches, &c. with a western aspect, which, some ten years ago, bore abundance of fine fruit. Since that time the trees have gradually become blighted, and ceased producing fruit of any consequence. Two years ago, I replaced six, with fine young trees, but they have shrivelled up, and gone off in the same way. Do have the kindness to tell me, in your next *Midland Florist*, of some remedial measure. I don't mind any trouble, or reasonable expense, which will give me a flourishing set of trees. I should thank you to say if you can supply me with *trained* peach, apricot, and nectarine trees, of approved kinds, *true*, this autumn. The trees were all properly planted on hard bottom.

LYDIA WILSON,

Alford, Sept. 27.

A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE FIRST.

[We fear that your postscript reveals the mystery. If your border is not well drained, and wet accumulates at the roots of the trees, similar effects to those described will ensue. We will relate a case in point. Some years ago, a gentleman, residing in the vicinity of Nottingham, had the whole of his wall trees attacked in the way described by you. He was told that it was for the want of proper drainage, and in order to obviate similar disasters, he had his border excavated to the depth of six feet, six feet wide at the bottom. He had a quantity of broken bricks placed to the depth of a foot; over this he put grass sods, and filled in with good sound loam and a quantity of broken bones. He then replanted his wall. He mulches the border, during winter, with decayed stable manure, which is forked in early in spring, and light crops, such as radishes, and other small salads, are grown. Now he has beautifully grown trees, which bear profusely.]

[We regret that various replies, due last month, were too late for publication, our engagements preventing our placing them in the editor's hands earlier than the 20th. They are given beneath.—E. S. D.]

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The evil you complain of, viz., the plants turning yellow at the lower leaves, followed by the dropping off of the young layers, is caused by the situation in which they are placed. The loss of the leaves first, and secondly the dropping off of the young layers, too debilitated any longer to maintain a struggle for existence, arises unquestionably from *external* causes; without doubt, from a

constant precipitation of moisture upon the leaves, and consequent low temperature, precisely the result likely to follow from the locality described,—“a low part of the garden, rather damp, and protected from every wind.” Remove them at once to the “situation much higher, dryer, and exposed on all sides but the north.” The specimen sent would have *flourished* under fair conditions; the sap is untainted with disease.

“—, AN OLD FRIEND.”—We are certainly flattered that you, so much our senior in years and experience, should appeal to us for our opinion of the *best* to be *accessible* this season. Without assuming ourselves qualified to decide your question, we can say, we intend to look after the following, and believe they will not disappoint you:—

## CARNATIONS.

|                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| General Mack (Puxley), C.B. | Friar Lawrence (May), R.F.    |
| Acca (Puxley), S.F.         | Poor Tom (May), R.F.          |
| Benedict (May), R.F.        | Magnificent (Schofield), R.F. |

## PICOTEES.

Lady Macbeth (May), heavy-edged red.  
 Lavinia (May), medium-edged red.  
 Theodore (Buswell), heavy-edged red.  
 Ann (Schofield), ditto ditto.  
 Bianca (May), heavy P.E.  
 Bridesmaid (Matthews), light ditto.  
 Countess (Fellowes), heavy ditto.  
 Diadem (Fellowes), ditto ditto.  
 Haidee (Fellowes), light ditto.  
 Lady Franklin (Merryweather), light purple edge.  
 Calliope (May), medium rose edge.  
 Julia (May), heavy scarlet edge.  
 Rosalind (May), medium rose edge.  
 Unexpected (Marris), heavy rose edge.  
 Victoria Regina (Marris), heavy scarlet edge.

We pride ourselves upon growing a *selection*, and we would not willingly introduce a second-rate into our stock. Some of the above are of the rarest magnificence, as may be readily imagined when we state, Lady Macbeth excels in splendour the far famed Mrs. Norman; and fine as the light purples at present in cultivation are, Ophelia, Ganymede, &c., Bridesmaid and Haidee completely distance them. In heavy roses, Julia is exceedingly fine, and Marris's Victoria Regina, now at length, after our long patience, to be had, queen-like, *leads the class*. Of flowers *out* last season, add to your collection, Ringleader (Marsden), S.B. It is a “Curzon” flower, fine in form and texture, bright in colours, and well defined. Companion (Netherwood), P.F., a northern variety, and Warrior, C.B., a Lancashire flower, we have a good report of, but these we have not seen. E. S. D.

H.—The National *is* surrendered to York for 1853, of course with the understanding that we have it in 1854. It was the unanimous feeling here (Derby) that it would have been selfish in us to refuse to accede to the wish of our friends in York, as we of the midlands, and Derby especially, have been highly privileged with national and aggregate meetings during the few past seasons. Moreover, it is but graceful that the society which first gave to the tulip meeting its present proud importance, should have the *eclat* of giving to the Carnation and Picotee Society an equal prominence; and we felt bound to defer, highly as we rate the honour. The days of exhibition (for being in connection with a great horticultural fete, there will be more than one) are fixed for the 3rd and 4th August, and with this long notice, a district unparalleled in extent may send its representatives to the competing tables. Mr. Hepton guarantees £30 from the city of York alone, and it is more than probable that the amount offered in prizes will not only be without a precedent in the history of the carnation, but will also exceed the liberal sums offered at the tulip gatherings. Of course the officers and principal members of the society acceded to the arrangement. They welcomed the application, well knowing wherever the system of the "National" is once seen, there it will continue to be practised, to the creation of more lovers and cultivators of the flower.

B. V.—The National Carnation and Picotee Society is analagous to the Tulip Society, except that its system of showing the flowers is defined, and not subject to a merely local arrangement. A "towns" meeting for 1853 is being actively promoted by our Leicester friends. Mr. Cole, of Birmingham, suggests the contribution, by the various competing towns, of a handsome sum as entrance, to be distributed in a series of graduated prizes, or in a piece of plate,—such plate to be held by the winners, subject to challenge in future years, but held in perpetuity if won for two consecutive years. Is not the idea worth attention? Why not, as well as silver sculls or diamond oars.

E. S. D.

## CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS, FOR NOVEMBER.



### GREENHOUSE.

GIVE to chrysanthemums, salvias, cinerarias, and other things now in flower, a tolerably good supply of water, with an occasional dose of weak liquid manure. This should be done early



in the morning, that the house may get dry before closing in the afternoon. Most other greenhouse plants will require to be very carefully watered. Keep them free from decaying leaves and flowers, as these encourage mildew and dampness if allowed to remain. On the first appearance of greenfly, let the house be immediately fumigated with tobacco. Only sufficient fire to expel damp and keep out frost, will be necessary.

J. BAYLEY.

### VINERY.

Remove all decaying leaves, and everything that has a tendency to create damp and mouldiness, where grapes are yet hanging. When the fruit is cut, the vines may at once be pruned, the loose bark cleaned off, and the house made ready to receive the scarlet geraniums and other plants which have been taken up out of the flower garden. When the border is dry, it may be covered a few inches thick with dry leaves or fern, and a little litter or soil scattered over, to prevent their being blown away.

J. BAYLEY.

### FLOWER GARDEN.

If any scarlet geraniums, ageratums, lobelias, calceolarias, &c., yet remain out, let them be taken up without delay, and potted, using a sandy soil, and pots as small as the roots can be well got into. Plunge them in a gentle bottom heat, and they will immediately form new roots. If any bulbs yet remain unplanted, let them be attended to at once, as every day they remain out of the ground after this time, will be to their injury. Take up dahlias, and tie the names or numbers to the stems with metallic wire. Attend to sweeping and rolling grass lawns and gravel walks, otherwise they will get unsightly with worm casts. Proceed with alterations while the weather is fine.

J. BAYLEY.

**CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.**—By the time this is in the hands of our friends, the plants should be thoroughly established in their winter quarters; and the chief duty of the cultivator will be, to keep them thoroughly clean, provide them an abundance of air, and guard from the saturating rains usual at this period. Give plenty of room in the frame to every plant, remembering that one vigorously established and well wintered, is worth, in the spring, more than three attenuated and sickly from confinement. Prevention is at all times better than cure, and the dreaded and destructive enemy, spot, may easily be kept at arm's length by thorough cleanliness, and an abundant supply of air. Frequently go over the plants with the brush and scissors, removing all dust and decayed foliage. Draw off the lights on every favourable occasion, and in wet and windy

weather, tilt them both at back and front. Some little difference of opinion prevails as to the best aspect for the frames, for wintering. We prefer the north, as keeping the plants more at rest, and enabling us to leave them guarded with the lights (of course tilted freely) on questionable mornings, with more immunity from the gleams of sunshine which break out often unexpectedly in the autumn and winter months. Be sparing in the application of the watering pot, but when needed, let them have a thorough soaking, and in the morning.

Derby.

E. S. DODWELL.

## FLORAL EXHIBITIONS.

### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE FLORAL & HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the Swan and Helmet Inn, Gold-street, Northampton, July 29.

#### CARNATIONS.

**Best Six.**—Earl Fitzhardinge, Lord Milton, William IV., Lady Ely, Squire Meynell, and Admiral Curzon, J. Carter. 2. Admiral Curzon, Lord Milton, Firebrand, Hill's Miss Ann, Beauty of Woodhouse, and Hale's Prince Albert, S. Hudson

##### *Scarlet Bizarres.*

- 1 Lord Ranchiffe, B. Vials
- 2 Admiral Curzon, E. Weston
- 3 Seedling, J. Carter

##### *Crimson Bizarres.*

- 1 Gladiator, B. Vials
- 2 Count Paulina, E. Weston
- 3 Lord Milton, S. Haddon

##### *Scarlet Flakes.*

- 1 William IV., B. Vials

- 2 William IV., E. Weston
- 3 Marris's Seedling, B. Vials

##### *Purple Flakes.*

- 1 Squire Meynell, J. Carter
- 2 Earl Spencer, ditto
- 3 Miss Thornton, S. Haddon

##### *Rose Flakes.*

- 1 Martin's Maria, E. Weston
- 2 Lady Ely, S. Haddon
- 3 Tomlyn's Brisies, B. Vials

#### PICOTEEES.

**Best Six.**—Gem, Alfred, Delicata, Malay Chief, Mrs. Barnard, and Mrs. Vials (seedling), B. Vials. 2. Duchess of Cambridge, Mr. Trahar, Delicata, Green's Queen, Mrs. Barnard, and Martin's Queen Victoria, J. Carter. 3. Sebastian, Mrs. Bevan, Portia, L'Elegant, Princess Royal, and Mrs. Barnard, S. Haddon.

##### *Heavy-edged Red.*

- 1 Mr. Trahar, S. Haddon
- 2 Mr. Trahar, J. Carter
- 3 King James, B. Vials

##### *Light edged Red.*

- 1 The Gem, B. Vials
- 2 The Gem, J. Carter
- 3 The Gem, E. Weston

##### *Heavy-edged Purple.*

- 1 Ely's Favourite, J. Carter

##### *Light edged Purple.*

- 1 Delicata, J. Carter
- 2 Delicata, B. Vials
- 3 Delicata, S. Haddon

##### *Heavy-edged Rose.*

- 1 Green's Queen, E. Weston
- 2 Venus, B. Vials
- 3 Ditto, ditto

##### *Light-edged Rose.*

- 1 Mrs. Barnard, J. Carter
- 2 Lady Alice Peel, B. Vials
- 3 Mrs. Barnard, E. Weston

##### *Heavy-edged Yellow.*

- 1 Martin's Queen Victoria, B. Vials
- 2 Martin's Queen Victoria, J. Carter
- 3 Martin's Queen Victoria, E. Weston

##### *Light-edged Yellow.*

- 1 Martin's Queen Victoria, S. Haddon
- 2 May's Malvolio, B. Vials

Extra prize, offered by F. Parker, Esq. for the best two Prince George picotees, B. Vials.

A pan of six seedling rose picotees (Mrs. Vials) were also exhibited, but not for competition, and were highly commended by the judge.

### CARNATION SHOW.

Ounsdale, Aug. 2.

Best Stand of Eight.—Curzon, Diamond, Ariel, Beauty of Woodhouse, Lydia, Juliet, Duchess of Cambridge, and Mrs. Barnard, Mr. Addis.

Best Single Bloom.—Tomlyn's Brisies, Mr. Baylis.

Best Seedling R.F.—Mr. I. Elliott.

- 1 Lord Ranccliffe, Mr. Baylis
- 2 Curzon, ditto
- 3 Dr. Newton, ditto
- 4 Lord Lewisham, ditto
- 5 Ditto, ditto
- 6 Curzon, Mr. I. Elliott

- 1 Duke of Bedford, Mr. Addis
- 2 Diamond, Mr. Baylis
- 3 Diamond, Mr. Addis
- 4 Duke of Bedford, ditto
- 5 110 ditto
- 6 Diamond, Mr. Baylis

#### *Scarlet Flakes.*

- 1 William IV., Mr. Baylis
- 2 Potter's Champion, ditto
- 3 Lydia, Mr. I. Elliott
- 4 Lydia, Mr. Adis
- 5 Potter's Champion, Mr. Baylis
- 6 King of Scarlets, ditto

#### *Purple Flakes.*

- 1 William Penn, Mr. Baylis
- 2 Meynell, ditto
- 3 Squire Trow, ditto
- 4 Ditto, ditto

- 5 Premier, Mr. I. Elliott

- 6 Excellent, Mr. Baylis

#### *Rose Flakes.*

- 1 Lady Ely, Mr. Baylis
- 2 Ariel, Mr. Addis
- 3 Ariel Mr. Bay is,
- 4 Lady Ely, ditto
- 5 Flora's Garland, Mr. Addis
- 6 Ariel, Mr. I. Elliott

### PICOTEES.

#### *Red.*

- 1 Duchess of Cambridge, Mr. I. Elliott
- 2 Duchess of Cambridge, Mr. Baylis
- 3 Ditto, ditto
- 4 Mrs. Barnard, Mr. I. Elliott
- 5 Duchess of Cambridge, Mr. Baylis
- 6 Prince of Wales, ditto

#### *Purple.*

- 1 Juliet, Mr. Addis
- 2 Marchioness of Exeter, Mr. Baylis
- 3 Ditto, ditto
- 4 Puperfect, ditto
- 5 President, ditto
- 6 May's Portia, Mr. I. Elliott

### WEST RIDING CARNATION SHOW,

At the Shoulder of Mutton Inn, Halifax, August 9.

Premier Carnation Prize.—Baildon's Constellation, J. Chapman.

Premier Picotee Prize.—Wood's Princess Alice, R. W. Foster.

#### *Scarlet Bizarres*

- 1 Hepworth's Leader, J. Jackson
- 2 Eason's Admiral Curzon, ditto
- 3 Marchan's Sir R. Peel, J. Fletcher
- 4 Thomas Brown (seedling), ditto
- 5 Brierley's Music, R. W. Foster
- 6 Schofield's Knowsthorpe Pet, Jackson
- 7 Summerscale's Capt. Edwards, ditto
- 8 Elliott's Duke of Sutherland, Fletcher

#### *Crimson Bizarres.*

- 1 Wakefield's Paul Pry, J. Sutcliffe
- 2 Ely's Lord Milton, ditto
- 3 Sir C. Napier (seedling), J. Wilkinson
- 4 Summerscale's Nulli Secundus, Foster
- 5 Seedling, T. Washington
- 6 Hepworth's Vivid, G. Baildon
- 7 Haines's Black Diamond, J. Jackson
- 8 Ely's Hugo Meynell, ditto

#### *Scarlet Flakes.*

- 1 Hardwick's Firebrand, J. Sutcliffe
- 2 Ely's King of Scarlets, R. W. Foster
- 3 Wilson's William IV., ditto
- 4 Chadwick's Brilliant, J. Fletcher
- 5 Hepworth's Comet, G. Baildon
- 6 Sir Joseph Paxton, J. Jackson
- 7 Wallis's Cradley Pet, ditto
- 8 Seedling, T. Washington

#### *Purple Flakes.*

- 1 Netherwood's Companion, J. Sutcliffe
- 2 Turner's Princess Charlotte, ditto
- 3 Holland's Earl Wilton, J. Jackson
- 4 Ely's Mango, J. Fletcher
- 5 Taylor's Lord Byron, G. Baildon
- 6 Zanga (seedling), J. Chapman
- 7 Haslam's Lady Peel, R. W. Foster
- 8 Jackson's Mr. Jenson, J. Fletcher

*Rose Flakes.*

- 1 Baildon's Constellation, J. Chapman
- 2 Ely's Lovely Ann, J. Fletcher
- 3 Ely's Lady Ely, J. Sutcliffe
- 4 Seedling, T. Washington
- 5 Baildon's Lady of the Manor, Chapman
- 6 Fletcher's Duchess of Devonshire, R. W. Chapman
- 7 Morton's Lovely Mary, J. Fletcher
- 8 Lowe's Marchioness of Westminster, ditto

*PICOTEES.**Heavy-edged Red*

- 1 Headly's King James, R. W. Foster
- 2 Benn's Marc Antony, J. Chapman
- 3 Harrison's Picnic, ditto
- 4 Brooks's Duchess of Cambridge, J. Jackson
- 5 Wildman's Isabella, G. Baildon
- 6 Miss Binns (seedling), J. Jackson
- 7 Mrs. Horner, J. Sutcliffe
- 8 Headly's Venus, J. Jackson

*Light-edged Red.*

- 1 Costar's Delectus, R. W. Foster
- 2 Wonderful (seedling), J. Jackson
- 3 Yorkshire Hero, G. Baildon
- 4 Youell's Gem, J. Fletcher
- 5 Miss Bacon, J. Wilkinson

*Heavy-edged Purple.*

- 1 Wood's Princess Alice, R. W. Foster
- 2 Burroughes's President, J. Fletcher
- 3 Mitchell's Nulli Secundus, R. W. Foster
- 4 May's Portia, J. Chapman
- 5 Holland's Countess Milton, J. Jackson
- 6 Hepworth's Mary Ellen, ditto
- 7 Nulli Secundus, J. Fletcher
- 8 Countess Milton, J. Jackson

*Light-edged Purple.*

- 1 Seedling No. 27, R. W. Foster
- 2 Dodwell's Alfred, ditto
- 3 Holliday's Delicata, ditto
- 4 Jackson's Lamartine, J. Jackson
- 5 May's Juliet, G. Baildon
- 6 Eliza Cook, T. Washington

## LEEDS CENTRAL FLORAL SOCIETY.

At the Golden Cock Inn, Kirk-gate, Leeds, August 10.

Judges.—Messrs. I. Rhodes, I. Stevenson, and I. Bowers.

## CARNATIONS.

Silver Cup—Curzon, Lord Milton, Duke of Devonshire, Netherwood's Champion, Lovely Ann, Hepworth's Mary Ellen, and Headly's King James, E. Mitchell.

1st Pan.—Curzon, President (Hepworth), unknown, Mango, Hepworth's Rose Ellen, Hepworth's Cerise Blanche, and Mary Ellen, W. Grey. 2nd. Curzon, Paul Pry, Firebrand, seedling, Hepworth's Jenny Jones, Cerise Blanche, and Mary Ellen, I. Bramma.

1st Premium—Princess Charlotte, E. Mitchell. 2nd. Duke of Devonshire, E. Mitchell.

*Scarlet Bizarres.*

- 1 Hepworth's Leader, E. Mitchell
- 2 Seedling, G. Wood
- 3 Curzon, E. Schofield
- 4 Lodge's Briton, I. Watson
- 5 Gameboy, I. Bramma
- 6 Curzon, E. Schofield

*Crimson Bizarres.*

- 1 Milton, E. Mitchell
- 2 Jenny Lind, G. Wood
- 3 Hepworth's President, E. Mitchell
- 4 Paul Pry, E. Schofield
- 5 Firebrand, W. Grey
- 6 William IV., ditto

*Scarlet Flakes.*

- 1 Hepworth's Tam O'Shanter, E. Mitchell
- 2 Ivanhoe (seedling), W. Chadwick

- 3 Wilson's William IV., I. Smith
- 4 Firebrand, W. Grey
- 5 William IV., ditto
- 6 Ivanhoe (seedling), W. Chadwick

*Purple Flakes.*

- 1 Princess Charlotte, E. Mitchell
- 2 Mango, ditto
- 3 Miss Thornton, I. Hopwood
- 4 Hepworth's Jenny Lind, E. Mitchell
- 5 Earl Spencer, E. Schofield
- 6 Jenny Jones, I. Bramma

*Rose Flakes.*

- 1 Unknown (Hepworth), W. Grey
- 2 Lovely Ann, E. Mitchell
- 3 Lady Ely, E. Schofield
- 4 Lady of the Manor, E. Mitchell
- 5 Hepworth's Rose Ellen, W. Grey
- 6 Lady Flora Hastings, Hopwood

## PICOTEES.

*Red.*

- 1 Yorkshire Hero, E. Schofield
- 2 Seedling, G. Wood
- 3 Headly's King James, E. Mitchell
- 4 Hepworth's Cerise Blanche, ditto
- 5 Hepworth's Seedling, ditto
- 6 Unknown, I. Smith

*Purple.*

- 1 Hepworth's Seedling, E. Mitchell
- 2 Hepworth's Mary Helen, I. Bramma
- 3 Hepworth's Seedling, ditto
- 4 Alfred, E. Mitchell
- 5 Stephenson's Sir G. Goodman, Grey
- 6 Mary Ellen, I. Bramma

## LEEDS OLD FLORAL SOCIETY.

At the house of Mr. James Walker, Albion Inn, Leeds, August 13.

## CARNATIONS.

1st Pan.—Ely's Joseph Paxton, Chadwick's Blue Peter (seedling), Chadwick's Ivanhoe (seedling), Chadwick's Earl of Harewood (seedling), Chadwick's Rebecca, Chadwick's King Charles (seedling), and Nulli Secundus, W. Chadwick.  
2. Sir R. Peel, Lord Milton, Boshell's Joseph Paxton, Mango, Rebecca, Mrs. Horner, and Boshell's Seedling, J. Boshell.

Premier Bloom.—Chadwick's Blue Peter, W. Chadwick.

*Scarlet Bizarres.*

- 1 Sir Robert Peel, J. Boshell
- 2 Admiral Curzon, T. Wainman
- 3 Ditto, ditto
- 4 Seedling, ditto
- 5 Leader, J. Boshell
- 6 Ely's Joseph Paxton, W. Chadwick

*Pink Bizarres.*

- 1 Blue Peter, W. Chadwick
- 2 Ditto, ditto
- 3 Lord Milton, J. Boshell
- 4 Seedling, T. Wainman
- 5 Hugo Meynell, J. Boshell
- 6 Seedling, T. Wainman

*Scarlet Flakes.*

- 1 Ivanhoe (seedling), W. Chadwick
- 2 Ditto, ditto
- 3 Ditto, ditto

- 4 Ivanhoe (seedling), W. Chadwick
- 5 Ditto, ditto
- 6 Ditto, ditto

*Rose Flakes.*

- 1 Rebecca, W. Chadwick
- 2 Ditto, ditto
- 3 Rebecca, T. Wainman
- 4 Rebecca, J. Boshell
- 5 Ditto, ditto
- 6 Rebecca, T. Wainman

*Purple Flakes.*

- 1 Mango, J. Boshell
- 2 Sir John Beckett, T. Wainman
- 3 Earl of Harewood, W. Chadwick
- 4 Mango, J. Boshell
- 5 Charlotte, T. Wainman
- 6 Mr. Jepson, J. Boshell

## PICOTEES.

*Purple.*

- 1 Nulli Secundus, W. Chadwick
- 2 Boshell's Harriet, J. Boshell
- 3 Ditto, ditto
- 4 Ditto, ditto
- 5 Nulli Secundus, T. Wainman
- 6 Ditto, ditto

*Scarlet.*

- 1 King Charles, W. Chadwick
- 2 Mrs. Horner, J. Boshell
- 3 Yorkshire Hero, T. Wainman
- 4 Adeline, J. Boshell
- 5 Ditto, ditto
- 6 Adeline, T. Wainman

## GOOSEBERRY SHOWS.

At Ounsdale, August 2.

## Four Heaviest Berries, Mr. Addis.

|                 | dwt. | gr. |
|-----------------|------|-----|
| London .....    | 31   | 2   |
| Turnout .....   | 22   | 12  |
| Catherine ..... | 26   | 26  |
| Freedom .....   | 20   | 19  |

## Heaviest Single Berry, Mr. Addis.

|              |    |   |
|--------------|----|---|
| London ..... | 32 | 1 |
|--------------|----|---|

## Best Seedling, Mr. Elliott.

|             |    |    |
|-------------|----|----|
| Topaz ..... | 23 | 19 |
|-------------|----|----|

## RED.

|                                |    |    |
|--------------------------------|----|----|
| Companion, Mr. Addis .....     | 29 | 16 |
| London, ditto .....            | 29 | 6  |
| Champion, Mr. I. Elliott ....  | 27 | 3  |
| Conquering Hero, Mr. Addis ..  | 25 | 14 |
| King Cole, Mr. I. Elliott .... | 23 | 10 |
| Lion's Provider, Mr. Addis ..  | 22 | 19 |

## YELLOW.

|                            |    |   |
|----------------------------|----|---|
| Catherine, Mr. Addis ..... | 27 | 7 |
| Two-to-one, ditto .....    | 24 | 8 |

## dwt.gr.

|                                  |    |    |
|----------------------------------|----|----|
| Topaz (seedling), Mr. I. Elliott | 23 | 18 |
| Drill, Mr. Addis .....           | 24 | 7  |
| Marigold, Mr. I. Elliott .....   | 23 | 11 |
| Pilot, Mr. Addis .....           | 22 | 20 |

## GREEN.

|                                |    |    |
|--------------------------------|----|----|
| Turnout, Mr. Addis .....       | 25 | 23 |
| Thumper, ditto .....           | 24 | 2  |
| Overall, ditto .....           | 23 | 22 |
| Random Green, ditto .....      | 22 | 1  |
| Bumper, ditto .....            | 21 | 6  |
| Seedling, Mr. I. Elliott ..... | 21 | 4  |

## WHITE.

|                                |    |    |
|--------------------------------|----|----|
| Lady Leicester, Mr. I. Elliott | 24 | 7  |
| Tallyho, ditto ....            | 23 | 23 |
| Cossack, Mr. Addis .....       | 23 | 6  |
| Philip, ditto .....            | 28 | 4  |
| Freedom, Mr. I. Elliott .....  | 23 | 0  |
| Foley, Mr. Addis .....         | 22 | 20 |

At the Spotted Horse Inn, Victoria-street, Derby, August 3.

## Premier Prize, Mr. Lakin.

|                                  | dwt gr. |                                  | dwt.gr. |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|
| Mistake .....                    | 24 4    | Catherine, Mr. Storer .....      | 22 18   |
| Drill .....                      | 25 13   | Seedling, Mr. Lakin .....        | 22 12   |
| Gretna Green .....               | 24 3    | Two-to-one. Mr. T. Smith. ....   | 22 11   |
| Freedom .....                    | 24 16   | Peru, Mr. Storer .....           | 21 22   |
| Landlady's Kettle, Mr. R. Smith. |         | Teazer, Mr. R. Smith. ....       | 21 16   |
| Mistake .....                    | 25 3    | Marigold. Mr. B. Smith. ....     | 21 12   |
| Catherine .....                  | 23 20   | Seedling, Mr. Spencer. ....      | 20 21   |
| Peacock .....                    | 20 10   | GREEN.                           |         |
| Snowball. ....                   | 25 12   | Queen Victoria, Mr. Salisbury .. | 22 16   |
| Stewards' Prizes.                |         | General, Mr. Lakin .....         | 22 6    |
| London, Mr. Storer. ....         | 27 0    | Overall, Mr. Wild .....          | 21 3    |
| Drill, Mr. Astle .....           | 24 1    | Gem, Mr. Storer .....            | 20 8    |
| Thumper, Mr. Fletcher .....      | 22 23   | Thumper, Mr. Spencer .....       | 19 23   |
| Tallyho, Mr. Will .....          | 28 7    | Weathercock, Mr. Salisbury. .... | 19 10   |
| RED.                             |         | Green Wonderful, Mr. Spencer ..  | 18 12   |
| Slaughterman, Mr. Wild ....      | 26 2    | Unknown, Mr. T. Smith ....       | 17 0    |
| Mistake, Mr. R. Smith .....      | 25 5    | WHITE.                           |         |
| Companion, Mr. Will. ....        | 25 4    | Seedling, Mr. Lakin .....        | 23 21   |
| London, Mr. R. Smith .....       | 24 23   | Queen of Trumps, Mr. Storer ..   | 23 20   |
| Guido, Mr. Salisbury .....       | 20 17   | Lady Leicester, Mr. R. Smith ..  | 23 0    |
| Lincoln, Mr. Astle .....         | 20 7    | Eagle, Mr. B. Smith .....        | 21 10   |
| Lion, Mr. Fletcher .....         | 20 6    | Snowdrop, Mr. Salisbury ....     | 21 7    |
| Magnet, Mr. Storer. ....         | 19 12   | Antagonist, Mr. Spencer ....     | 21 5    |
| YELLOW.                          |         | Snowball, Mr. Fletcher .....     | 19 21   |
| Drill, Mr. Lakin .....           | 25 10   | Snowdrift, Mr. Spencer .....     | 19 12   |

At the Falstaff Inn, Market-place, Manchester (the largest show in England), August 7.

## Maiden Prize, J. Holland.

|                                 | dwt.gr. |                                  | dwt.gr. |
|---------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|
| Catherine .....                 | 26 5    | Great Western, J. Oldfield. .... | 26 23   |
| Stewards' Prizes.               |         | Two-to-one, T. Nicholas. ....    | 26 12   |
| London, F. Oldfield. ....       | 34 6    | Peru, P. Daine .....             | 26 3    |
| Old England, T. Chesters ....   | 29 2    | Hue and Cry, T. Nicholas ....    | 25 22   |
| Catherine, J. Holland. ....     | 31 12   | Oldham, C. Leicester .....       | 25 21   |
| Weathercock, J. Jones .....     | 28 12   | Goldfinder, T. Pilkington ....   | 25 16   |
| Snowdrop, G. Walton .....       | 29 2    | GREEN.                           |         |
| Dan's Mistake, Mr. Brundret ..  | 28 3    | Telegraph, F. Oldfield. ....     | 29 4    |
| Drill, J. Daine .....           | 28 15   | Little Wonder, ditto .....       | 27 20   |
| Overall, J. Leicester .....     | 27 6    | Turnout, C. Leicester .....      | 26 20   |
| Antagonist, J. Oldfield .....   | 28 9    | Overall, T. Nicholas. ....       | 26 17   |
| Highlander, T. Nicholas ....    | 27 23   | Green Wonderful, J. Oldfield ..  | 25 1    |
| Leader, G. Oldfield .....       | 27 2    | Green River, J. Jones .....      | 25 22   |
| Telegraph, C. Leicester .....   | 26 22   | Thunder, T. Nicholas. ....       | 25 2    |
| Freedom, J. Parry .....         | 28 6    | Thumper, J. Jones .....          | 25 2    |
| RED.                            |         | Queen Victoria, T. Williams ..   | 24 20   |
| London, F. Oldfield. ....       | 34 5    | General, G. Walton. ....         | 24 19   |
| Ormskirk Beauty, T. Nicholas .. | 27 20   | WHITE.                           |         |
| Seedling, F. Oldfield .....     | 27 12   | Antagonist, F. Oldfield .....    | 28 12   |
| Conquering Hero, T. Burrows ..  | 27 10   | Queen of Trumps, J. Leicester .. | 28 6    |
| Companion, J. Oldfield .....    | 26 22   | Snowdrop, ditto ..               | 28 6    |
| Lumper, T. Pilkington .....     | 26 22   | Freedom, T. Nicholas .....       | 27 10   |
| Wonderful, P. Daine .....       | 26 20   | Jenny Lind, T. Pilkington ....   | 26 18   |
| Dan's Mistake, S. Barlow. ....  | 26 19   | White Hare, S. Barlow .....      | 26 17   |
| Lion, J. Jones .....            | 26 2    | Lady Leicester, F. Oldfield .... | 25 20   |
| Lion's Provider, J. Parry ....  | 26 10   | Lady Stanley, T. Pilkington ..   | 25 18   |
| YELLOW.                         |         | Snowball, T. Williams .....      | 25 12   |
| Game Cock, F. Oldfield .....    | 28 14   | Tallyho, C. Leicester .....      | 25 4    |
| Broom Girl, ditto .....         | 28 12   | London, B.B.B., J. Coppock. .... | 31 12   |
| Drill, J. Oldfield ..           | 27 22   | London, S.B.B., J. Park ....     | 29 20   |
| Catherine, W. Edwards .....     | 27 14   |                                  |         |

## Part I.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.



## REMINISCENCES OF THE CARNATION AND PICOTEE BLOOM.

ADMIRABLE as are the many uses of exhibitions, forming, as they do, a focus of attraction, and starting points for renewed exertion,—fields for hopeful, anxious, eager, earnest emulation,—centres of skill and artistic effort—equally suggestive and corrective in their results, they are, from the accidents of time to which all are liable, comparatively partial in the experience conveyed, and for the fulness thereof, required by the ardent admirer of Flora, he will from necessity and by inclination, turn to the observation of his own and his friends' collections. There he will have all under his gratified eye—the early and the late, the weakly in growth and those most robust—the tall, the short, those high in colour, and those with less to excite attention—those full in their habit of bloom, and those which most attract by their breadth of petal and beauty of delineation.

We purpose, therefore, to offer a brief reminiscence of the past season, and invite our readers to accompany us, as we revert to a little gathering, a humble floral “at home,” we were privileged to enjoy during the past season. Many friends from various quarters have honoured us with their genial company, and after an interchange of kindly greetings, and such temperate refreshment as our “mortal coils” require, we sally forth to our little garden. On our road, short though it be, we have discussed the prominent features of the season,—the long drought, the extreme heat, and the horrible devastation of the thrips.

Eloquent indeed are we in our denunciations of this dreadful pest, and eagerly we inquire, is there no remedy for its direful ravages? We get but slight consolation on this head, for, "absolute remedy there is none," says an old friend, "a good smoking in the earliest stage of the swelling of the buds, and shading from the fierce rays of the sun, by means of a thin, open, substance, which will admit plenty of air, is very useful, but for positive prevention, there is none." "Keep the plants cool, in short," says our old friend, "and give them plenty of air, and this is all that can be said about it." We agree with our friend, and pass on. Entering our humble tent, we turn eagerly to the examination of our pets, and soon our delighted gaze is rivetted on some one of their many beauties. After a pause, our old friends tell us, we have not attained our usual freedom of growth, and consequent richness of bloom, and we acknowledge the truth of their remarks. Can we give any reason for this? We think we can,—the plants were removed in mid-winter from a situation unusually confined and forcing to the hill we are now standing upon, and were therefore more than usually susceptible to the harsh drying winds which prevailed through the spring, and to the full influence of which they were exposed. But some of our friends think we have still much to enjoy, indeed they tell us they have never seen so delightful a show before; and though declining their kindly compliments, we agree it is wise to enjoy that which is left, rather than embitter a loss by vain regrets. Turning to the picotees, exclamations and notes of admiration abound. Spectacles are donned by our grey-headed friends, and some, zealously critical, bring strong magnifying glasses into operation. Look! look! what a Venus! says one,—how delightfully pure in the white, how bright in colour, how fine she is this season! And here is King James, "Gentle Jamie." What solidity in colour, what pearly white—was it ever so good before? Well, we think it is finer than we ever



remember to have seen it. And then there is Prince of Wales. How rich, how pure, how every inch a prince—was ever ivory so exquisite? And then Mrs. Norman. How grand, how commanding, what noble proportion, what admirable colour, what firmness of texture, and inimitable refinement! And Giulio Romano, thin though it be, is a worthy reminiscence of the great painter. And what is that fair flower there? fine in form, exquisite in shape of petal; with its regular band of colour, it needs nothing but a more pearly white to dispute the palm with Mrs. Norman herself. That is Bayley's Esther, a seedling from Portia, and a most delightful flower it is. And here is Robinson's Elizabeth, large and fine in form, and blooming most luxuriantly, every pot having nine fully expanded blooms upon it, and all so nearly alike, it is hard to select the best. And Isabella, ancient as she is, claims our notice, and in her determination to vindicate herself, runs close up to Mrs. Norman. Another heavy red, also a large and striking flower, Fellowes's Magnificent, something in the Middleton style, but more refined, will not be passed over; and noticing this, we indulge in a brief episode on the arrangement of the home stage, and the necessity for strong colours to produce contrast, bearing in mind always, that the extent over which the eye ranges, softens and subdues what, if concentrated in the narrow area of an exhibition stand, would be positively offensive. But speedily our friends and ourselves are called from our disquisition, to dilate upon that "noble purple." Whatever is it? It is Bayley's Duke of Devonshire, and noble indeed it is. Z. has well said, it will be second to none. Observe its splendid form, its large size, its broad band of lovely purple, and strong growth. It is indeed every way noble, and worthy a noble name. Alfred is here too, though faint and weak, as after a long fight—and a long fight he has had, I can tell you. He went into action with one hundred and fifty buds of the finest promise, and now—let us count—yes, he has fourteen only left. Such are the

ravages of thrips. Poor Duke of Rutland was even worse handled, of ninety buds not one escaped. But let us pass on. Portia is extremely good, seeming to improve as she grows in years, and carrying us in the flashing of a thought to the inimitable scenes of the Merchant of Venice. Vividly before us passes the "learned doctor of Padua," and the dulcet harmony of the moonlight scene is a fit association of flowers. Prince Arthur (Fellowes), with its lovely white and delightful colour, brings vividly to our memories the "pretty child," with his rough but gentle-hearted gaoler, Hubert. Its beauty will create poetry even in the hearts of the most unimpassioned. Lady Harriet Moore vigorously grown, is a fine heavy, constant, and of the finest form; and Lord Nelson, though small, is worthy the illustrious name it bears. But what is this light purple, with its broad petal and delightful colour so evenly laid upon the margin, a new flower, and so exquisite? Exquisite truly! May's Ophelia greets you,—and how can we describe these blooms before us! Come similies from fertile brains! A hemisphere of drifted snow, bounded with lovely violet. Will that describe our Ganymede? And so we proceed in our raptures. Princess Helena (Schofield) is delightful, but an old friend says it "saddles" so, a term some of us wish explained. But we are called on to sip new delights. Mrs. Barnard, in light roses, reigns supreme, and supreme indeed she is. A humourous Benedict of our party points out to our unmarried fair friends the vast improvement her matrimonial alliance has effected in her appearance, and the ill-looking thing she was, when Miss Desborough. Green's Queen lacks no admirers, and a delightful seedling of Mr. Adams's is criticised with all the energy of a *batch* of florists, and can very well bear it. Princess Royal is rough and inferior in colour, and is passed with a shake of the head, and an assurance that "she is not what she ought to be." Mary, in light reds, holds her place, though we have to visit the beds where some late pipings are blooming, to see her. Miss

Holbeck is very pretty, but Gem has not donned her best dress. And so we turn to carnations. Here, paramount above all others, holding his place "against all comers," is the "Admiral." Curzon is the abbreviation in other localities, but here the "Admiral" is the designation, the *man* living in the minds of our old florists, whose productions he so much delighted in. Well! Admiral holds up his head to the most searching criticism, with the unblenched front of a British sailor, and our friends come unanimously to our own conclusion, that *here* he is without a rival. But where is Ringleader and Sir Joseph Paxton? Ringleader has been brought by Mr. Baildon, but not fully grown: when matured, our Admiral will have a formidable competitor for his honours. Paxton is before us, noble in growth, and a fine large flower; plenty of colour, and a fine petal, not quite so well crowned, or so clear as we like; but for this latter fault we think this burning sun must be arraigned, flushing the white and *burning* the colours, despite our utmost efforts to intercept his searching rays. Bardolph is bright and fine, Lord Ranccliffe large and regularly marked, though a little more smoothness would be desirable. Lewisham is solid, full, and full of colour. Duke of Sutherland holds a good place in his class, and Broughton's Sir Robert Peel, small though he be, looks threateningly up to Paxton, conveying an unmistakable hint, that before he can come to blows with the Admiral, a slight set-to must be had with him.

Crimson bizzarres come next. Jenny, "Superlative Jenny," leads the van. She is, however, but now unveiling her beauties, and to see her in all her magnificence, we must make another call. Lord Milton in his finest dress, attends the bidding of her ladyship; and Black Diamond, smooth as the most polished courtier, and quite as gay, follows quietly, as ready to seize the slightest *faux pas* of his lordship as a stepping-stone into his place. Whatever may be said of his youthful follies, here at least he is

constant, a virtue for which my Lord of Milton is not remarkable. Duncan, with his fine broad petal and noble striping, is a fit emblem of the kingly dignity; and Queen Victoria has arrayed herself as becomes our "English matron." Of minor satellites there are many, as the penny-a-liners tell us, "too numerous to mention."

Of the merits of pink bizarres some of our old friends are sceptical, yet what can be finer than Falconbridge, with his glowing colours so regularly delineated? what more delightful than the refinement of Sarah Payne? prettier than Princess? or more attractive than Prince Albert? How can a stand be complete, wanting the attractions of this delightful class? Arguing so emphatically, our friends half admit the "innovation," and we pass on.

Purple flakes are no exception to the rule,—none are so good as usual, and thrips and heat have done their work here as elsewhere. Premier is, however, *good* in several places, *fine* in some; and Perfection, for its white and delightful colour, quite realizes its name. A bud of Squire Meynell excites the warmest approbation; Squire Trow, with its sweet white, fine form, and cheerful colour, is praised by all; Beauty of Woodhouse is equally liked; and Rachel, a bantling of our own, a seedling from Squire Trow, but larger and with more colour, is reported worthy of a place in the best selections.

Scarlet flakes are numerously dotted round us, but all more or less flushed from the excessive heat. Cradley Pet, in our unanimous judgment, occupies the first place. Justice Shallow, usually supposed so inferior in the white, is much clearer than it has credit for, and is without a rival for its splendid texture and smooth edge. Firebrand sets every florists' heart on fire, with its bright colour, regular marking, good white, and fine form. Queen Victoria, with its rich and bright colour, and broad petal, attracts the eyes of all, and will bear the criticism, despite its inclination to sport, and occasional serra-

ture on the edge. King of Scarlets is admired for its texture, its regularity of marking, and good white, but the narrow petal is strongly objected to; and very nearly the same verdict obtains with William IV.

In rose flakes, Lorenzo occupies a prominent place, both in number and merit, but is waning, for he has been blooming for three weeks, and Mr. Baildon tells us at once the colour will do, and the petal is of the very best of shapes. Mr. B. tells us also, Lady of the Manor, like Lorenzo, is very early in bloom, has a petal of fine shape, and a colour of similar shade. Sontag, not like the Sontag of the previous year, for the envious winds have robbed her of her luxuriance, yet Sontag shows us how distinct and delightful she can be. Magnificent is really magnificent. Haidee, hardly assaulted as she is with thrip, still shews us a petal of the broadest, a colour of the brightest, and a form most lovely. Lady Ely is as regular in the arrangement of her colours as the veriest martinet of the proprieties could require; and Lovely Ann is delightful enough to inspire the old, and inflame the hearts of the youngest florists. Floræ Garland needs no notice—she is desired by all.

And so we come to the end of our inquisition, reducing to some little order, for the greater ease of our kindly readers, expressions and opinions uttered with many digressions and iterations. But as we sit for a moment, some of our party ask where is Comet, and President? so we take our friends to them. Comet, though run, may possibly make an acceptable flower; of President, sent with Comet direct from Mr. Hepworth, it would be difficult to speak too hardly; the petal was the narrowest we ever saw, the white spotted and pouncy, the colours coarse, and the whole flower without the *shadow* of a claim to favourable regard. But we will not libel an opinion we are satisfied was well warranted when given (for if our northern friends can point out the best flowers here, they can do the same at home, and we suppose the veriest stirrers-up of mischief will have little room

for asserting this is flattery), because we were informed the flower in question, called President, when sent to us, was not the same which obtained the opinion formerly given in these pages, and that others had suffered a like imposition with ourselves.

A few brief remarks on the *foolishness* of chicanery, and we are trooping like merry school-boys to our friend Mr. Bayley's. We are received with his accustomed cordiality, and speedily introduced to the objects of his skilful care. Now again, adjectives of every degree, positive, comparative, and superlative, are incessantly in requisition, and our friends point with delight to the vigorous and free growth of the plants so much excelling our own. We cordially endorse the opinion, and amidst a storm of exclamations of look at this splendid Curzon! look at this Duncan! this Milton, this Black Diamond, this noble crimson bizarre, this rose flake, this scarlet bizarre, this scarlet flake, this Meynell, this Ariel, and this Lorenzo, we learn that Mr. Bayley's plants have had the advantage of a sheltered though airy situation, and have been kept gently growing through the season without a check, and unanimously agree that in this lies the secret of a fine bloom. Turning to the picotees, our enthusiasm grows rampant. Such noble blooms of the heavy purple, such a Rutland (florists love to abbreviate), such a King of Purples,—and such a *king* it was indeed, we don't wonder at the name now,—such blooms of Prince of Wales, such Barnards, Venuses, and King Jameses, such Elizabeths, Prince Arthurs, and Esthers (Bayley), greet us on every side, until we are positively surfeited with delight. We look up at the bright and burning sun, and earnestly invoke the aid of friendly clouds, so that these fine blooms may be spared for the "towns" exhibition. Wearied with the very excess of feeling, we rest ourselves on seats kindly provided, and drink in the full tide of beauty. We are, however, soon up again, for the day is drawing on, and we have to visit Quorndon, the Himalaya of the Derbyites, the residence of Mr. Adams. Taking Mr. Bayley in our train, we

wend our way over pleasant fields, and rich undulating grounds, diversifying our walk, now with admiration for the delightful scenery through which we are passing, and now with cheerful conversation and a general comparing of notes. A short hour brings us to our destination, and here a disappointment awaits us. Strange as it may seem, with a dry gravelly sub-soil, a situation admirably sheltered from north and east winds, and with the flowers on the plants in the open ground, positively decaying, our friend's collection was wanting seven or ten days to its best bloom. After an examination into the why and wherefore of this anomaly, we came to the conclusion that the water supplied to the plants had been colder than the soil, when applied, and thus by incessantly reducing its temperature, had produced the result described. The man-servant stontly repudiated our theory, but we had good cause for adopting it, and we believe Mr. Adams entertained the same opinion. However, our speculations could not last for ever, and Mr. A., who is the very soul of hospitality, cut them short by insisting upon an adjournment to his house, where we found a most ample supply of the good things of this life with which to refresh exhausted nature. Pleasantly the hours fled under the presidency of our estimable host, and long will the remembrance of that delightful evening live in the minds of those present. One incident is worth recording:—One of our northern friends, inspired doubtless by the occasion, proposed with hearty earnestness, "Good health and much success to the midland innovators," and then our host, in his own humorous way, whilst acknowledging the toast and the kindly feeling with which it had been proposed, stated that "both himself and his friend Mr. Bayley, innovators as they were, belonged to that very Lancashire whose sons had been invoked to put them down. But putting down," said our friend, "in this age is an impossibility,—the current of men's thoughts will be, and must be, onward. We, however, have no overweening opinion that we only are right; we concede to our friends the fullest right to differ

from us, asking only that they will concede to us the merit of sincerity, and that whilst they freely dispute, they will as fairly test the opinions expressed."

The rays of the moon streaming through an open window, warned us it was time to depart, and our way home was enlivened by reminiscences of our day's delight, and active speculation on the beauties another season is to unfold. A list of those we think most worthy has been already given, and need not be repeated.

And now we make our bow to the readers of the *Midland Florist*, whom, in our humble way, we have tried to interest, if not to edify, for nearly twelve months. We believe our motives will be readily understood, and having made palpable how easy it is, even for the least to do something to advance a public good, we hope our example will induce many, more able, to occupy its pages, and thus win more to the study of a pursuit "full of results; elegant, instructive, and scientific; not unworthy of a wise man, nor unbefitting a good one." That the productions of the florist have been worthy the patronage of the year '52, we believe Duke of Rutland, Ganymede, Ophelia, Prince Arthur, Mrs. Norman, Jeannette, and many others will abundantly testify, and the "towns" exhibition loudly proclaims there is no lack of spirit in the floral community.

E. S. DODWELL.

Derby, November, 1852.



## COPPICEANA.

No. XXV.

OUR next notice will be of the furze, or gorse.

*Ulex Europea*, the double-flowering variety of which, is a very beautiful plant, forming masses of rich golden flowers. It is extremely well adapted for high and exposed situations, making a barrier which neither men nor beasts are fond of penetrating. It is propagated by cuttings, and may be obtained at from 6d. to 1s. each.



*Ulex Stricta*, known as "the Upright Irish Gorse," is of peculiar habit. It does not bloom very freely, though a large bush in our nursery has been covered with flowers during the past season. We think this plant might be profitably cultivated in high and dry situations as food for cows, being of much smoother character than the common variety, which, when bruised, is well known to be greatly relished by them. It is easily raised from cuttings, and is a good associate with such plants as the Irish yew, juniper, &c.

The elms are well known trees, and our limits will not allow of our describing the common sorts. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to those which are peculiar in their beauty and distinctive character.

*Ulmus Viminalis* (The Twiggy-branched Elm) is a very neat-growing compact tree, with small foliage. It is very ornamental, and well adapted for the back part of shrubberies.

*U. Viminalis Variegata*. (The Variegated Twiggy-branched Elm.)—A variegated variety of the preceding. The branches are slightly pendulous. When grafted standard high, it is one of the prettiest trees imaginable for a single specimen. Our plant, which we have had for some years, occasionally evinces a disposition to revert to a green state.

*U. Viminalis Incisa*. (The Cut-leaved Twiggy-branched Elm.)—Not so compact in habit as either of the foregoing, erect, with slender rodlike branches, and the foliage is more serrated. A very interesting small tree, but scarce at present.

*U. Pyramidalis*. (The Pyramidal Elm.)—This variety we had originally from the Continent. The foliage is broad, dense, and distinct. It would make a fine tree for avenues, or to plant with other round-headed varieties, and would be far preferable in every respect to the Lombardy poplar. It is propagated by grafting on any of the common sorts.

*U. Stricta Purpurea*. (The Upright Purple-leaved Elm.)—When young, the foliage is dark purple, in the way of the the Purple Beech. As the season advances, it becomes somewhat greener, but always retains a distinct and peculiar character.

*U. Viridissima*, as its scientific name implies, is remarkable for the dark and shining leaves, which are also somewhat curled at the margin. A very distinct and ornamental small tree.

*U. Pendula Superba*. (The Superb Weeping Elm.)—A really beautiful pendulous tree, with very large foliage, and weeping in the same style as the Weeping Ash. One of the most ornamental of this tribe, and should be wherever this style of plants are desirable.

*U. Montana Pendula Variegata*. (The Broad-leaved Variegated Weeping Mountain Elm.)—Brought into notice by, and

originated, we believe, in the nurseries of Messrs. Pontey, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire. The foliage is beautifully striped, and the branches pendulous. Quite a first rate ornamental tree.

### VIBURNUM.

Under this head are some of the most beautiful evergreens we possess. Take, for instance, the

*V. Tinus.* (The Laurestinus.)—Wherever shrubs are grown, this is invariably amongst them. Blooming at a season when there are few other flowers out of doors, either to interest or attract, no wonder it is so universally admired.

There are two variegated varieties: the silver-striped, which is propagated by grafting on the common sort; and the gold-striped. Both these sports, however, are inconstant, and on rich moist soils, lose their variegation.

*V. Lucidum.* (The Shining-leaved Laurestinus.)—A robust-growing evergreen shrub, producing large corymbs of white flowers, hardly so profusely as the common sort, but, from its broad and shining foliage, may be classed quite as a first-rate plant.

*V. Stricta.* (The Upright Laurestinus.)—Very distinct from the preceding varieties, the foliage being rounder and more closely set on the branches. It has rather a sombre appearance; nevertheless it is a useful and desirable evergreen.

*V. Suspensum* is a new variety, with handsome evergreen foliage. Our plants are yet small, but apparently a fine addition to the family.

The common Gueldre rose is also a viburnum. In many localities, it is known as the "Snowball tree," and, though common, is justly admired. Of this, we have a variety with the foliage blotched with yellow, and another, styled *V. purpureum*, with narrow purplish leaves. They are not particularly noticeable.

### VINCA.

These are the periwinkles, prostrate undershrubs, adapted, with ivy, cotoneasters, &c. to cover the fronts of shrubberies, and to grow under trees, or in shady places. There are several varieties of the *Vinca major*. For instance, the gold-variegated,

which is very handsome in poor soils; but with us, where it grows rapidly, there are generally as many green as variegated leaves. The *Vinca minors* are very neat for rockwork, &c. the gold and silver-striped being nice plants, of very prostrate growth. Then there are others, with double pink and single white flowers, all worth growing.

#### YUCCA.

These are singular evergreen plants, with long swordlike leaves. One of the most humble in growth is

*Yucca Filamentosa*. (The Thread-bearing Adam's Needle.)—

On dry banks, or in sandy soil, we have seen them flourish and bloom amazingly, throwing out stems bearing many pendulous cuplike flowers.

*Y. Filamentosa Variegata* is a variety of the above, the foliage beautifully striped with cream colour.

*Y. Gloriosa*.—A stronger-growing plant. Of fine growth, and throwing up splendid spikes of large flowers.

*Y. Recurvefolia* has leaves which are not so stiff and erect as the preceding. It is very ornamental, and on mounds of prepared earth, it has quite an oriental appearance.

These plants are all well adapted as single objects for lawns, and are highly deserving of extended cultivation.

Our description of the hardy plants grown here would not be complete without we included climbing plants. These are in such requisition, and so ornamental, that we are sure many of our readers will be glad to know something about them; for who has not got a house or cottage front to decorate? a trellis or arbour to ornament? a pillar or tree to entwine? and what so beautiful for this purpose as many of the plants we shall briefly describe? Let us begin then with

#### AMPELOPSIS.

*Ampelopsis Hederacea* (The Virginian Creeper) is a plant very suitable for walls in the interior of towns, were few other things will grow. It is deciduous, and its flowers inconspicuous.

ous ; the foliage is palmate (handlike), for which reason it is sometimes called the Five-leaved Vine. The leaves assume a scarlet hue in the autumn, and we much like to see it planted with the ivy. The front of a house we once resided in was so covered, and in the autumn, the scarlet foliage of the ampelopsis peeped from the dark green of the ivy, almost realizing at a distance the supposition that the ivy was a climbing plant bearing orange and scarlet blossoms.

#### ARISTOLOCHIA.

- A. Sipho*.—Near Stratford-on-Avon, years ago, we recollect a lodge covered with the magnificent foliage of this fine plant ; and in the Derby and other arboretums, it forms, on properly-constructed supports, a beautiful pillar of foliage. It should be in every collection of climbing plants.
- A. Kämpferii* has narrow and singularly-formed foliage. It is not, however, as far as we can see of it, so hardy or so ornamental as the preceding.
- A. Sempervirens* is a very pretty variety, with lance-shaped evergreen foliage, and bearing singular brownish flowers, looking like miniature horns. A most interesting and desirable plant.

These are all perfectly hardy, but, from their slender habit, should be grown by themselves, as the more robust sorts are apt to overgrow them. Cultivated as greenhouse plants, either attached to rafters or trained to oval trellises, they are very ornamental, particularly the latter.

- A. Alpina* has blue flowers, which are produced in great profusion. It requires support, or training, and is very ornamental.
- A. Macropetala*.—Flowers very delicate, creamy white, and gauzelike. They are produced very early, and are often destroyed by spring frosts, in this part of the country.

#### CLEMATIS.

- C. Flammula*.—Bears small white sweet-scented flowers in great profusion, and is consequently a very general favourite. It is a hardy plant, and extremely well adapted for intermingling with honeysuckles, &c. for covering arbours, &c.
- C. Florida* has rather delicate stems and foliage. The flowers are large and single, greenish white, produced abundantly, and very ornamental.
- C. Florida Pleno*.—Similar in habit to the preceding, and bearing double greenish white flowers.

- C. Florida Sieboldii*.—Introduced from Japan, by Dr. Siebold. More handsome than either of the preceding. Flowers large, single white, with purple stamens, giving them somewhat the appearance of passion flowers.
- C. Montana*.—A remarkably vigorous grower, with flowers like the single white wood anemone, having a slight fragrance of the heliotrope.
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## JOTTINGS ON FLOWERS AND PLANTS,

MADE DURING A COMMERCIAL TOUR, IN THE SUMMER OF 1852.

BY R. S.

So you say that an old friend of yours desires to claim acquaintance with me. I shall be delighted, when business calls me to Derby, to make his acquaintance. In the meantime, tell him I am flattered by his approval. I must not, however, forget that I have some memoranda to transcribe. I have a few about pinks. In one direction or another, during the season, I saw a great many, and as I take much interest in this sweet and delightful flower, I fancy I became thoroughly initiated into the various points of excellence propounded by the different florists in the extreme north, as well as the sunny south, not forgetting the opinions held by the gentlemen of "the Manchester school." I was somewhat amused by that indefatigable friend of yours, H. S. M. who appears so anxious that the vexed question should be settled. Why do you not tell him (for you know who is the real Simon Pure) to endeavour to get up "a national pink show," at Leeds or Manchester? Surely your "*old friend*" at the latter place would be delighted to take the initiative. But I do not see, if the colour is to cover the extreme margin of the petals, how many growers could compete with them, unless H. S. M.'s suggestion were adopted. Truly I saw some very pretty flowers of this character in Lancashire, though in comparison with what I had

previously seen in the south, they were small indeed. But to our pinks. Oxford, I find, has been very successful in sending out some fine sorts. Optima, purchased of the raiser, Mr. Hastings, was from that locality, and a splendid variety it really is. The lace is purple, and I was much struck with its fine contrast to the extremely pure white ground; smooth on the edge, and of excellent form, it certainly merits the double X I put opposite its name. Talking of double X, puts me in mind of a variety of that name, which I had seen some well done, years ago. On inquiry, I was given to understand that it is rather sportive in its character, and on being shown a specimen, I thought, if character it had, it certainly was a very bad one. Maclean's Criterion I positively fell in love with,—it was just my fancy. I saw it good in many places, and was glad to find its merits are appreciated by most, if not all, connoisseurs of the pink. Lord Valentia (Kirkland) is a striking heavily-laced flower. The white is very pure, and the margin a crimson marone; but I thought it too rough, too coarse, in comparison with very many others. Gaylad is by the same raiser, and occasionally a very nice darkly-laced flower; but I noticed that almost all the pinks from Oxford had a *strong family likeness* in their mode of growth—"long and shanky." Nevertheless, they are, as a lot, a fine batch of flowers. Take Sappho and Huntsman, for instance; the former purplish rose edge, and the latter nearly the same shade; both large and fine flowers. The former I liked best. Read, I believe, does not live in that locality, but his Jenny Lind I saw on several occasions, done in splendid style. I understand it has been out some years, but for smoothness of petal and general good points, there are few to beat it. I have a note that Narbro' Buck was XX; but amongst the galaxy of beauty which I saw at the Royal Nursery, Slough, where I had a two hours' inspection, I do not wonder at forgetting the Buck's appearance; but I should not have placed

his name on record, had he not been worthy of such distinction. Mr. Turner had a few very promising seedlings, which were to be let out this autumn, therefore, I have no doubt, ere this, many of your readers have become possessed of them. Sarah I admired much, and you midlanders, and I think, the cultivators of such flowers as Greensides, Coronation, &c. will also fall in love with her. She is a fine flower indeed, of excellent form, good breadth of petal, the white peculiarly good, and the lacing dark and well laid on. Phoenix was not so large, but it was a gem, and had I the opportunity or time to grow pinks, this is one which, from its beautiful smooth edge and rich dark lace, I should save seed from. Harry was pointed out to me. This is a stout flower, of very excellent properties, and sure to become a favourite. The lace is dark purple, rich and distinct. Then there was Esther, perfectly distinct from any other; the edge was a rich pink, a fine contrast. This I am persuaded will be required, for in stand showing, were diversity is desirable, flowers with lacing of this shade will be found a great acquisition. I may just notice, that at this nursery I observed that pinks are struck by the thousand; in fact, every sort of florists' flowers appeared to abound, and were propagated *ad infinitum*. Singular enough, I did not observe any black and white or plain pinks which are favourites with you and the northerns. If plain yellow picotees (is not this a bull?) are shown, I see no reason why plain pinks should not be; but these mysteries of floriculture often mystify me, I assure you. Black-eyed Susan is one of this class, and quite a crack flower. I certainly admired it much in both characters, for it can be a beautiful purple-laced pink, and also a plain or black and white one. I was told in Lancashire, that when sold out, its character was the latter. Parry's Union is a large flower in the same way, but in very many of the blooms I examined, I could perceive a faint trace, a sort of incipient lacing,

from the dark centre; it was small, truly, but sufficient, as I thought (I don't know what you judges think), to be a defect. Very many of the Lancashire flowers, particularly old sorts, are serrated, though I make no doubt that growth exercises a material influence in this respect. Miss Jessop, though a neat flower, is defective. Some of the smoothest-laced flowers I saw were Kay's Mary, Lady Boldhaughton, Superior, and Beauty of Clayton. In red-laced flowers, I saw in the neighbourhood of Leeds, the finest blooms of Lee's Joseph Sturge I had ever beheld: they were beautifully regular. As the flower ages, the petals reflex, but possibly a master hand, with a pair of tweezers, would counteract this apparent defect. Dr. Hepworth, Louis Tasso, Little Wonder, and Susanna, were all shown to me as good exhibition varieties. Neat they were, truly, but I wanted size also. In purple-laced flowers, I particularly noticed Jones's Huntsman, a delightfully-formed, well-laced, smooth-petalled flower. This I would grow. Greensides I thought laughably small, but it was perfect, or nearly so. Dr. Daubney I saw in one of the gardens here. This put me much in mind of some of the Oxford flowers. The party who grew it said he did not know who raised it, but that it was so coarse, he should not pipe it. Mango I liked very well; it is a neat and pretty purple lace. I saw many seedlings: some perhaps equal to the best out. In fact, there appears, wherever I went, to be a determination to improve,—progression is the order of the day; and from what I could gather, particularly in the north, there seems an anxious wish amongst pink growers, that some universally-acknowledged standard should be immediately established. In conclusion, I do not know how far these rough notes may be acceptable, but at all events, as your periodical is of so miscellaneous a character, they will, I trust, prove useful to some who may be as great admirers of them as your friend,

R. S.



## NOTES OF A TULIP RAMBLE.

WE usually give a short description of the tulips grown in the midland counties, which come under our notice, during our rambles in the month of May. It is a treat we have enjoyed for years, and certainly should be sorry to forego it, even though it should prevent our being called on to act as censor of the flowers we may have seen; for the latter we would gladly give up, the former never, whilst we can walk and see.

We visited Derby a few days before the exhibition there and at Birmingham, and taken as a whole, the flowers were decidedly in better character than on previous occasions. Our first call was on Mr. Parkyn. One of his most noticeable flowers was Lord Denman, a light flamed bybloemen, which has crept rather more into favour lately, owing to its purity, excellent marking, and good top to the cup, the petals being extremely uniform; still it is too narrow at the base. Walworth, feathered rose, was in first-rate character, and, as we have elsewhere observed, better than we ever recollect to have previously seen it: in fact, it was as pure as could be, and when in that state, is a very useful flower. Salvator Rosa, broken by a person named Allen (though one of Gibbons's), was a most excellent flamed bybloemen, of good form, pure, and finely feathered and flamed with intense dark purple. Pass Perfecta, or, as it is sometimes called, La Perfection, was a finely-marked feathered bizarre, somewhat in the style of Charles X. but more dull on the exterior petals.

Mr. Parkinson's beds came next under inspection, and contained many very good flowers. The old favourite, Queen Charlotte, was in excellent trim; and we may remark, that the strain so much admired here is hardly known in the south, the best growers in that part being now anxious to obtain it. Another flower which will become a decided favourite is Lady

Jane Grey, somewhat above the standard in form, but everywhere pure, with rich heavy crimson beam, and darker feather. A fit companion for the Queen, in a stand of six. Surpass Optimus, feathered bizarre, was in its best character, and is a decided nice strain (known as Mr. Dixon's). Here was Jersey Wonder, very pretty indeed, black feather, on ground of ivory whiteness. We really think now it is not Addison, our flowers of the latter attaining a greater height by six inches. Irene, a novel and pretty flamed rosy byblœmen, was one of the gems of the collection; whilst Surpass le Grande, with its "grand" beam, extreme purity, bold anthers, and fine rich purple, was one of the most attractive of the flamed Chellastons. Anastasia, a fine heavy-feathered rose, was in good character, and Catherine and Lady Stanley figured well amongst the flames.

Messrs. Lakin's flowers were rather past their best, but were splendidly grown. Purple Perfection and Violet le Grand were both stately, pure, and finely flamed; and Princess Royal was in very excellent character, well marked, without being too heavy, and the beam not breaking broadly through the top, which is apt to be the case with this flower. Tricolor, or Oriflamme, is a bold and high-coloured flamed bizarre, something in the way of Saunders's Enterprize; but it will not do for northern or midland tastes, being often destitute of feather. The bed was rich in the best varieties of midland flowers, and here again were Lord Denman and Allen's Salvator Rosa, in fine style. Many good judges, who have seen Brown's Salvator, seem inclined to award the palm of excellence to the former. We hope this question will be fairly mooted at the national exhibition, at Nottingham, in 1853, as very possibly both flowers will be there in their best character.

Mr. Marsden had a splendid bloom. Here we were shown a seedling feathered bizarre, equal to a good Charles X. but so much like it that he did not think it advisable to name it. Amongst really finely

marked flowers, we may mention Rouse's Princess Royal, a heavily feathered bybloemen, but unfortunately stained. Venus was a splendid flame, rather peculiar in its style of marking, nevertheless, a star on any bed. There was also a seedling raised by us, named Elizabeth, with excellent cup, pure, and heavily flamed with purple. La Belle Nannette was very fine, and Sarah Ann, another of the Chellaston family, with short cup and fine flame, was conspicuous for its beauty. Here also was Wagstaff's Apollo, a finely-marked bybloemen, but worthless, the base being as yellow as a buttercup. Finlayson's Hampden, black and yellow, strong flame, was much better than usual. The Captain Whites, in this garden, were in great force, and very rich in colour, being dark and glossy, and, as far as we could see, perfectly pure. His seedling, Annot Lyle, has not yet broken; but there was a red feathered flower, very pure and distinct, Allen's Edward, which will be likely to take a place in the class.

We next had a drive to Chellaston, and were rather surprised to find a long bed, which was said by Mr. Gibbons to contain three thousand Princess Royal breeders. If this was correct, here is the secret of the confusion amongst these flowers, for most certainly there were blooms in six or seven different characters. There was Maid of Orleans feathered, and Princess Royal flamed, Venus, Lord Vernon, &c. but certainly very different. We fancy that some of Mr. Gibbon's *breeders* are so much alike, that previous to becoming rectified, they are not to be distinguished from each other. His best bed was certainly not so rich as we have previously seen it; nevertheless, we were pleased to see Grace Darling in a new character, a rich and glossy heavy feather, nearly black, the fine cup of this noble flower rendering it very conspicuous. Then there was Lady Flora Hastings, in similar character, with the slightest speck possible immediately below the anthers. Lord Vernon was a grand and pure flame.

Britannia a very distinct feather, but in the same plight as Lady Flora. Glory of Abingdon was rather past its best, but we would advise our friends to look out for it. It is from Berkshire, and is a rich flamed bizarre, with a heavy plated black feather round the petals. This flower, we believe, was shown in good style at Birmingham, by Mr. C. Turner. Chellaston Beauty, of which more anon, was also grand, certainly one of the best, when in character. Time prevented our making more copious notes, so we moved on to the village.

At Mr. Godfrey's, all the older varieties of tulips celebrated in the neighbourhood were grown in perfection, and in the best possible strain. Mr. G. appears to aim rather at a score of a good sort than a score of varieties. We noticed, however, a fine Van Amburgh, and a good Grace Darling.

At Mr. Forman's we had the treat of the day, in seeing perhaps the best Chellaston Beauty we ever beheld. But even here there was some doubt; Chellaston Beauty is supposed to be about a second-row flower, whilst this was certainly a third or fourth-row. A strong and healthy bulb, well grown, might make some difference. Mr. Forman, who broke it some years ago, from this circumstance, named it Sir I. Harpur Crewe. At that time we had a small bulb of it, but so indifferently had it bloomed with us during two years, that we had actually crossed it out, to throw away, but seeing this splendid flower, has given it a reprieve, and we shall try it again. The flower in question was all that could be wished. We took it to Birmingham, and gave it to Mr. Turner, the editor of the *Florist*, who has figured it in the August number of that periodical, and we must say, that beautifully though it is represented, still it falls short of the excellence of the flower, for "who can paint like Nature?" Magnet was larger than usual, with a heavy black feather, on a yellow ground; and Lady Evelyn was an extremely delicate and pretty new feathered rose.

Proceeding onward, we passed through the property of Lord Harrington, at Elvaston. Here a great number of fine oaks had been felled, and, stripped of their bark, with their bare arms extended, they looked like prostrate giants. At the first day's sale of these noble trees, we understand, more than five thousand pounds was realized. The farmers will possibly be glad to be rid of them from their fields, whilst the lovers of the picturesque will regret their absence.

Our next stoppage was with our old friend, Charles Spencer, of Thulston. Here we saw Mr. Groom's crack byblømen, *Victoria Regina*. We almost think fifty pounds has been asked for this flower. It has a fine cup, pure, and lightly feathered, opens rather creamy, but bleaches. There is not that boldness or richness so apparent in *Chellaston Beauty*, nevertheless, it is a much-admired flower in the south, and will be extensively cultivated here, when attainable. Here also was the best *General Barneveldt* we have seen, an intense dark purple flame, verging on black. The older varieties, such as *Optimus*, *Lord Lilford*, *Bagot*, &c. were extremely well grown.

Another move brought us to Amberstone Ford, a passage across the river Derwent, our nearest way to Mr. Allistree's, of Draycott. The water was low, and our carriage passed through safely, though at this spot, a few years ago, Mr. Fletcher, of the Cavendish Bridge brewery, lost a team of very valuable grey horses, which were swept away by the impetuosity of the current. Mr. Allistree's flowers were past their best, but they had evidently been fine. Amongst the more conspicuous was *Bowler's Everard*, of which a good deal has been said at various times, in the *Gardeners' Gazette*. It has a beautifully-formed cup, very pure, and well marked with a flame and feather of reddish brown. A most desirable variety. *Jackson's Duchess of Rutland*, originated by the same person, and from the same pod of seed as *Lady Clifton*, was a pretty light

flamed rose, though, as Mr. Lightbody says, rather long. Violet Brun and David were both good; and Triomphe de Lisle was in excellent condition. This last is a very different thing to the rose which formerly bore that name in the midlands, being a large and finely-cupped flamed byblœmen, though at the same time apt to come too short of feather to suit our northern taste. Lac, flamed rose, was splendid, and is a flower not seen every day; this, and Gem, feathered byblœmen, raised by Mr. Abbot, of Stanton, were two of the gems of the collection.

Though last, we must not forget our friend, Mr. Adams, at Quorndon, one of the prettiest and most healthy villages in Derbyshire. It is in the close vicinity of Keddlestone, the seat of Lord Scarsdale. The houses are built of stone, on each side of a very long hill, and most of them are ornamented with creepers. We noticed fine specimens of the broad-leaved variegated ivy, crimson Chinese roses, honeysuckles, and jasmines. On the right of the ascent, is a very picturesque little church, with its diminutive tower and spire covered with ivy. From the summit of the hill, a most beautiful view of the surrounding country is obtained, and here our friend grows his flowers in first-rate style. They were just in their glory, and we saw the best collection of feathered flowers it has been our fortune to meet with during the past season. There was Maid of Orleans, Chellaston Beauty, Midland Beauty, Anastasia, and many of the flowers previously noticed in these memoranda, besides several unnamed seedlings of great merit, especially one with short and excellent cup, form and marking of Chellaston Beauty, only a rich rose, instead of purple feather. This, as an old friend from Sheffield says, will be a "*top marker*." Of flowers not previously noticed, was Enchantress, lilac purple, pure, with a splendid flame. Musidora, flamed, but in a very different style, short, pure, and beautiful. Then two well-feathered Pilots, flowers which will some day dispute the palm of excellence with

Charles X. Alice Gray, a feathered byblœmen, pretty in marking, but decidedly too long. Duchess of Sutherland, a rosy purple, sometimes nearly a rose, was also very good. Champion of England took our attention, but surely it is nothing more than a good strain of Devonshire. Albion was in good character, but this also was Polyphemus. Model of Perfection, another low-growing Chellaston, is of good form, a feathered byblœmen, but very creamy on opening, and it is with great difficulty it bleaches out. Mr. Adams expressed his determination to root out all impure flowers, and certainly we believe his bed now to be the best in the county of Derby, though there are several others who are close up to him.

We must now close these memoranda, trusting they may be of service to our friends. At all events, they will enable growers at a distance to form some idea of what they may expect from this part of the world, at our national exhibitions.

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### ON THE MERITS OF VARIOUS ROSE STOCKS USED FOR BUDDING AND GRAFTING.

As it is plain that much, very much, depends on the stock from which anything—plant, or animal—has descended, for vigour, constitution, and health, so also is it, that in plants, as much depends on the root on which they are budded or grafted. In treating on this all-important—I cannot call it anything less—subject, as it regards the well-being of a plant, I do not intend to enter into any dispute on what may be called the vexed question of the *rose stock*, as I do not like a question because it has become a vexed one: to me it is a matter of regret. Yet, still I do not dislike a question solely because it has become an angry or unpleasant one with some; this only proves, in many instances, the importance of attending more particularly to the subject, looking more closely into it than we have done, that we may

derive advantage from facts made known, even where the best feeling has not been manifested.

I say again, I regret that the rose stock has become one amongst the many vexed questions of the day; and am truly sorry that our friends who have done much towards the cultivation and present highly improved state of the rose, should have lost temper for one moment, or have made use of the slightest expression that might have a tendency to wound the feelings of others. Yet, in the midst of all my regrets, I thank them for the information communicated; and, from their observations, am more than ever convinced, that however good any stock may be in one locality, it will not succeed equally well in another,—one soil being more congenial to the roots than the other.

The *Manettii* has no mean claim to being a most valuable stock generally; whilst others, in certain parts of the country, have equal, if not superior claims. For my part, I attach much importance to the treatment or preparation of stocks in the present day, and the capabilities or tendencies they have to sucker.

Stocks may be divided into two classes. Those very easily, or those capable of being disbudded, and those that it is difficult to disbud. By the first, I mean such as *Manettii*, *Victoria*, &c.; the latter may be illustrated by the *boursault*, which, has, independent of its great number of eyes and a strong disposition to sucker, also a reproductive power, different to what I have observed in *Manettii* and *Victoria*, and which is the cause of the objection to it as a stock,—not that it is less healthy than the others already named, or that it does not suit the nature of almost any rose, but its troublesome character in everlastingly producing suckers in one way or another. This, however, I may say of the *boursault*, that I have not found any stock to force like it, it is less affected by heat than any other, and is rarely known to die.



It may be asked, do not all roses that are worked sucker more or less? To this I answer, if the stocks are properly treated (that is for dwarf plants), they do not, as far as my observation has gone. Now although it has been stated over and over again, it may be useful to some one to state it again, that this is prevented by taking out the eyes of the cutting intended for a stock at the lower end, which will eventually become the root of the worked plant, sending all its flow of sap up this disbudded stem to the eye inserted in it.

As a reason for my thinking that *Manettii*, good as I believe it to be, has now a formidable rival in a safe disbudding vigorous stock, I send you the accompanying ten varieties, generally not the most vigorous growers, nor are these the effects of a high cultivation, for the cuttings, when planted, had no manure applied, and the ground had just been occupied by a crop of onions, and more than this, the cuttings nearly all grew. I may just state that the plants of white moss, so very strong, more like Antwerp raspberries in appearance than white moss roses, were taken from amongst fifty plants, all growing in the small space of fifteen feet. The following varieties had also the same treatment:—Bath White Moss, Mossy de Meaux, Curled Crested Moss, Madame Angouleme, Charles Souchet, Princess de Modena, Du Petit Thouars, Dr. Marx, Triumphant Tea. I send this last because I have not been able to grow it at all on some stocks on which I have repeatedly tried. The above are all worked on the Victoria. It is just two years, this month or the next, since the cuttings were planted, an inch or two apart, in lines, twenty inches to two feet asunder; they were budded last autumn (1851), and are now presented to you for your opinion of the merits of the stock.

Before closing, I would just state why I chiefly prefer Victoria to *Manettii*. Not because I had the honour of raising it from seeds of *Rose ruga*, about

ten years ago, of which I am certainly proud, but for its being more quickly propagated. Such is the difference here, that were I to commence with one plant each, I have no hesitation in saying, that I could rear five hundred plants of *Victoria* before I had obtained one hundred of *Manettii*. This is one of the most important of the facts relating to the two stocks: in another district or soil, however, it might be *vice versa*.

Now, from the examples presented with this paper, and the established claims of *Manettii* as a stock, I think it will be very apparent that, by proper treatment of such stocks, we shall no longer find it a difficult matter to keep in health our fine delicate, but unrivalled Bath White Moss, Mossy De Meaux, &c. hitherto so generally complained of as being short-lived. I trust that these few observations will prove useful to some of your numerous readers.

WILLIAM WILLISON.

*Flower-gate, Whitby, Nov. 9th, 1852.*

[The plants sent were indeed fine specimens of growth, the *Victoria* stocks being abundantly furnished with roots, in the way of a paradise stock, on which apples are budded. We have grown the *Victoria* for two or three years, and have budded some varieties which were shy growers; and from the results with which Mr. Willison has so kindly furnished us, we shall grow it more extensively, for this purpose.—ED.]

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CUTHILL'S BLACK PRINCE STRAWBERRY.—The Black Prince is the best early Strawberry out, and for forcing none can beat it. I have forced five hundred pots of it each of the two last seasons, and never had such crops, and at the unusually early period of the 1st of February. They are beautiful while in flower, and attract notice, from the reddish tinge on the petals.—C. M'INTOSH, *Dalkeith*.

## Part II.

## NEW PLANTS.

## HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

**ROI LEOPOLD PHLOX.**—This fine variety was raised by M. Rodrigues. It forms a large head of flowers, extremely compact; the petals are smooth, and pure white, striped very distinctly down the centre of each with purplish rose.

## GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

**DICTYANTHUS PAVONII.**—A most singular climbing plant, with flowers of the form and colour of the stapelias. It was exhibited at Anvers, during the past season, and was universally admired.

**GENETHYLLIS TULIPIFERA.**—This also has been recently introduced to the continental nurseries. As far as appearance goes, it is something in the style of *Diosma fragrans*; the blossoms are cup-shaped, striped and coloured like those singular flowers the parrot tulips. This will prove a fine plant for exhibition.

**HABROTHAMNUS ELEGANS FOL. VAR.**—The plant, in its usual character, is well known in most conservatories, as affording many flowers during the winter season. This variety having its foliage very strongly spotted with yellow and white, will be a favourite with those who are fond of variegated plants. It is to be sold out by M. Louis Van Houtte, of Ghent, and having been raised by an amateur, it has been arranged that the profits arising from it are to be devoted to charitable purposes.

## EXTRACTS, HINTS, AND RECOLLECTIONS.



## PROPOSAL FOR A CENTRAL INSTITUTION OF GARDENING.

WE are happy to see an institution of this kind advocated by Mr. Fleming, of Broomhill, in the *Scottish Gardener*. We have long felt its absolute necessity, and are certain it would be of infinite advantage to the cause of horticulture in general. The preliminary education of the generality of gardeners and nurserymen, before their apprenticeship begins, hardly ever has reference to their future occupation. In fact, the class books used in public schools are of little service to the horticultural aspirant. We feel how little use to us was *Cæsar's Commentaries* or *Virgil's Æneid*. The months and years we devoted to them, would have been far better employed in studying such works as the *Revue Horticole*, *Van Houtte's Flore de Serres et des Jardins d'Europe*, or *Lindley's School Botany*; and as English reading books, *Loudon's Arboretum*, *Linnaeus's Lapland Tour*, *Humboldt's Travels*, and works of a similar character. In truth, our faith in the histories of Rome and Greece has been somewhat shaken by the revelations made by recent writers, that the tale of Romulus and Remus being suckled by a wolf, the death of the latter by the hand of his brother, and many another singularly interesting record of early Rome, are but mere fictions. If this be so, much of the precious time of our youth was sacrificed; and to avoid this, we would advocate with all our energy, a horticultural college, on the principle of the Royal Agricultural College of Cirencester. We well know that to be a good gardener requires much experience, perseverance, devotion to the profession, and much learning; and though we also know that there are many first-

rate men of this description, still nine out of ten are self-taught, as far as Latin, French, botany, chemistry, &c. are concerned. What greater pleasure can there be for an employer, after the perfect culture of his plants and fruit, than to know that his gardener is acquainted with his profession theoretically as well as practically? And such a man is invaluable. We have known many men in our time who could scarcely write their own names, were ignorant of mathematics, and could not tell you why the blood-flowered currant should be called *Ribes sanguinea*. Yet these men were excellent cultivators, but unhappily had no chance of improvement in their youth. To counteract effects of this description, on the Continent, the government of the King of the Belgians has taken the initiative, and afforded the horticultural portion of our community a good example. There is at Ghent, a practical and theoretical school of horticulture, under the direction of the well-known nurseryman, M. Louis Van Houtte. The rules are too long for us to extract, but we will give, according to the second article, what is taught there:—Mathematics, drawing, surveying and mapping, landscape gardening, the construction of horticultural buildings, arithmetic, writing, elements of physic and chemistry, botany, and horticulture, both theoretical and practical. Added to this, German, French, and English are also taught.

Our own view of the matter would be to establish a school where these preliminary studies could be entered into, in connection with the college, where the practical and scientific part of the profession might be taught to the advanced scholars.

Mr. Fleming says, "I would propose that a suitable piece of ground, say twenty or thirty acres, should be chosen, and on it, that walls should be built, vineries, greenhouse, and other erections of the same kind raised, all in the latest and best styles. On the walls should be grown the fruits proper to that situation; in the house, all the useful species of foreign

fruit might be cultivated; and the surrounding ground might be laid out in fruit, kitchen, and flower gardens, in such kind of way as to present the greatest possible variety of all kinds of plants. One division of the space might be appropriated to the growth of native plants, where attempts could be made to bring under culture any that seemed suitable, and other similar experiments tried. Occasional lectures by professors of botany, and other useful sciences, might be provided for, much to the advantage of the young men."

With all this we most cordially agree, and we have no doubt that if the system is once got into operation, there are other things which will be deemed essential to be taught, such as the principles of landscape gardening, pruning forest trees, measuring timber, &c. a knowledge of which is highly desirable for gardeners who may become managers on large estates, &c.

In the gardens of the Horticultural Society of London, a system somewhat similar is adopted. Young men are admitted, who go through a regular course of study, both in theory and practice; examinations take place, the same as in the government school of horticulture, at Ghent, and certificates of capability are granted to them, according to their respective abilities.

We trust this subject will be taken up seriously by influential parties; and most truly do we wish it success.

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## A JUNE VISIT TO THE AMERICAN NURSERIES AT KNAP-HILL AND BAGSHOT.

THOSE who have only seen American plants cooped together under canvass in the neighbourhood of smoky London, can form little idea of the grandeur and magnificence of the fields of rhododendrons

azaleas, and kalmias, which have been planted and reared during years of care and solicitude, by Messrs. Hosea and John Waterer, at Knap-hill and Bagshot. Every season, about this time, many acres are studded with the lovely blossoms of these charming plants, and, notwithstanding the unfavourable spring which has just passed by, they are as fine at the present time as ever we remember to have seen them. It is true that the blossom buds of some of the early-flowering tender scarlet kinds have been killed by the late spring frost, but this is a circumstance less to be regretted, for, thanks to the skill of the Messrs. Waterer, we can now enjoy the beauty of the scarlet, or at least deep crimson rhododendrons, which flower sufficiently late to be out of the reach of such a calamity. This has been effected through years of judicious and repeated cross-breeding in the right direction; and it must be regarded as an acquisition of no ordinary kind, and one which cannot fail, in time, to materially alter for the better the general aspect of ornamental grounds; for once it shall have become generally known that the high-coloured rhododendrons exist, which will flower every year, without fear of disappointment, we shall have them scattered profusely over every lawn. And who shall not long for the event? for what can be compared with the beauty and effect of a fine specimen of the scarlet "rose tree" in bloom?

At Mr. Hosea Waterer's, at Knap-hill, whose extensive grounds are now one blaze of beautiful colours, of almost every shade, we noticed standard rhododendrons ten and twelve feet high, with clean stems five feet in length and six inches in diameter, bearing heads thirty feet round, and loaded with flowers. Trees of these dimensions are not uncommon here: and a knowledge of this fact alone, independent of the thousands of bushes and standards of less size, will serve to furnish lovers of American plants with some idea of the kind of treat a visit to these nurseries may be expected to afford. The

scarlet, orange, and buff colours of the azaleas, too, form an interesting intermixture, which renders the whole striking, varied, and effective. The broad-leaved kalmias, of which there are immense specimens here, were scarcely sufficiently in bloom when we saw them. Among rhododendrons, perhaps the best of the newest kinds is *Brayanum*, a charming sort, with good shaped truss and flowers, which possess a colour about as fine as that of the Standard of Marengo rose. *Barclayanum*, a vivid crimson, was just coming into blossom, showing that it is really late. *Atrosanguineum* is very dark, and *Archimedes* is one of the very best of bright rose colours. *Brutus* is desirable, and so is *Desdemona*. *Nero* and *Onslowianum* are two new and valuable kinds: as are also *Maculatum nigrum* and *rubrum*; the former having exchanged the spots which are usually on the upper petals for a blotch of deep chocolate, which gives it a distinct and striking appearance. Other fine kinds consisted of *Rembrandt*, *Titian*, *Vandyck*, *Victoria*, and *Vervaneanum*, to which must be added *Curriea-num*. *Fastuosum* is a well-known double kind, which still maintains its good character. The following free-blooming and free-growing varieties of *Catawbiense* should be in every garden, viz. *elegans*, *azureum*, *bicolor*, *cœlestinum*, *e. pictum*, *candidissimum*, *delicatissimum*, *everestianum* (an old but very fine kind), *grandiflorum*, *purpureum elegans*, *roseum elegans*, *splendens*, *multimaculatum*, and *hyacinthiflorum*. The latter has a lovely effect in the shape of a standard, and the flowers last longer in perfection than those of the single kinds. Of azaleas, one of the best scarlets is *Coccinea major*, but *Cruenta* is also a good one. *Aurantiaca cupra* is a fine orange, and *Carnea delicatissima* a pretty light pink, and a good trusser. *Decus hortorum* is rose, with the back petal yellow; and of buffs, none surpassed *Pontica globosa*. Of other fine kinds, of various colours, we remarked *Gloria patriæ* and *mundi*, *Triumphans*, *Imperatrix*, *Monstrosa variabilis*, *Morterii*, *Ne plus*



ultra, *Persoluta*, *Pontica imperialis*, *P. monstrosa*, *P. princeps*, *Prænitens*, *Crocea distincta*, and *Nilens*. These are all first-rate kinds, in which no one need fear to be disappointed. Seedling azaleas and rhododendrons are very plentiful here, but it is only now and then that such gems as *Brayanum* and some others we have mentioned, can be picked from among them.

Mr. John Waterer's nursery, at Bagshot, is charmingly situated on two sides of a valley, over which a fine view can be obtained from the rising ground on either side; and, seen from such elevated positions, the scene presented at the present time is magnificent. Standard rhododendrons of no ordinary magnitude ornament the margins of the main walks, as well as the interior of the compartments into which the nursery is divided by arborvitæ hedges; and the fine broad, deep banks of azaleas, which exist here and there, are truly striking, and assist materially in setting off to advantage their associates, the rhododendrons. In addition to the varieties of azalea mentioned above, all of which we saw here, we remarked some promising seedlings, the result of crossing the yellow Chinese kind with the large light-coloured *Viscosissima*. Some of the produce from this cross looked as if they would be striped. Among high-coloured rhododendrons, none were more striking than *Grand Arab*, *Soleil d'Austerlitz*, *Blandianum*, *Vestitum coccineum*, and *Charles Truffaud*. These are exceedingly bright and beautiful, and we trust that future experience will prove them to be sufficiently hardy to resist our sharp late frosts. *Leopardi* is a very fine spotted rosy lilac kind, and *Towardianum* has large very finely-shaped blossoms, which must ever render it a favourite. Captivation is worth attention, on account of its compact neat conical heads. *Blatteum* is a very dark kind, with large trusses; and *Nobleanum bicolor* is good; as is also *Mammoth*. *Lady Eleanor Cathcart* is reported to be a very fine sort, but we were not fortunate enough to see it in bloom. *Catawbiense splendens* and *grandi-*

florum make charming standards. *C. album elegans* and *delicatissimum* are certainly the best whites. *Egregium* makes a pretty standard; and *Marriageanum* is a fine kind, as are also *Mirandum*, *Perspicuum*, and *Roseum elegans*. We also remarked here a very excellent variety of *Victoria*.

Besides these fine rhododendrons and azaleas, there were abundance of nice bushes of the charming genus *Kalmia*. It may perhaps be worth recording, in connection with this shrub, that the myrtle-leaved kind has been budded here on the broad-leaved sort, furnishing another means of increasing it besides layering and grafting.

At Knap-hill and Bagshot, conifers grow splendidly in the bog earth which prevails all over that district, and many fine examples of the leading kinds are to be found at both places. A tree of *Pinus macrocarpa*, at Knap-hill, is at least thirty feet high, and just now it is extremely handsome, on account of the bunches of orange blossoms with which every branch is terminated. Some time ago, it produced a large cone, from the seeds contained in which many plants have been raised. We also noticed a magnificent laburnum (*Waterer's* variety), forming a fine tree, clothed to the very ground with immense clusters of golden flowers. At the entrance of Mr. John Waterer's nursery, next Bagshot town, stands perhaps the largest weeping beech in the country. It is exceedingly pendulous and handsome. While speaking of conifers, we almost forgot to mention that plants of *Funereal Cypress*, both here and at Knap-hill, have had their leaders killed by the late frosts. Young *cryptomerias*, at Bagshot, have also suffered in a similar manner, whilst older plants have escaped. We therefore trust that the larger plants of the cypress, whose growth will be less succulent, will share a better fate.

Two propagating pits have been erected at Knap-hill, each sixty feet long, with a path up the middle, and beds on either side, warmed with hot water, in

two four-inch iron pipes, an arm of which is passed round the top, for surface heat. They are glazed with Hardy's patent rough plate. The roofs are fixed, and here and there a pane opens outwards, and means of ventilation are also provided at the sides.

*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

### PINK SHOW,

At the house of Mr. Martin, the Red Lion, Coalpit-lane, Sheffield.

Young Growers' Kettle.—Mango, Mr. Martin.

Society Cup.—Mango, Mr. Martin.

#### *Purple-laced.*

Premier.—Mango, H. Barker

- 1 Mango, H. Barker
- 2 Ruby, W. Benn
- 3 Greensides, W. Powell
- 4 Coronation, A. Knutt
- 5 Suwarrow, S. Tomlinson
- 6 Jenny Lind, W. Powell
- 7 Merry Monarch, J. Simmonite
- 8 Huntsman, H. Hydes

#### *Red-laced.*

Premier.—Sturge, Mr. Martin

- 1 Beauty of Deighton, H. Hydes
- 2 Criterion, W. Green
- 3 Adam Smith, W. Benn

- 4 Sturge, H. Barker
- 5 James Lang, S. Tomlison
- 6 Lady Antrobus, G. Brassington
- 7 Fanny, W. Green
- 8 Catherine, J. Simmonite

#### *Black and White.*

Premier.—Virgin Queen, A. Knutt

- 1 Lady Frost, H. Hydes
- 2 Miss Jessop, A. Knutt
- 3 Beauty of Home, ditto
- 4 Alfred Evelyn, ditto
- 5 Beauty of Blackburn, J. Simmonite
- 6 Kay's Mary, G. Brassington
- 7 Blackeyed Susan, Mr. Martin
- 8 Beauty of Clayton le-Moor, H. Hydes

### KATE CONNOR TULIP.

I RECEIVED a copy of the *Floricultural Review*, for September last, which only reached me on the 20th of October, too late then to reply to Mr. Slater's attack upon me. In the said *Review*, Mr. Slater says, "The assertion that Mr. Lightbody raised Slater's Kate Connor is well known to be false." This is rather strong language for a man living in a glass house to use towards me.

I will now state my reasons for claiming the credit of being the raiser of this so-much-bepraised rose tulip. When Mr. Slater got the loan of the lot of breeders from me, in 1842, he got a bulb of the breeder of this flower among them. Fortunately for my own interest, I retained some of it. I did not know that the celebrated Kate Connor of John Slater, of Cheetham Hill, near Manchester, was a seedling of mine, till last year, on my return home from Derby, I saw it in bloom, on the bed of a friend of mine, near Manchester. When I saw the flower,

I certainly did claim it ; and I now tell Mr. Slater that he has no more right to append " Slater " to this flower, than I have to appropriate another man's property to my own use.

Mr. Slater says this flower is very scarce. It may be so with him. But, notwithstanding Mr. Slater's assertion, that it is scarcely possible that I hold more than two blooming roots, and a few small pieces, if it will be any gratification to him, I will undertake to produce either twenty or forty blooms, which will be no difficult matter. According to Mr. Slater's history of the origia of this flower, it bloomed first in 1844. I will simply ask, how can it be possible that I hold a stock of Slater's Kate Connor ? keeping in mind, that I never received a bulb of Kate from any person, and have been sending it out as a breeder for years past, and this year in the broken state, and at present have above eighty bulbs of all sizes. Yet Mr. Slater says it is so scarce that he has great difficulty in getting a small root.

I hope, from this statement of facts, that Mr. Slater will see he has made one " grand mistake ; " and if he is not satisfied, I may in all probability be obliged to say what may not be very pleasant to a man of his high principles of honour and strict integrity.

GEO. LIGHTBODY.

*Falkirk, Nov. 6th, 1852.*



## RHUBARB SHOWS.

WE have often been asked if we knew of any rules and regulations for conducting exhibitions of this kind. Through the kindness of Mr. George Geggie, of the Waterloo Gardens, Bury, we are now enabled to lay before our readers those which are in force at Bury and the neighbourhood. There are various rhubarbs exhibited there which have not yet come under our observation. We subjoin the names of those which were shown at the Cotton Tree, Bury, on the 5th of June last:—Victoria, Prince of Wales, Napoleon (seedling), Old England, Chance, Fantail (seedling), Swindler, Sir R. Peel, Goliath, Washington, Carter's Whip, and Excellent. Besides these, there were shown Freedom and Hercules ; and at other shows, Hector, Lady Downham, Vulcan, Robin Hood, Egyptian Queen, Lady Russell, Lady Derby,

Ajax, Snowball, and Lord Duncan, in all, twenty-four varieties. These certainly are a great many, and we would advise our rhubarb-growing friends to be inquiring about them. In the meantime, we should be happy to receive a description of any of the sorts peculiar to that part of the country, from the growers, stating the colour, general appearance, flavour, whether early or late, &c. We are sure information of this kind would be highly acceptable to many of our readers, and gladly shall we afford room in our pages for such communications. We may just observe here, that we have read the *Rhubarb Book*, published by Mr. R. I. Kaye, of Bury, on the same principle as the *Gooseberry Growers' Register*. The heaviest entire stalk was shown by Mr. John Ridge, at Blackburn, and weighed 8lb. 10z. The best trimmed according to the regulation No. 10, was Victoria, and weighed 5lb. 4oz. by Mr. James Crossley, at Bury.

## RULES.

1. No shower to win above one premier.
2. No grower to win above one prize with one sort, except a maiden grower.
3. Any sort having won a premier prize, is eligible to win again by anyone except the winner of the said premier.
4. Maiden growers to be entitled to show on equal terms, in every respect, with the older growers, without regard to their having won a maiden prize.
5. If three maiden growers enter, to be one prize; if six enter, to be two prizes; if nine enter, to be three prizes; and so on.
6. Any seedling winning a prize, if thought sufficiently distinct, must be named previously to the prize-money being paid. And any seedling deemed an improvement upon a named variety, to be distinguished, after being sold out, by the raiser's name being prefixed, thus—Hope's Goliath, Virtue's Victoria, &c.
7. The number and value of the premier prizes to be fixed at the making-up meetings, by a majority of the members present; and also the number of the money prizes.
8. The judges to be appointed by vote, on the day of showing; who shall give their word to show no partiality, and to act according to the best of their ability.
9. Every shower to declare upon oath, if thought necessary, that what he is showing is of his own growth, and correctly

named, to the best of his judgment; and any person found violating this rule, to forfeit his prize-money, and to be expelled.

10. The leaves to be cut to the length of ten inches from the centre of the crown of the stalk. Any crack or blemish more than skin deep to be deemed a disqualification.

11. No person to be allowed to show who is in arrears in his payments to any previous meeting.

12. No person to be allowed to show as a maiden grower off an old shower's plants, unless he has replanted such plants, after they came into his possession.

13. That three persons be appointed by a majority of the exhibitors of any show, to inspect the plants of any exhibitor, when deemed necessary to do so.

14. Any seedling, after having won for two seasons, cannot be shown again until it has been let out, providing the growers are prepared to subscribe for twenty lots.

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## PLANTING AND TRAINING WALL TREES.

THE disappointment resulting from loss of blossoms every spring, even where trees are partially protected, has induced me to think that, in walled gardens the trees ought to be planted on the opposite side of the wall to that on which they are intended to bear fruit; that their branches should be led over the coping, and trained down the other, say south side. By so doing, we should have all our valuable borders to do as we liked with, and we could crop them up to the very foot of the wall. It has always been remarked by gardeners, that wherever trees have been planted on a north wall, and brought over and trained down the south side, the blossoms have escaped frost, unless, indeed, it has been very severe. This in a great measure would do away with spring covering; for by the present system of planting and training, we make the blossom a cup to hold water, sleet, or snow, as the case may be; and when morning frosts occur, the water freezes, and the organs essential to fructification perish. It is notorious that what blossoms do escape, are sure to be those on the undersides of the shoots, and which, of course, look downwards. The

stamens and pistils being dry, are saved. When a tree is on the north side of a wall, the sun cannot act upon its stem, the sap, therefore, flows more regularly. The practice would also save mulching, watering, and many other annoyances; for in some places where I have been, even a cat must not be seen treading upon the south border. It has been noticed, that fruit gathered from trees planted after this fashion, has been of a better flavour than that from trees growing in the ordinary way. I planted a good many at Broom House, Fulham, in this manner; and Mr. Knight, of the Exotic Nursery, Chelsea, a good authority in such matters, will perhaps say how they have succeeded. In addition to the above advantages, I may mention, that a tree trained down a wall is never so liable to red spider as one otherwise placed, on account of the undersides of the leaves being more exposed to rains and dews; neither is it so liable to mildew, on account of its main stem being protected from violent sun heat. One thing much against fruit trees is that the majority of gardens lie in the lowest parts of the park, where they receive the earliest frosts in autumn, and the latest and severest in spring. No doubt some will object to planting on the outside of walls as they will be unable to make up those unnatural plum-pudding borders in which they so much delight. This, however, to a great extent, might be got over. It is a well known fact that the late Mr. Chapman, of Vauxhall, never made a border for his grape vines; they were merely planted against the wall; and in the present year, Mr. Chapman told me that in digging down he could not even find a root, they had passed under the wall to the other side, where gardens of other people abut; and for fruit from those same vines he has taken numerous prizes. Does anyone know where the roots of the famous vine at Hampton Court have gone? And yet it is a fact, that upon these vines, over whose roots we have no

control, the berries are always better coloured than under ordinary circumstances. Do not, however, let me be understood as wishing to depreciate modern advances in fruit growing. I am only bringing forward cases in support of my plan of planting contrary to what at present exists; besides, those borders, if any, on the outsides of walls, might be abandoned, at least as far as a few stumps of cabbages and greens are concerned.

JAMES CUTHILL.

*Camberwell.*

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### HYBRIDIZING PÆONIES.

Since the commencement of the *Midland Florist*, we have lost no opportunity of advising our readers to cross-breed any of our hardy showy perennials which admitted of such manipulation. We extract from the *Gardeners' Chronicle* an account of an experiment of this kind, on the plants above-named. "I must mention an attempt made by me to obtain a large double crimson garden pæony, shrubby, instead of herbaceous. The common garden pæony has its fine duplication made for it out of anthers. Its female part is undisturbed. I touched this with the dust of *Moutan papavaracea*; plenty of seeds formed, and when sown in a pot, came up plentifully. When of right age, I planted them out in a border. Their foliage was very various—none like garden pæonies. So I had great expectations. At three years old, they flowered—all dull red, small, single, wild-looking flowers. In disappointment, I took them all up, but two, which showed a little like inclination to shrubbiness. The roots were as various as the foliage—some like moutans; some tubers, like garden pæonies; and others, the greatest number, something between fangs and tubers. From the variations in foliage, and the roots of the seedlings, and from the



particular that the garden (old crimson double) pæony has no anthers, I believe the hybridization took place; but no shrubbiness resulted. Can it be, that the male being the shrub, and the female herbaceous, the mules must be the latter. It may throw some light on the philosophy of these things, in raising the suspicion that in mules between an herbaceous and a frutescent plant, of relation near enough to be hybridized together, the mule will be herbaceous or fruticose, according as its female parent is the one or the other."

We sincerely hope that this will lead others to make a trial. It is no rule, because these hybrids were wild-looking, small, and single, that all should be so: and why not endeavour to impregnate some of the double pæony montans with farina from the single crimson tennifolia insignis? if the idea holds good, that the seedlings take after the female parent, perhaps the cross we suggest might be attended with better success.

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FLOWERS.—Of all the minor creations of God flowers seem to be most completely the effusions of his love of beauty, grace, and joy. Of all the natural objects which surround us they are the least connected with our absolute necessities. Vegetation might proceed, the earth might be clothed with a sober green; all the processes of fructification might be perfected without being attended by the glory with which the flower is crowned; but beauty and fragrance are poured abroad over the earth in blossoms of endless variety, radiant evidences of the boundless benevolence of the Deity. They are made solely to gladden the heart of man, for a light to his eyes, for a living inspiration of grace to his spirit, for a perpetual admiration. And accordingly, they seize on our affections the first moment that we

behold them. With what eagerness do very infants grasp at flowers! As they become older they would live for ever amongst them. They bound about in the flowery meadows like young fawns; they collect heaps; they sit among them, and sort them, and sing over them, and caress them, till they perish in their grasp. We see them coming wearily into the towns and villages with their pinafores full, and with posies half as large as themselves. We trace them in shady lanes, in the grass of far-off fields, by the treasures they have left behind, lured on by others still brighter. As they grow up to maturity, they assume, in their eyes, new characters and beauties. Then they are strewn around them the poetry of the earth. They become invested by a multitude of associations with innumerable spells of power over the human heart; they are to us memorials of the joys, sorrows, hopes, and triumphs of our forefathers; they are, to all nations, the emblems of youth in its loveliness and purity.—*Howitt's Book of the Seasons.*

AMERICAN ALOE.—A specimen of this aloe (*Agave Americana*) is now in bloom, at Moreby Hall, York, where it forms a very stately and conspicuous object. It is grown in a box nearly three feet square, plunged centrally on the ground level of the spacious gravel-terrace on the east wing of the mansion, in which position it has stood about ten years, protected during the winter season by moveable glass frame-lights, within which a small stove has been placed during severe weather, to exclude frost. Previous to the formation of the flower-stem, the leaves extended between forty and fifty feet in circumference, the heart or central part of the plant being up to the above period two and a half feet in diameter. The length of the leaves averaged from six to ten feet, and they were from twelve to sixteen inches wide at their lowest part in connexion with the stem. The flower scape is twenty feet in height; and at the elevation of about

ten feet the side flower branches, which are twenty-eight in number, commence diverging horizontally from the main column. These lateral flower-stems are about eighteen inches in length, progressively shortening towards the top, thus forming an elegant candelabra-like pyramid or outline. Each of the side branches again branch off into three smaller ones, which immediately converge into one large, flat, umbel-like cluster of densely-crowded floral envelopes, from which issue numerous projecting yellow stamens, or male organs, surrounded by imperfectly developed floral leaves or sepals. It is calculated that the aggregate number of blossoms contained in the twenty-eight fascicles is between four and five thousand. The excellent preservation of the plant for such a period, through all the vicissitudes of weather incident to such a situation, reflect credit upon the management. —W. WOOD, *Fishergate Nursery, York.*

**WINTON'S PARKE'S STEEL DIGGING FORKS.**—Our own experience has proved the paramount superiority of these forks over all others, particularly in digging heavy gravelly or stony soils, uniformly retaining their proper shape and sharp points; and however large the stones pressing between the tines, they instantly spring into the original form, without the least strain or bend, requiring no repairs, being uniformly and gradually reduced by wear from a long to a short-tined fork. Many persons have witnessed trials between workmen of equal power, and in every instance, the workmen using this instrument, at twenty-inch trenching, earned more money, with less fatigue, at task work, than those workmen using the broad blade fork—the former doing his work better and cleaner. In a recent match between two workmen, the man with a light fork earned four shillings, and the other only two shillings and three-pence, the latter man having to pay sixpence for the repair of the bent and strained blades. It is calcu-

lated that the workman with the light fork lifts in the course of the day five tons less weight than the workman with the old heavy fork. The saving in repairs, in one fortnight, exceeds the cost of the light fork. For field, garden, yard, or stable use, and in hop and cane plantations, vineyards, &c. their utility will exceed the most sanguine expectation. A very light fork is made, by the use of which children can with ease and comfort earn good wages at twelve-inch trenching.

In the last number of the *Midland Florist*, I saw an article on scillas, or spring bulbs. I have been in the habit of growing several beds of *Scilla Siberica*, for the last twenty years, and I think there is not anything more beautiful. They put up their pretty blue buds in February, sometimes in January, and keep flowering until May. They grow from nine inches to a foot high, and are so hardy, that no frost affects them. With a slight sprinkling of snow on the ground, they look quite dazzling. *Scilla nutans rosea* also makes a good show in May. It grows a foot to eighteen inches high, and a bud of it looks beautiful, with its roselike bells. The following few will be found good companions for the above:—*Leucajum vernum*, *Dens canis*, Red and White Grape, Hyacinth (three varieties), Winter Aconite, *Helleborus Nigra* or Christmas Rose, *Trichonima bulbicodium*, *Scilla Italica*, &c.—F. F.

**TREES.**—What can be more beautiful than trees? their lofty trunks, august in their simplicity, asserting to the most inexperienced eye their infinite superiority over the imitative pillars of man's pride! their graceful play of wide-spreading branches! and all the delicate and glorious machinery of buds, leaves, flowers, and fruit, that with more than magical effect burst forth from naked and rigid twigs, with all the rich and brilliant, and unimaginably varied colours

under heaven; breathing delectable odours, pure, and fresh, and animating; pouring out spices and medicinal essences; and making music, from the softest and most melancholy undertones to the full organ peal of the tempest. I wonder not that trees have commanded the admiration of men in all nations and periods of the world. What is the richest country without trees? What barren and monotonous spot can they not convert into a paradise.—*Horritt's Book of the Seasons.*

**BEST WATER FOR PLANTS.**—It is well known that rain water is far better than spring water for promoting the growth of plants. This is from the former containing that which is a necessary ingredient in their formation, viz., ammonia; and which is abundant in liquid manure. The efficacy of this may soon be developed by sprinkling one-half of a grass plat with spring water, and the other half with water in which pounded carbonate of ammonia (about one ounce to the gallon) has been dissolved. The former will keep it alive, but the latter will give it vigour and luxuriance.—*The Builder.*

I take the liberty of forwarding to you the size and weight of three sticks of celery, grown in the garden of the Rev. C. Whichcote, Aswarby. The three sticks, after being well washed and having the roots cut off, weighed  $27\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. The largest weighed  $10\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. and measured eighteen inches and a half in circumference, in the solid part, and four feet seven inches in length. It is a seedling, between Seymour's White and a variety for which I have no name, except Broadstem. It is very firm and well-flavoured, and I feel persuaded, that with extra management, I can grow it near a stone weight another season.—*WM. HAYNES, Gardener to the Rev. C. Whichcote, Aswarby, Folkingham, Lincolnshire.*

## Part III.

## REVIEWS.

THE GARDENERS' AND HORTICULTURALISTS' ALMANACK,  
FOR 1853. By Joseph Harrison. London: *Whitaker & Co., Ave Maria-lane.*

THIS, we should say, will be a successful candidate for public favour; for amongst the various good garden almanacks published now-a-days, it is one of the best, combining with abundant information of all that relates to gardens and gardening affairs, a most interesting monthly calendar of animated nature. It is also embellished with a large coloured plate of the *Victoria regia*, in its native habitat.

◆

 QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Will you kindly inform me in your next number, whether I shall succeed in striking cuttings of hybrid perpetual roses? How shall I perform this operation, and when? J. F.

[Most hybrid perpetual roses, such as *Geant des Batailles*, *La Reine*, *Duchess of Sutherland*, &c., will strike root, if cut clean across, immediately below a bud, or if the shoot is short, and has "a heel" (a portion of older wood) cut smooth, so much the better; put under a hand glass in the autumn, they will callous and emit roots at spring.]

GRAFTING CACTUSES.—W. M.—Yes; this is often done. If the portion to be grafted is cut at the lower part, like a wedge, and inserted in a cleft of the stock (a *Pereskia*, for instance), and kept covered with moss at the junction, it will readily take.

COCKROACHES.—ZERO.—Your house is certainly in a sad plight, but these insects may soon be removed. When you can procure some cucumbers, spread the peel on your kitchen floor, at bed time; repeat this a few nights, and the cockroaches will quickly be destroyed.

**CEDRUS DEODARA, ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA, AND CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA.**—A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—Our friend who has an extensive lawn cannot do better than plant specimens of these very handsome and hardy trees. They are all of eminently beautiful character. We really advise all who are fond of distinct and splendid trees, to get those above-mentioned; they are not very particular as to soil; they will grow well in the peaty soil of Woking, as well as in ours, which is strong and retentive.

**KATE CONNOR TULIP.**—R. S.—We believe it to be a very good sort, though our two blooms, this season, were flamed, and certainly second-rate. Whenever we see it capable of beating Lady Clifton, or any other fine rose, it shall have from us the praise it will merit. It would appear, from Mr. Geo. Lightbody's letter, inserted in our present number, that Mr. Slater has been guilty of naming Mr. Lightbody's flower, and calling it his own. R. S. must excuse our inserting his remarks. We do not wish to wound anyone's feelings, not even those of our worst enemy (if we have more than one). Conduct like that to which R. S. alludes, is certainly most lamentable, but all these things will find their level in time.

**PINKS.**—A YOUNG BEGINNER.—Yes, you can grow these in pots as well as carnations and picotees. Plant them in the pots for blooming, about April, in rich compost.

**APPLES ADAPTED FOR SMALL GARDENS.**—H. W.—We should advise them on the paradise stock, instead of the crab. The former emits more fibrous roots, and produces more fruit, without the tree attaining so large a size as the latter. For half-a-dozen, three table and three kitchen fruit, we would recommend our correspondent to procure, for dessert, the Eve Apple, Ribston Pippin, and Mannington Pearmain; for kitchen, Lord Suffield, Queen Caroline, and the Blenheim Orange. These will succeed each other, and be found excellent.

**STANDARD FILBERTS.**—F. B.—Yes, they are ornamental, when grafted on the Spanish nut, which does not emit suckers. The Frizzled Filbert and Purple-leaved Filbert are well worthy of cultivation in this manner.

**J. COLMAN, Esq., Stoke Holy Cross, Norwich.**—Companion (Netherwood) (P.F.) was sent to us by Mr. W. Baildon, Shrogg's Bottom, near Halifax, and by Mr. Thomas Bower, Durkill, Great Horton, near Bradford. Ringleader (S.B.) was raised by Mr. James Marsden, of Brighouse, near Halifax. The stock of Warrior (Slater) (C.B.) is almost exclusively in the hands of Mr. James Scholefield, of Mossley, near Ashton-under-Lyne, who informs us, he bought it to "preserve a fine variety from destruction." Mr. S. speaks

very highly of it as a flower, but says it is a bad doer. Mr. S. says further, that being an amateur, he is *not allowed* to advertise it. Most of our readers will doubtlessly agree with us that an "innovation" on such a rule would be an improvement. We have taken a very unusual course in giving these particulars, because we are anxious the good flowers of the north should have the prominence they deserve. We have been much delighted with the spirit which has been evinced by our northern friends during the past season, and have a grateful remembrance of many kindnesses spontaneously rendered to us, and we trust at the coming York show, they will claim and maintain a position worthy of their ancient fame. If we may add one word of parting advice, we would suggest a thorough revision of their picotees; in these they certainly do not shine; of carnations they have a good array. The accounts of the quantity of seed saved are singularly variable in their tenor, but all very conclusively show that to obtain seed, hybridization is imperatively necessary, and we are quite satisfied that no advance will be obtained without a careful application of the same means. E. S. D.

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## CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS, FOR DECEMBER.



### GREENHOUSE.

FEW plants afford a more sure and ample reward than does the chrysanthemum, to those who have given it the necessary attention during the summer and autumn months. At this season of the year, when all other flowers are scarce, well-cultivated plants of the chrysanthemum furnish a profusion of most beautiful and durable flowers, of great variety of colour. Water may be freely given while they are flowering, and all decaying leaves or flowers should be removed as they appear. Camellias will now be rapidly swelling their flower-buds, and will require to be more liberally watered. An occasional sponging of the foliage with clean tepid water, will be of much benefit to the plants. They should now occupy a light and airy part of the house. Ericas should be frequently looked over, and if mildew appear, immediately dust the part affected with flowers of sulphur. Let them have plenty of air, and be carefully watered. Similar treatment for epacris, boronias, pimelias, eriostemons, and most other hard-wooded plants. Pelargoniums, and other soft-wooded plants, will need but little



water. Remove all fogged leaves, and fumigate on the first appearance of greenfly. Use no more fire than will be necessary to keep out frost and expel damp. Give plenty of air when the weather is favourable.

J. BAYLEY.

### VINERY.

It has been a difficult matter to keep grapes during the last month, especially in houses containing plants. If any are yet hanging, cut them at once, with a piece of wood to each bunch, tie them upon rods, and hang them in a dry room, where they will be found to keep much better than in the house. The vines may then be pruned, the stems cleared of the loose bark, and afterwards coated over with the following mixture, viz., to a quarter of a peck of lime add one pound of sulphur, and a quarter of a pound of soft soap, dissolved in as much warm water as will make the whole of the consistence of thick paint.

J. BAYLEY.

### FLOWER GARDEN.

The long-continued rains of last month having greatly retarded the operations in the out-door departments, we must now embrace every opportunity of favourable weather to get the flower garden well cleaned, the vacant beds and borders dug, the grass and box edgings thoroughly repaired, and any inequalities in the lawns or walks rectified and well rolled. If any bulbs, such as crocuses, snowdrops, tulips, narcissus, &c., yet remain unplanted, let them be immediately got in. Prune and nail or tie creepers on walls and trellises.

J. BAYLEY.

**CARNATIONS AND PICOTEEES.**—The long-continued heavy rains will have sorely tried the patience of the cultivator, and have called for all his vigilance. Every effort must be made to guard against the evils such an excess of moisture is likely to engender, giving at all times the freest supply of air possible. Keep the plants thoroughly clean, scratching the soil over from time to time, to prevent its becoming green, and carefully shield from drip. Frost will do no harm if the soil is properly dry; but should it set in suddenly, with the plants in rapid growth, care must be taken to thaw them slowly. On all sides the note of preparation is being sounded for the coming season, York and Glasgow taking the lead; and it is gratifying to know that the spirits of florists never were more eager, or their unanimity of opinion so apparent, as they are at this moment of our completing our calendar.

*Derby.*

E. S. DODWELL.

## ADDRESS TO OUR READERS.



ANOTHER year nearly passed has brought us to the close of the sixth of our editorial labours, and we assure our friends, that we are abundantly thankful for the generous sympathy, support, and help which our little periodical continues so liberally to receive on every side. With a cordial remembrance of the many kindnesses personally shown to us, and the repeated letters of commendation we have received, we shall commence our labours for 1853 with a determination to afford that information on floral and horticultural subjects, which we have the best of reasons to know has been hitherto acceptable to the great majority of our readers,—gladly acknowledging the large measure of assistance we have received from enthusiastic and able friends. Indeed, as our readers are well aware, much, very much, of the best of our periodical, has been the voluntary contributions of those whose only motive is to be found in their love for the cause of Flora and their desire to aid its progress. This assistance we shall continue to try to deserve, and our readers will, we believe, fully appreciate it. In rebutting (on our cover) the illiberal and false assertions which have disgraced the pages of a contemporary publication, we have simply performed a duty we owed to truth; and whatever influence we may possess, will at all times be devoted to the determined opposition of those who would disseminate discord amongst the floral community, and to the protection of the characters of those who otherwise might suffer the keenest injustice, without redress. The true florist is anything but an incendiary. The study of the beauteous forms of Nature leads to the very reverse of falsehood and chicanery; and while we are spared to conduct the *Midland Florist*, we trust we shall never be guilty of warping our public duty to the littleness of petty feeling. Frail we know we are, and therefore liable to errors of judgment. Corrections of these we shall thankfully receive; and whilst attempting to diffuse information, as becomes the place we fill, we shall be grateful for any communications to us,—for we every day feel an increasing pleasure in learning, and the vastness of the field for investigation.

Soliciting our friends for a continuance of their kind support, and their recommending us, as they find us worthy, to those who may not have seen our little work, we respectfully and gratefully make our bow, wishing our readers, one and all, a merry Christmas and a happy new year.

J. F. W.

THE COPPICE, NEAR NOTTINGHAM,  
DECEMBER 1ST, 1852.

# INDEX.



|   | PAGE.   |
|---|---------|
| Address to our readers .. .. .  | 406     |
| American aloe .. .. .   | 398     |
| American High Bush Blackberry .. .. .   | 43      |
| American nurseries at Knap-hill and Bagshot, a June visit to the ..   | 386     |
| American vegetables .. .. .   | 58      |
| Antirrhinums, Soleil d'Or, Giantess, 20; Queen of the Whites,<br>21; Primrose Perfection, Hendersonii, Novelty, 148; Modestum ..  | 303     |
| Apples, Isle of Wight Pippin, 125; Lord Suffield, 314, 342;<br>Grenadier, Golden Spire, Miss Manley ..  | 341     |
| Apricot, Alberge .. .. .  | 85      |
| Aquilega, a new cross-bred .. .. .  | 235     |
| Ardsia crenulata .. .. .  | 186     |
| Asparagus, Reading Giant .. .. .  | 120     |
| Auricula, rot in the .. .. .  | 53      |
| Autumn and spring exhibitions of the Horticultural Society of<br>London .. .. .   | 313     |
| Azalias, Indica extranii, Indica magnifica .. .. .  | 21      |
| Brachysema acuminata .. .. .  | 236     |
| Broccoli, on the culture of the .. .. .   | 108     |
| Reading Giant .. .. .   | 120     |
| Butcher's meat, on the formation of .. .. .   | 215     |
| Calceolarias, Conway's Florabunda, Albiflora, 22; Wellington<br>Hero, 49, 148; Henderson's Tom Thumb, Smith's Beauty of<br>Montreal, 149; Heywood Hawkins, Fascination, Araminta,<br>Fireball .. .. . | 237     |
| Calendar of operations, for January, 31; February, 64; March,<br>96; April, 128; May, 160; June, 190; July, 217; August, 248;<br>September, 280; October, 315; November, 348; December ..             | 404     |
| Camellia, Countess of Ellesmere .. .. .   | 302     |
| Camellias .. .. .   | 186     |
| seedling .. .. .  | 60, 171 |
| Carnation and picotee bloom, reminiscences of the .. .. .   | 355     |
| Carnation, Flora's Garland rose flake, pedigree of .. .. .  | 212     |
| Carnations .. .. .  | 115     |
| on raising seedling .. .. .   | 227     |
| Carnations and picotees, packing .. .. .  | 341     |
| Carrots, to preserve from wireworms .. .. .   | 122     |
| Ceanothus rigidus .. .. .   | 186     |
| Celery, size and weight of three sticks of .. .. .  | 401     |
| Central institution of gardening, proposal for a .. .. .  | 384     |
| Cerasus Lusitanicus semis tomensis .. .. .  | 86      |
| Cherries, Belle Magnifique, 119; Bigarreau Noir Tardiff .. .. .   | 188     |
| Chrysanthemum, Hendersonii .. .. .  | 49, 148 |

|   | PAGE. |
|---|-------|
| Chrysanthemums .. .. .  | 41    |
| Class showing .. .. . 3, 6, 70, 73, 93,   | 109   |
| Coppiceana .. .. . 17, 46, 82, 117, 232, 263, 332,  | 364   |
| Dahlia, Sir Richard Whittington, Morning Star, Lizzy, Miss Ward, Rawling's Dr. Frampton, Spary's Absalom, Green's Scarlet King, Bob, 150; Agnes .. .. . | 306   |
| Delphiniums, Magnificum, 57; Hendersonii, 148; Beauty of Charonne .. .. .   | 235   |
| Derby floral reading and discussion society .. .. .   | 88    |
| Deutzia gracilis vera .. .. .   | 146   |
| Dictyanthus pavonii .. .. .   | 383   |
| Dielytra spectabilis .. .. .  | 172   |
| to propagate the .. .. .  | 243   |
| Double White Peach .. .. .  | 186   |
| Early sweet peas, to procure .. .. .  | 242   |
| Editor's Record—  |       |
| Apple, Walker's Russet .. .. .  | 121   |
| Aquilega fragrans spectabile .. .. .  | 304   |
| Cheiranthus Daftii .. .. .  | 304   |
| Phlox Spencerii .. .. .   | 303   |
| Endive, Imperial Batavian .. .. .   | 120   |
| Epacris, soil most suitable for .. .. .   | 91    |
| Epacris hyacinthiflora candidissima .. .. .   | 21    |
| Ericas, longiflora, 21; jasminiflora rubra, tricolor Epsii .. .. .  | 302   |
| Erratum—Washington and Sancta Sophia tulips .. .. .   | 124   |
| Evergreen plum of California .. .. .  | 26    |
| Eugenia Ugni .. .. .  | 85    |
| Filbert, purple .. .. .   | 119   |
| Floral Exhibitions—   |       |
| Amateur Tulip Society .. .. .   | 222   |
| Auricula show .. .. . 193,  | 353   |
| Bolton tulip meeting .. .. .  | 224   |
| Cambridge Florists' Society, tulips .. .. .   | 221   |
| Cambridge Horticultural Society, tulips .. .. .   | 258   |
| Carnation and picotee show .. .. .  | 351   |
| Carrington tulip show .. .. .   | 257   |
| Cheetham Hill tulip show .. .. .  | 285   |
| Derby Gardeners' and Florists' Discussion Society, pinks, roses .. .. .   | 322   |
| Eccles United Tulip Society .. .. .   | 221   |
| Falkirk Horticultural Society, tulips .. .. .   | 225   |
| Felton Union of Florists and Horticulturists, auriculas, polyanthus, hyacinths, &c. 253; tulips, pansies, ranunculuses .. .. .                          | 254   |
| Grand towns exhibition, carnations and picotees .. .. .   | 290   |
| Great North Cheshire Tulip Society .. .. .  | 286   |
| Great South Lancashire Tulip Society .. .. .  | 287   |
| Halifax auricula show, 194; tulip show .. .. .  | 225   |
| Leeds Central Floral Society, carnations and picotees .. .. .   | 352   |
| Leeds Old Floral Society, carnations and picotees .. .. .   | 353   |
| Leicester Society of Amateur Florists, tulips, roses, pinks, 317; carnations and picotees .. .. .   | 318   |
| Middleton Floral and Horticultural Society, carnations, picotees .. .. .  | 34    |
| Midland Horticultural Society, tulips, 222; roses, carnations, and picotees .. .. .   | 288   |
| Mottram tulip show .. .. .  | 224   |
| National Horticultural Society .. .. .  | 194   |
| National tulip show .. .. .   | 223   |
| Northamptonshire Floral and Horticultural Society, carnations .. .. .   | 350   |

| Floral Exhibitions—   | PAGE.              |
|---|--------------------|
| North Staffordshire and Macclesfield pink shows ..  | 321                |
| Oxford Floral Society, pinks ..   | 258                |
| Peter Eaton's tulip meeting ..  | 255                |
| Pink show ..  | 288, 320, 322, 391 |
| South Lancashire pink show ..   | 320                |
| The Cottagers' Society, Leicester, tulips ..  | 319                |
| Tulip show .. 33, 226, 256, 257, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286,   | 319                |
| Wakefield Floral Society, pinks, carnations ..  | 33                 |
| West Riding carnation show ..   | 351                |
| Florists' conversation society, rules of the ..   | 241                |
| Flowers.. ..  | 897                |
| Flowers and plants, jottings on, made during a commercial tour,<br>in the summer of 1852 ..   | 327, 369           |
| Flowers, &c. opinions on .. 87, 172, 210, 239, 276, 305,  | 335                |
| Forsythia viridissima ..  | 314                |
| Fruits of the midland counties.. ..   | 14, 44             |
| Fuchsia, new ..   | 343                |
| Fuchsias, Globosa perfecta, Darling, Pet, Splendidissima, Ex-<br>quisite, 149; Hendersonii, Beauty of Deal, Cortona, Gaiety,<br>150; Banks's Glory .. | 303                |
| Gallardia semiplena ..  | 236                |
| Garreya elliptica ..  | 238                |
| Garden robbing ..   | 339                |
| Garden, the ..  | 246                |
| Genethyllis tulipifera ..   | 383                |
| Genista purgans ..  | 171                |
| Geraniums, Giant, Scarlet Defiance, Jewess, Hendersonii, Ex-<br>travaganza, Odoratissima, Grandiflora ..  | 149                |
| Globe amaranthus, a new ..  | 55                 |
| Gooseberries, seedling ..   | 337                |
| weight of, exhibited during 1852 ..   | 307                |
| Gooseberry shows ..   | 353                |
| Grapes, Pique Poule Noir, Early Malingre, Purple Fontainebleu,<br>Scotch White Cluster, August Muscat, Black Alicant ..                               | 119                |
| preservation of ..  | 182                |
| Great national tulip show, notes on the, 195; errata ..   | 245                |
| Greenhouse plants, cheap pit for ..   | 22                 |
| Habrothamnus elegans fol. var. ..   | 383                |
| Hardy aquatic plants ..   | 240                |
| Hardy passion flower ..   | 243                |
| Hardy perennial plants ..   | 39                 |
| Heliotropium Voltairianum nanum ..  | 120                |
| Hemp palm ..  | 238                |
| Hesperis coccinea flore pleno ..  | 21                 |
| Hollyhocks, a few good ..   | 265                |
| Charles Lydyard, Cream of the Valley ..   | 303                |
| to improve the present breed of, by cross-breeding ..   | 25                 |
| notes on ..   | 76                 |
| Hollyhock, the ..   | 311                |
| Holly, Silver-striped Weeping ..  | 49                 |
| Hyacinths, descriptive list of ..   | 299                |
| Hydrangea Hortensis ..  | 187                |
| Ilex, altaclarensis, Balearica variegata, macrophylla ..  | 86                 |
| Japan lily, the ..  | 139                |
| Landscape gardening in New England ..   | 247                |
| Lilium colchicum ..   | 235                |
| Lotus corniculatus flore pleno ..   | 59                 |

|   | PAGE.               |
|---|---------------------|
| <i>Lychnis dioica alba plena</i> .. ..  | 235                 |
| <i>Mimulus, elegans, rubinus perfecta</i> .. ..   | 20                  |
| Mountain Ash, Weeping Variegated .. ..  | 238                 |
| Notes of the great metropolitan meetings.. ..   | 206                 |
| Nottingham florists' meeting .. ..  | 56                  |
| <i>Nymphaea gigantea</i> .. ..  | 279                 |
| Packing plants .. ..  | 57                  |
| <i>Pæonia moutans</i> .. ..   | 238                 |
| <i>Pæonies, hybridizing</i> .. ..   | 396                 |
| Pansies, Kossuth, Sir Joseph Paxton, Duchess of Perth, 50;<br>Jennings's King, 120; Schofield's Village Maid, Schofield's<br>Magnum Bonum, 150; Sir I. Cathcart, Fearless .. .. | 303                 |
| <i>Pavia purpurea</i> .. ..   | 171                 |
| Pear, Beurre de Capiaumont .. ..  | 305                 |
| Pelargoniums, Mount Hecla, Standard Bearer, Reine des Fleurs,<br>21; Optimus, Ariadne, 27; Rubens, Enchan-<br>tress, 28 .. ..   | 237                 |
| propagation of fancy .. ..  | 184                 |
| <i>Pentstemon Esterii</i> .. ..   | 235                 |
| <i>Petunias</i> .. ..   | 86                  |
| Phloxes, Roi des Nains, Imperialis major, 20; Drummondii,<br>Thompsonii, 147; Roi Leopold .. ..   | 983                 |
| Picotees, a few good .. ..  | 77                  |
| Pink, Colchester Cardinal .. ..   | 303                 |
| on wintering the .. ..  | 11                  |
| Pink notes .. ..  | 156                 |
| Pinks .. ..   | 242                 |
| descriptive list of .. ..   | 12                  |
| reasons for growing in pots .. ..   | 136                 |
| Plants for massing .. ..  | 79, 144             |
| Plums, Guthrie's Aunt Ann, St. Etienne.. ..   | 85                  |
| <i>Polyanthus, cultivation of the</i> .. ..   | 266, 297, 330       |
| Huften's Lord Raneliffe .. ..   | 47                  |
| <i>Polyanthuses, notes on a few good</i> .. ..  | 166                 |
| Potato, Red Ash-leaf Kidney .. ..   | 120                 |
| <i>Primula undulata</i> .. ..   | 236                 |
| Proposed national auricula show .. ..   | 28                  |
| Queries—  |                     |
| Apples adapted for small gardens .. ..  | PAGE. answered, 403 |
| Asparagus, best time for planting .. ..   | 64                  |
| Cactuses, grafting .. ..  | 402                 |
| Camellia and Cedar of Libanus and Deodar seed 93 —  | 93                  |
| Carnations and picotees.. ..  | 95, 403             |
| best in each class .. 93 —  | 126                 |
| best of the season .. ..  | 347                 |
| blooming under glass .. ..  | 216                 |
| colour on the margin of .. ..   | 246                 |
| period of bloom of .. ..  | 94                  |
| plants from Yorkshire.. ..  | 159, 189, 217       |
| spindling of .. ..  | 216                 |
| spot in .. ..   | 95                  |
| thinning the increase of .. ..  | 217                 |
| Carnation, picotee, and pink, difference between 215 —  | 215                 |
| Carnation seed .. ..  | 30 — 58             |
| <i>Cedrus Deodara, Araucaria imbricata, and</i><br><i>Cryptomeria Japonica</i> .. ..  | 403                 |
| Cockroaches .. ..   | 402                 |

## Queries—

|   | PAGE.         | PAGE.         |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Dahlia roots, striking and dividing..   | 63            | answered, 94  |
| Davallia Canariense ..  | ..            | 315           |
| Firm <i>versus</i> loose potting ..   | ..            | 128, 158      |
| Gladioluses and lilies, list of ..  | 345           | — 345         |
| Grape vine, fruit from a single eye of the ..   | 344           | — 344         |
| Hepworth's President and Superior, merits of..  | 63            | — 115         |
| Jenny Lind and Lorenzo ..   | ..            | 159           |
| Lord Suffield apple ..  | 63            | — 63, 314     |
| Lothospermums, eccremocarpos, cobæa, mau-<br>randia, and rhodochiton, sowing seed of .. | ..            | 281           |
| National Carnation and Picotee Society ..   | ..            | 348           |
| National Tulip Society ..   | 63            | — 63, 89      |
| Pinks ..  | ..            | 403           |
| Polyanthuses, cultivation of ..   | 248           | 266, 297, 330 |
| Ringleader ..   | ..            | 159           |
| Roses, cuttings of hybrid perpetual ..  | 402           | — 402         |
| Sowing carnation and picotee seed, German<br>yellow picotees ..                         | 314           | — 315         |
| Standard filberts ..  | ..            | 403           |
| Towns meeting, the ..   | ..            | 128           |
| Tree pæonies, propagation of ..   | 31, 93        | — 31, 93      |
| Tulips, Kate Connor and Napoleon ..   | ..            | 248, 403      |
| Tulips, six of each class..   | 30            | — 100         |
| Wall trees, blighted ..   | 346           | — 346         |
| Ranunculus, Cortusæfolia ..   | ..            | 86            |
| cultivation of the ..   | ..            | 259           |
| Raspberries, notes on ..  | ..            | 163           |
| Raspberry, Belle de Fontenay ..   | ..            | 20            |
| Reminiscences ..  | ..            | 305           |
| Restoring bloom to plums, cucumbers, &c. intended for exhibition                        | 244           |               |
| Retrospective criticism—  |               |               |
| Carnations and picotees ..  | ..            | 151, 176      |
| Kate Connor and Guido tulips ..   | ..            | 305           |
| Raising seedling carnations ..  | ..            | 277           |
| Tulip bed, grouping of colours in a ..  | ..            | 174           |
| Reviews—  |               |               |
| An Hour with the Hollyhock ..   | ..            | 30            |
| British Pomology ..   | ..            | 124           |
| Gardeners' Almanack for 1852 ..   | ..            | 29            |
| Groombridge's Farm and Garden Essays ..   | ..            | 155           |
| Kidd's own Journal ..   | ..            | 155           |
| Letters to Farmers ..   | ..            | 214           |
| The British Winter Garden ..  | ..            | 213           |
| The Farmer and Cottager's Guide ..  | ..            | 125           |
| The Garden Companion and Florists' Guide ..   | ..            | 125           |
| The Gardeners' and Horticulturalists' Almanack for 1853 ..                              | ..            | 402           |
| The Gardener's Record, and Amateur Florist's Companion, 157, 187                        | ..            | 187           |
| The Horticulturist ..   | ..            | 187           |
| The Journal of the Horticultural Society of London ..                                   | ..            | 62            |
| The Magazine of Horticulture ..   | ..            | 188           |
| The Scottish Gardener ..  | 62, 121, 156, | 214           |
| Turner's Florist, Fruitist, and Garden Miscellany                                       | 61, 91, 155,  | 212           |
| Rhododendrons, Pince's Queen Victoria, Albertus, Campanula<br>picta ..                  | ..            | 172           |
| Rhubarb, notes on various kinds of ..   | ..            | 326           |
| Rhubarb show ..   | ..            | 240           |
| shows ..  | ..            | 392           |

|   | PAGE.    |
|---|----------|
| Rose seed, encouragement to sow .. ..                               | 306      |
| Roses, how to plant .. ..   | 342      |
| new perpetual .. ..   | 237      |
| raising from seed .. ..   | 50       |
| results of experiments in raising seedling ..                       | 168      |
| Rose stocks used for budding and grafting, on the merits of various | 379      |
| Royal Nursery, Slough .. ..   | 308      |
| Royal South London show, notes on a few plants and flowers          |          |
| exhibited at the .. ..  | 269      |
| Scillas, spring-flowering .. ..                                     | 340, 400 |
| Snails, how to get rid of .. ..                                     | 205      |
| Suenton Floral and Horticultural Society ..                         | 28       |
| Strawberries, Nicholson's Ajax, 279; Cuthill's Black Prince ..      | 382      |
| Strictures on Mr. Willison's mode of massing colours ..             | 93       |
| Summer dessert apples .. ..   | 242      |
| The polite gardener on the character of his bride ..                | 60       |
| Tigrida Canariense .. ..  | 120      |
| Tomato figs .. ..   | 245      |
| Towns exhibition of carnations and picotees, the ..                 | 270, 323 |
| Tree pæony, a splendid .. ..  | 241      |
| Trees .. ..   | 400      |
| Tulip bed, grouping of colours in a .. ..                           | 8        |
| remarks on the best method of arranging a ..                        | 67, 131  |
| Tulip, descriptive remarks on about one hundred varieties of the,   |          |
| 229 .. ..   | 291      |
| Tulip judging in the midlands .. ..                                 | 54       |
| Tulip ramble, notes of a .. ..                                      | 373      |
| Tulips, another word on the nomenclature of ..                      | 37       |
| a word or two on the nomenclature of ..                             | 16       |
| best in each class .. ..  | 100      |
| Joan of Arc, Salvator Rosa, 29; Marshal Soult, 59; Kate             |          |
| Connor, 185, 391; Lady Clifton .. ..                                | 214      |
| list of .. ..   | 99       |
| new, described by Mr. J. Lightbody, of Falkirk ..                   | 334      |
| note of fine, bloomed last season, by Mr. Lightbody ..              | 121      |
| Tulip showing .. ..   | 203      |
| a young florists' opinion on .. ..                                  | 35       |
| Turnip, Orange Jelly .. ..  | 172      |
| Verbenas, Dufoy's M. Paquin, Turner's Beauty, Louise Mieliez,       |          |
| La Nymph, Jules, 22; America, 60; National, Virginius,              |          |
| Orlando, Purple Rival, Alba magna, Eliza Cook, Standard,            |          |
| Ormsby Beauty, 87; Republic, Orb of Day, Diadem, Nectar             |          |
| Cup, 150; Belle Melanie, Marianne, George Sands, Goethe,            |          |
| Cornelia, M. Paquin .. ..   | 236      |
| Wallflowers .. ..   | 181      |
| Wall trees, planting and training .. ..                             | 394      |
| Water, best for plants .. ..  | 401      |
| Wax flowers .. ..   | 164      |
| prizes for .. ..  | 123      |
| Winton's Parke's steel digging forks .. ..                          | 399      |

ERRATUM.—Page 292, for "very poor" read "very rare."























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